ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, December 3, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANDREW.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Warley, Essex, to Sylvia, wife of Captain S. B. Andrew, The Essex Regiment—a daughter.

ANNE.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 16c, Elvaston-place, S.W.7, to Doris, wife of Major H. O. C. Anne—a son.

BUTLER.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at 14, Brighton-road, Parnell, Auckland, N.Z., to Ethelwynne, wife of Alfred Hore Butler—a son.

CHAPMAN.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Keston, Hill-head, to Dorothy (née Rowlerson), wife of Constructor Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. B. Chapman, R.C.N.C.—a son.

CORYTON.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Warnicombe, Tiverton, to Edith (née Lee), wife of E. G. Coryton, Sudan Political Service—a daughter.

DAVIES.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 35, Ormonde-gate, Chelsea, to Ernest and Natalie Davies—a daughter.

FLINT.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Brook House Farm, Storridge, Malvern, to Gladys (née Barber), wife of S. W. Flint—a son.

FRIEND.—On Dec. 2, 1930, to Mary Dorothy (née Ellson), wife of Greville Furneaux Friend, 34, Victoria-road, Summertown, Oxford—a daughter.

HERBERT-SMITH.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Chilvester Hill House, Calne, Wilts, to Irene, wife of Captain Cyril Herbert Smith—a son.

HOARE.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 15, De Vere-cottages, W.8, to Lady Alma, wife of Lieut.-Col. G. L. Hoare—a daughter.

LITHIBY.—On Dec. 1, 1930, to Dorothy Grant, wife of John Stewart Lithiby, of 77, Rue Vanesu, Paris—a son.

MOLLER.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Quetta, to Betty, wife of Christopher Moller, Royal Air Force—a son (Christopher Peter Kerr).

PAKENHAM.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 29, Elm Park-gardens, Mrs. Dermot Pakenham, of a daughter.

PAYNE.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Aston Grays, Boscombe, to Phyllis (née Blair), wife of R. S. Payne, of Bukit Tandjong, Malaya—a son. (Malayan papers, please copy.)

REILLY.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Fryerning Hall, Ingatestone, Essex, wife of Lieut.-Commander G. C. Reilly, R.N. (Ret.), of a son.

PORTER.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Birlingham, near Pershore, to Enid, wife of Lt.-Colonel H. C. M. Porter, D.S.O.—a son.

ROBINSON.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Mardale, Stratford-on-Avon, to Patricia (née Garland) and Captain Clifford G. Robinson, of 19, Rue Hugo Verriest, Antwerp—a daughter.

SLIM.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Delhi, India, to Aileen, wife of Brevet-Major W. J. Slim, M.C., 5th Gurkha Rifles—a daughter.

THORNHILL.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at St. Andrew's Vicarage, Bournemouth, to Joy, wife of the Rev. J. F. Thornhill—a son.

TOOTH.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 41, Gloucester-square, W., to Eve (née Hart), wife of Dudley Tooth—a daughter.

TURBERVILLE SMITH.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Bodiam, to Rose (née Wainewright), wife of John Turberville Smith, Glebelands, Bolney, Sussex—a son.

VAUGHAN.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 8, Cambridge-place, Kensington, W.8, to Betty (née Gervers), wife of Douglas Vaughan—a son.

YOUNG.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Gibraltar, to Joyce, wife of Frederick Walter Young, The Lincolnshire Regiment—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

FERGUSON : RICHARDS.—On Dec. 1, 1930, in London, Donald H. Ferguson, Indian State Railways, eldest son of the late H. T. Ferguson, M.I.C.E., and of Mrs. Ferguson, of Little Wolleigh, Bovey Tracey, to Dena, to Margaret, widow of Alderson G. H. Erskine, of 15, Cromwell-crescent, S.W.5.

GRAY : WOUTERS.—On Nov. 6, 1930, at Casablanca, Ernest Godfrey Gray, of Inegan, Agadir, Morocco, to Josephine Stephanie Wouters.

HOPTMAN : SUTCLIFFE.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Wesham Parish Church, by the Rev. Samuel Owen, Charles Conrad, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hopman, of Worcester, to Dorothy Helena, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sutcliffe, of St. Annes-on-Sea.

SPENCE : ROBINS.—On Nov. 24, 1930, in London, Geoffrey Bertram, only son of the late Bertram Heald Spence, of Harrogate, and of Mrs. Bertram Spence, of Hamilton Lodge, Sandgate, Kent, to Mary Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Frederick Charles Robins and Mrs. Robins, of Twiss-road, Hythe, Kent.

DEATHS

ACLAND.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 7, Park Town, Oxford, after a long illness, Sarah Angelina Acland, daughter of the late Sir Henry W. Acland, Bt., K.C.B. aged 81. Funeral noon Friday, Cathedral Ch. Ch. Oxford. No flowers, by request.

BAKER.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 160, Downton-avenue, Streatham Hill, Walter, dearly loved husband of Fanny Baker, and Member of Parliament for Bristol East since 1923. Cremation at West Norwood Cemetery, 12 noon, Saturday, Dec. 6. No flowers, by request.

BAZETT.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 33, Argyle-road, Ealing, Ella Louisa Bazett, in her 92nd year. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Ealing, at 2.30, Friday, Dec. 5. Interment Perivale.

BEEVER.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at a nursing home, Putney, Amy, widow of Vincent Morshead Holt Beever. Funeral at Shinfield, Berks, 12 noon, Friday.

BENEST.—On Nov. 27, 1930, Edith Maria Benest, daughter of the late Thomas Powell, aged 73.

BIRD.—On Dec. 1, 1930, passed peacefully away, 91 Market Place, Epping, Joan Muriel, the dearly beloved and only daughter of Thomas Joseph Edward and Annie Victoria Bird, aged 17 years.

BLACKWOOD.—On Monday, Dec. 1, 1930, at 18, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W.1, Major Price Frederick Blackwood, late Royal Horse Artillery, son of the Rev. the Honble. William S. Blackwood and grandson of Baron, third Lord Dufferin, aged 89. Funeral service at St. Michael and All Angels', Ebury-square, on Friday, at 11 a.m. Interment at Hendon Park Cemetery, Mill Hill.

CONING.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at "Laurel Dene," Barsid-road, Hastings, William Coning, aged 73. Also of York.

COURTIS.—On Nov. 29, 1930, suddenly, at Fairwater Croft, Llandaff, Marian, the beloved wife of Sir Jones W. Courtis, aged 71 years. Funeral service at Llandaff Cathedral to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30 o'clock.

DENBY.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 6, Royal-crescent, W.11, Clara, the dearly loved wife of Sir Ellis Denby. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery to-day (Wednesday), at 11.30. No flowers.

DUPUY.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 16, Franklin Mount, Harrogate, Frances, wife of the late Rev. Charles Dupuy.

EASTON.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 9, The Crescent, Taunton, and of Stone House, Bradford, Taunton, Jones, the beloved husband of Gertrude Easton, aged 82. Funeral Bradford Church to-day (Wednesday).

FISHER.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.E., Kathleen Florence, beloved wife of Cyril Fisher, of 1, Sicenna-hill, Wandsworth. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 1.40 p.m.

FITCH.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 9, Talbot-mansions, Muscum-street, W.C., Stanley Fox, the son of the late Edwin Fitch, of 99, Bishopsgate, E.C., a true brother and a great-hearted friend. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium (Friday), Dec. 5, at 11.30.

FLOYD.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 9, Palace-court, Bayswater, Alice Curetos Floyd, widow of Canon James Floyd. Funeral at 12.30 p.m. on Friday, Dec. 5, at Highgate Cemetery.

FORTESCUE.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 3, Coppiestone-road, Budleigh Salterton, Evenilda Arbenell, widow of William Crawford Fortescue, in her 90th year.

FOSTER.—On Dec. 1, 1930, after a very short illness, Alfred Foster, Secretary of the Paper Makers' Association.

FRANCIS-WILLIAMS.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at the Downs Cottage, Sully-road, Penarth, William Sir, John Francis-Williams, in his 60th year. Cremation to-morrow (Thursday) at Glyn Taff. Strictly private. No flowers, by request.

GARRARD.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Surbiton, Walter Garrard, of Olivers, Heene-road, Worthing, aged 74. Funeral Heene Cemetery, to-morrow (Thursday), at noon.

GIBSON.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Los Angeles, Edith Millicent, beloved second daughter of the late Leonard Gibson, of Bromsgrove, and of Mrs. Gibson, 102, Portland-road, Edgbaston. (By cable.)

GLENDENNING.—On Nov. 28, 1930, George Harrington Glendenning, of Warkworth House, Warkworth, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 69 years.

GOODFELLOW.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1930, at a London nursing home, John Frederic, beloved husband of Dorothy Goodfellow, of Tulse Hill, S.W., and elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goodfellow, of 57, Brixton-hill, S.W. Funeral Lambeth Tooting Cemetery, 3 p.m., Friday, Dec. 5.

GREEN.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Dunster, Old Park Road, Grange Park, N.21, Elizabeth Dinah, the beloved wife of John Green, aged 77. Cremation 12 noon, to-morrow (Thursday), at Golders Green. No flowers.

HALLIDAY.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 9, Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, Muriel (Tuxie), beloved wife of J. G. Oswan Halliday, and eldest daughter of the late Edmund Escombe.

HAMMOND.—On Dec. 1, 1930, John Balding Arnott Hammond, M.B.Lond., Guy's Hospital, of 9, Cleveland-gardens, W.2, and formerly of Shanklin, I.O.W., only son of the late Rev. Thomas Hammond, of Bristol, aged 54. Funeral Shanklin Cemetery, I.O.W., on Friday, Dec. 5, by the 9.50 train from Waterloo.

HENLEY.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at St. John and St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Evelyn Henley, beloved wife of Edward Eric Henley, of 179c, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead. Interment 2 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), at Hampstead Parish Church.

DEATHS (continued)

HERMGES.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at 11, Meadway, Old Southgate, Adelaide Maud, widow of William Cornelius Hermges, late of Hatch End, aged 63.

JONES.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 63, Mount Park-road, Ealing, Cecilia Josephine, widow of Charles S. Jones. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Ealing, Friday, Dec. 5, 11.30. No flowers.

LAYCOCK.—On Nov. 30, 1930, suddenly, at Southend-on-Sea, Emily Annie, widow of Rev. Henry Cornelius Laycock, aged 77 years.

MARKS.—On Dec. 1, 1930, Alys Mary, wife of Geoffrey Marks. A service will be held at St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 a.m. Funeral (private) at Golders Green Crematorium immediately afterwards.

MEAD.—On Nov. 25, 1930, John Ernest Mead, of The Anchorage, Peacehaven, Sussex, late R.M.S. Majestic, and 38 years in the services of the White Star Line (retired), aged 60 years. Interred at St. Mary's Churchyard, Bootle, Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 28.

MEADE-KING.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Halcon House, Taunton, Catherine Hall, widow of Charles J. Meade-King.

MUNTZ.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Dorridge, William Edgar Muntz, late of P.W. Dept., India, second son of the late G. F. Muntz, of Umberslade, Warwickshire, in his 73rd year. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

MURIEL.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Kingsdown, Deal, Ada, widow of Charles Evans Muriel, of Norwich, aged 69.

NEALE.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 125, St. James's-court, John Alexander Neale, of Yate, Gloucester, and Corsham, Wilts, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, D.C.L., aged 82. Flowers to 121, Westminster Bridge-road. Funeral arrangements later.

ORCZY.—On Nov. 28, 1930, very suddenly, in Brussels, Emma, relict of Baron Felix Orczy, of Tarná-Örs, Hungary, and daughter of the late Count Wass, of Czege, dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Montagu Barstow, Baroness Orczy, of Villa Bijou, Monte Carlo, in her 86th year.

PARKINSON.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at St. Hugh's, Newton Abbot, Emily Margaret Parkinson, aged 83. R.I.P.

PHILLIPS.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at her residence, Mill House, Ryarsh Hill, Ryarsh, Kent, Elizabeth Phillips. Service at Ryarsh Church on Friday next at 2.30 p.m., not to-day as previously announced.

POOLE.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Marbury Hall, Whitchurch, Salop, Bryan Davies Poole, aged 69 years. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at Marbury Church at 2.30. No flowers, by request.

PRATT.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 142, Colcherne-court, after a short illness, the Lady Clara Isabella Pratt, last surviving daughter of second Marquess Camden, aged 78 years. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 12 o'clock, at Seal Church.

PRITCHARD.—On Nov. 27, 1930, suddenly, at Heathfield, Dewsbury, Joseph James Gawler Pritchard, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 66 years.

RADCLIFFE.—On Friday, Nov. 28, 1930, suddenly, Walter Radcliffe, of Warleigh, Tamerton Foliot, South Devon, aged 72. Funeral Tamerton Foliot to-day (Wednesday), 3 p.m.

REDMAN.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 163, Gleneldon-road, Streatham, S.W.16, Jane, youngest daughter of the late Alfred Redman. No flowers, by her own request.

SELBY.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Bellever, Tadworth, Harry, dearly loved husband of Bessie Selby. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30 p.m., at Golders Green Crematorium.

SIMSON.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at a London nursing home, Anstruther Frank Simson, of Brunton, Markinch, Fife, and 17, Cranley-place, S.W.7, elder son of the late H. H. Simson, of Brunton, J.P., D.L., County of Fife. Inquiries, Welbeck 8714.

STEEL.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at The Red House, Wheathampstead, Fanny Sophia, dearly loved wife of Charles D. Steel, I.C.S. (retired), aged 74 years. Funeral Wheathampstead, Friday, 2.15.

STOKES.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 95, Canning-street, Liverpool, Sydney Emma, elder daughter of the late Henry Stokes, of Liverpool.

STRANGEWAYS.—On Dec. 2, 1930, John Strangeways, of 18, Harpur-street, W.C., and Tower-street, Cambridge-circus, aged 84. Funeral Highgate, Friday, 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

TIMMIS.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at "The Laurels," Birkenhead Park, Birkenhead, Edith Mary, wife of the late Charles Timmis. No mourning, by request.

TOWNSHEND.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 117, Banbury-road, Oxford, Dorothea, widow of R. B. Townshend, in her 79th year. Service at 2 p.m., St. Margaret's Church, Oxford, to-day (Wednesday), afterwards at Wolvercote Cemetery.

VOYSEY.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Cove Vicarage, Emily Mabel, wife of the Rev. Annesley M. Voysey. Funeral Morebath, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock.

WARD.—Mary, widow of Frank Ward, of Burnville, Tavistock, in her 84th year. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), Brentor Church (in Village), 2.30. Flowers, but no mourning.

WHEELWRIGHT.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Oakdene, Langley-road, Watford, Alice Anne Wheelwright, aged 80. Funeral at Greenford Parish Church noon to-morrow (Thursday).

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BIGGS.—In memory of Lieut.-Commander Geoffrey N. Biggs, R.N., Officer of the Legion of Honour, Order of the Rising Sun of Japan, killed in action, Nov., 1917. Also of Capt. Norman Biggs, killed in action in Northern Nigeria.

DAWSON.—In ever-loving memory of William Rowland Dawson, D.S.O. (Bow Dawson, Brevet-Major 1st, T. Lieut.-Colonel, 4th Battalion The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), D.S.O., three Bars, died of wounds at Le Cauniers, Dec. 3, 1918.

"Faithful unto death."

HUNTER.—In loving memory of Hope Hunter (Capt., London Scottish), who died at El Kantara, Dec. 3, 1917.

NAYLOR.—In ever-loving memory of Eric Lewin Naylor, Lieut., 3rd South Staffs Regt., killed in action near La Vacquerie, France, Dec. 3, 1917.

WHALLEY.—In ever-loving memory of Julian Lawson Whalley, Captain, Essex Regt., who died at Caudry, near Cambrai, Dec. 3, 1917, of wounds received in action on Dec. 1.

HERAPATH.—In loving memory of Edith Herapath, who died Dec. 2, 1926. "Day and night by turns: but love always."

HOGG.—In loving memory of my husband, Cuthbert John Hogg, of Leslie Lodge, Haven Green, Ealing. At rest, Dec. 3, 1921.

MANBY.—To the dear, ever-present memory of my "Beloved," Harry Lyndsay Manby, Dec. 3, 1921, with his wife's constant love and longing.

"Star to star vibrates light."

"So heart to soul pierce through a finer element of its own."

MOORE.—In loving memory of George Arbuthnot Moore, who died at "Rowler," Brackley, Dec. 3, 1923.

PATERNOSTER.—In memory of my dear Husband, George Sidney Paternoster, who died Dec. 3, 1925.

ROY.—In loving memory of my husband, Commander Robert Stewart Roy, C.M.G., R.N., who died Dec. 3, 1924.

SHELTON.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, Frederick William Shelton Shelton, Dec. 3, 1923.

Good night, dear Eric, till the daylight breaks,
And God again unites all, all, who trust in Him.
—Edith.

STROYAN, Herbert.—In sacred remembrance of my dearly loved husband, Bertie, who left me to enter God's Great Kingdom on Dec. 3, 1922.—Emily.

"Love beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

CLAUDE.—Dec. 3, 1928.

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PERSONAL

I KNOW not or care: for all is dark and it seems to lead to nowhere: there is no friendly beacon to guide. —O. G.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£50 REWARD.—STOLEN from shop window, Hanover-street, Regent-street, W. Sunday morning, 30th Nov., PERSIAN LAMB COAT and TWO SILVER FOX SKINS. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Francis Dod and Co., Assessors, Equity House, Grocers' Hall-court, Poultry, E.C.2, to the first person giving them such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves and recovery of the stolen property, or pro rata to the value recovered.

O.W.W.—The WESTMINSTER BALL will be held at the HYDE PARK HOTEL on FRIDAY, December 12th. Tickets from the Hon. Secretaries, 222, Strand, W.C.2. City 7572.

THE KEEPERS' BENEFIT SOCIETY, 14, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W.1, records with GRATEFUL THANKS the receipt under the Will of the late J. A. Shirreff, Esq., of a LEGACY of £200.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved up 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

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THE DEATH-BED OF THE POET.—Who knows what mental pictures passed before the eyes of the dying poet ? Were there no bitter tears blurring his eyes ? Was there no dreadful remorse ? Did he wonder why he had written the best songs ? Had he no regrets for missed opportunities ? Might he not, for example, have pleaded the cause of the Incurables ? THE ROYAL HOSPITAL and HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY, NEEDS £50,000 a year for the relief of 900 sufferers.—City Offices: Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

SETTLEMENT in SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in connection with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa.—London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC ? Then join Classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Term begins next week. Booklet free.

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COMBAT CANCER.—Any donation to the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) will help the work of endeavouring to discover the causes of cancer and its cure.—Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 12, Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park-corner, London, S.W.1.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Urgently NEED HOMES for BABIES in Wales, Devon, and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Lady will RECEIVE CHILDREN of parents abroad and gentlewoman in her country house for the holidays; healthy district; farm produce; references.—Write Box J.1805, The Times, E.C.4.

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DORTMAN-SQUARE (just off).—High-class FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; every comfort.—Welbeck 2954.

FRENCH.—To meet the demand of parents seeking a comfortable home in which their sons may, following upon their Public School education, receive the best tuition in the French language, Mr. WALTER WATNEY, an ex-Public School Man, born in France, founded in 1925 an establishment, 45 miles from Paris, on the best University lines. For this purpose the CHATEAU de Rochefort-en-Yvelines, Seine-et-Oise, standing in 700 acres of wooded land, was acquired. Here, under ideal conditions, students receive the best instruction in French from highly qualified resident Professeurs de Monsieur examined and Licences reported. Only French spoken (compulsory). Ages 16 to 20. Riding, tennis, golf, shooting, fishing, &c., &c. Open only to sons of Gentlemen. Moderate inclusive terms. Highest References, Cambridge Previous. London Matric., College Entrance are coached by resident English graduates. The acceptance of any candidate is subject to the approval of Mr. Watney and no application can be considered unless it is strongly supported by the candidate's former Housemaster. A list of references (names of parents of past pupils) and a prospectus will be forwarded on request. Apply W. S. Watney, Valence-en-Brie (S.-et-M.). N.B. —Mr. Watney will interview parents by appointment at the Langham Hotel, W., on Dec. 8, 9, and 10.

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COMBINED SEA—RAIL—HOTEL TOURS.
Six or Seven weeks (18 or 25 days in Egypt) from £66 10s.
Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	—	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	17,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua ..	11,000	Blanett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Moultan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.				
‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin ..	—	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Moultan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
‡Chitral ..	15,000	Sizzers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Nanshore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nanking (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	—	Dec. 5
Kashgar ..	9,000	Sadell	Dec. 11	—
‡Akbar ..	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 25	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	Jan. 8

Taking Passengers: † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Class passengers.
* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*‡WUNDRA ..	7,000	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
*‡WINGFIELD ..	6,090	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
*‡KENYA ..	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
*‡DUMANA ..	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
IMERA ..	8,284	—	Dec. 4	Dec. 6
MARGHA ..	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 22
MANORA ..	8,427	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 5
MORVADA ..	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19

‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MADURA ..	9,077	—	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 29
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 26
MALDA ..	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Jan. 24
MODASA ..	9,076	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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NEW ZEALAND LINE
to New Zealand and through to Australia
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE ..	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
ORIANA ..	9,000 "	Southampton	Dec. 20
RANGITATA ..	17,000 "	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.
Cabin passengers only.
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LTD. TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Alianca Line to Canada or S.A. Abecoe via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From	From
MONOWAI ..	‡ Vancouver.	‡ San Francisco.
AORANGI ..	—	Dec. 24
MAKURA ..	Jan. 7	—
NIAGARA ..	17,000	Jan. 21

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
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P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	—
†BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	Feb. 21

†Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 19	Jan. 1

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA ..	15,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

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CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Hongkong ..	9,078	Dec.	Marseilles.
City of Rangoon ..	7,483	Jan.	14 Karachi and Bombay
City of Manchester ..	8,508	Jan.	5 Bombay and Karachi
Calls (b) Port Sudan.			10 Colombo and Calcutta
			(d) Direct from Marseilles.

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Ship.	Tons.	London.	Southampton.
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
HAKONE MARU	16,500	Dec. 18	Dec. 19
SUWA MARU	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 3

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Gen. Ducrosne Dec. 18 and Jan. 1
PYLEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT. Dec. 23 Av. R. Garros
LAMARTINE Dec. 16 and Dec. 30 LAMARTINE
ALEXANDRIA, HAIFFA, BEYROUT.
Theo. Gautier .. Dec. 9 and Dec. 16 Marierte Pacha
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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing [Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire ..	13,500	Dec. 4	Dec. 6
Yorkshire ..	13,500	Dec. 18	Dec. 20
Shropshire ..	11,000	Dec. 25	Dec. 27
Oxfordshire ..	11,000	Jan. 8	Jan. 10
* Cargo Only.	12,500	Jan. 22	Jan. 24

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UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From Southampton	Line.
3	MAJESTIC ..	6	White Star
3	BELGENLAND ..	6	Red Star
5	AURANIA ..	6	Cunard
6	BALTIC ..	6	White Star
6	MINNEWASKA ..	Liverpool	A.T.L.
9	MAURETANIA ..	London	Cunard
12	ANTONIA ..	6	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC (M.V.) ..	Southampton	White Star
13	CARINTHIA ..	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA ..	Liverpool	White Star
13	PENNLAND ..	Glasgow	Anchor
16	OLYMPIC ..	Southampton	Red Star
19	AURANIA ..	Southampton	White Star
20	CEDRIC ..	Southampton	Cunard
27	MAURETANIA ..	Liverpool	White Star
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD ..	Southampton	Cunard
27	CARMANIA ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CAMERONIA ..	Liverpool	Cunard
Jan.	MAJESTIC ..	Glasgow	Anchor
3	BALTIC ..	Southampton	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA ..	Liverpool	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA ..	London	Cunard
7	THANTALYANIA ..	Southampton	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA ..	Glasgow	Cunard
9	ASCANIA ..	Southampton	Cunard

‡ Also calls BOSTON. a Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. A Via Boulogne.

CANADA
TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From Southampton	Line.
5	AURANIA ..	6	Cunard
12	BELGENLAND ..	6	Red Star
13	CARINTHIA ..	6, c	Cunard
13	PENNLAND ..	c	Cunard
19	AURANIA ..	6	Cunard
20	CEDRIC ..	6	Red Star
Jan.			White Star
2	CARONIA ..	6	Cunard
9	ASCANIA ..	6, c	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From Liverpool	Line.
4	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
13	MONTCALM ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

‡ Via Greenock. a Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. s Via Belfast. t Via Queenstown.
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"ILE DE FRANCE" (e) ..	Dec. 3	Dec. 9
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"PARIS" (e) ..	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"FRANCE" (e) ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"PARIS" (e) ..	Dec. 31	Jan. 6

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S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Dec. 29
and then Feb. 23rd, March 23rd. Jan. 26
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Next Sailings from Dover :—

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..	Dec. 13
S.S. "COSTA RICA" ..	Dec. 27
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" ..	Jan. 17
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.	
S.S. "VAN KENNESELAER" ..	Dec. 17
S.S. "NICKERIE" ..	Dec. 17
S.S. "ORANJE VAN NASSAU" ..	Jan. 28

For passage rates and full particulars apply to :—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Phone, Regent 4529.
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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"BURMA" ..	5th Dec.	—
"YOMA" ..	19th Dec.	13th Dec.

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CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.
From Southampton.

HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. Jan. 7th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd., Feb. 13th
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

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REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS. (Passengers and Cargo.)
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

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CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
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"BRITANNIA .. Jan. 14 | *CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
‡ Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
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From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10, MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

$MONTGOMERYSHIRE ..	London.	Southampton.
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	Dec. 4	—
WARWICK CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 5
*DUNVEGAN CASTLE ..	Dec. 11	—
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* Via Madeira. $ Cargo only via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. † Via Tenerife, Ascension and St. Helena.
Special Christmas and New Year
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
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FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY.
TO ALGIERS AND GENOA
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M.S. J. VOLDENBARNEVELT .. 4th Dec.
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BY
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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Dec. 4	—
†DESEADO ..	11,077	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA ..	11,485	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA ..	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO ..	11,464	—	Jan. 31

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via PERU
BERMUDA France, PANAMA
HAVANA Spain. CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORITA ..	9,598	Dec. 11
OROPESA (calls Jamaica) ..	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA ..	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,237	Feb. 12

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 34 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
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Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

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by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
TO
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From London	19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"	and	2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"	Boulogne	16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"		30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
19 DAYS' SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
with Perfect Cuisine and Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 19th.
This delightful Cruise, with Yuletide and New Year Festivities on board, is proving most popular. Accommodation is filling fast. The idea of spending the Christmas Holiday under blue skies, warm sunshine, and amidst new scenes is irresistible. Accommodation is still available, but IMMEDIATE application is advised.
Calling at
CEUTA (for Tetuan), PALERMO, NAPLES (for Pompeii and Vesuvius), VILLEFRANCHE (for Nice and Monte Carlo), MALAGA and LISBON.
INCLUSIVE FARE FROM 38 GUINEAS.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
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ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay ..	14,130 tons	from Southampton Dec. 19
Moreton Bay ..	14,145 tons	from Southampton Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay ..	14,130 tons	from Southampton Feb. 4

Fares from £38 to £52.
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IN
32 DAYS
BY
"MATAROA" & "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
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ANTENOR 3 Jan. | ANCHISES .. 31 Jan.
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SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	From Liverpool	6th DEC
(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	3rd JAN.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	24th JAN.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
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Nursery Schools. Holiday Homes. Tutors, Governesses, &c.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO BACKWARD, DELICATE, NERVOUS CHILDREN.

A SECRETARIAL CAREER.—The MAYFAIRE COURSE of TRAINING (for educated girls destined for a business career. Moderate fees. Particulars guaranteed when applied for.—Portman-square, Photo, Vic. 4495.

A BLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.

Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the CONTINENT, will be PLEASED to give PARENTS advice free of charge. Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.

The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fee should be given. 'Phone, write, or call, J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

A BUREAU of SCHOOL INFORMATION has been installed by DANIEL NEAL to assist parents in the choice of schools for their children. Parents who contemplate sending their children away to school are invited to make full use of this service, which is entirely free. Suggestions as to suitable schools, with full particulars of fees, will be sent, if inquiries will state age of boy or girl, type of school, and locality preferred, and also approximate idea of fees. No charge made to colleges.—DANIEL NEAL and SONS, Limited (Dept. 15), 130-126, Kensington High-street, W.8.

ADD to INCOME by Article or Story Writing.—A Genuine Professional training and assistance by Correspondence. A student reports earnings during Tuition amounting to £172. Another writes:—

"During the last ten weeks I have earned £103 4s., an average of over £10 per week. Each record week was best week, when I received £33." SAMPLE LESSON and SUBJECT CHART with valuable hints and full details of separate courses in article and story writing from Principal, Member School of Journalism, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

A MANEQUIN CAREER.—Ladies perfectly trained. The Best POSITIONS are filled by our BUREAU. THE LONDON MANNEQUIN SCHOOL, Madame Trevor, 299, Oxford-street, W.1. Mayfair 2477.

DAVIES'S, 5, Sussex-place, W.2. Padd. 3352. Foreign Office, Home Civil, I.C.S., Consular Vacation Lectures: Present Day, Everyday Science.

EDUCATED YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 22 (best references), requires full board private family to learn English; Professor's family preferred.—Reply Box L.T.1, A.G. Advertising Agency, Ltd., 22, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

FRENCHMAN (23), diploma, desires SITUATION as Teacher, sculpture, modelling, drawing; French lessons.—L. Blautin, 4, Rue du Marechal Foch, Abbeville, France.

GROSVENOR SECRETARIAL COLLEGE specializes in training the daughters of gentlemen for the Secretarial Profession. Six Months' Individual Course for posts guaranteed. Residential accommodation.—Principal, 32a, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. Vic. 1301.

HOLIDAY TUITION for BACKWARD BOYS. ARMY, MATRIC., PREVIOUS, RESIDENCE, &c. —Davies and Laing, 15, Lancaster-st. (Hyde Park), W.2.

HONOURS B.A. (Cantab.), wide experience, COACHES for examinations, I.C.S.; London Matric.; lessons; Christmas terms.—Rosstone, Bank of England, &c., G. W. Harris, 3, Rathbone place, W.1. Tele., 1596 Museum.

KENSINGTON COLLEGE for thorough SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS TRAINING with practical guarantee of good salaried position on completion of training. Postal courses available. Languages and foreign shorthand a specialty. Prospectus and full details from Mr. A. L. Munford, Kensington College, Bishop's-road, London, W.2. Telephone, Padd. 9046.

LADY TUTOR (highly recommended) coaches girls for School Certificate, London Matric., Responsions, &c. Vacancy.—Write BM/ZOHZ, London, W.C.1.

LONDON COLLEGE of SECRETARIES. (Principal—Dr. E. Roberts.) Complete practical training for educated girls and women desiring to be PRIVATE SECRETARIES to professional men, politicians, or business men. INDIVIDUAL TUITION. A suitable position found for every qualified student. Shorter courses in any technical subject. Apply 84, REGENT-STREET, W.1. Tele., 1613 Regent.

PITMAN'S COLLEGE

sets the standard in commercial education, Write to-day for

(1) Day Prospectus.
(2) Evening Study Booklet.
(3) Home Study (Postal) Booklet.

180 SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, W.C.1. Branches at Brixton, Brondesbury, Croydon, Ealing, Finsbury Park, City, Forest Gate, Lewisham, Maida Hill, Palmers Green, Wimbledon, Leeds, Manchester.

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP

offers to LADIES a modern, well-paid, and interesting vocation; necessary subjects taught by post; expert tutors; individual tuition; position as PRIVATE SECRETARY to a politician, professional or business man provides the ideal occupation for gentlewomen; special Booklet entitled "PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP" offered FREE.—Write to-day to METROPOLITAN COLLEGE, Dept. P.2, St. Albans.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Victoria Station, S.W.1.

SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.—Of the most important APPOINTMENTS in PUBLIC, SECONDARY, and ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS are announced in THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT. Every Saturday. Price 3d., of all Newsagents and Bookstalls.

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

and

INTENSIVE BUSINESS COURSE.

Secretarial training for educated men and women prepared for the better positions in business and private employment. Specialization in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Languages. Prospectuses and information from the Secretary, 3, Marlborough-gate, London, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 3320.

SECRETARIAL WORK.—Girls of good education receive practical training at the Central Employment Bureau for Women and Students' Careers Association (Incorporated). The courses are from six to 12 months, and include shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, committee procedure, office routine, foreign languages, &c.—Apply for Prospectus to the Secretary, 54, Russell-square, W.C.1.

WANTED, GOOD COACHES prepare student I.C.S.; English, essay, everyday science, economics, social anthropology; academic distinction, wide experience of the line essential.—Write Box C.359, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

FLORENCE.—Lady spending winter in villa would CHAPERON GIRLS for study.—Miss E. M. Wilks, Windy Heath, Caldy, Cheshire.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL HOME.—CHATEAU DE BOULOGNE (Established 1857), 14, Rue de Sèvres, Boulogne-sur-Seine.—Mme. Auger, Manageress.

LE COLLEGE FEMININ

DE BOUFFEMONT.

MODERN COLLEGE FOR FOREIGN AND FRENCH GIRLS.

12 miles north of Paris.

Three Châteaux in a Park of 75 Acres.

SOUND TUITION in the French language, history of art, dressmaking, sewing, millinery, domestic science, &c.

ALL SPORTS. In the Park a Golf Course of 9 holes reserved for the use of the pupils of the Collège Féminin. Open-air Swimming Bath, Rhythmic Dances, Horse Riding, Basket-ball, Hockey, several Tennis Courts. Games and Physical Exercises under the direction of trained mistresses.

For particulars apply to Madame H. PICHON, Principal, Collège Féminin de Bouffemont (Seine et-Oise).

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

TO DOCTORS.

SALMON ODY "GENUINE" BALL-AND-SOCKET SALMON ODY, Ltd., 7, NEW Oxford-street, London, TEUSSES can be obtained from the makers, AND NOWHERE ELSE. Established over a Century.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM, EDINBURGH. NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT.

The Scottish Education Department are prepared to nominate CANDIDATES for the POST of ASSISTANT in the Natural History Department of the Royal Scottish Museum. The normal salary on commencement is £250, rising, if service is approved, by annual increments of £20 to £450, and thence under certain conditions by annual increments of £25 to £700. A cost of living bonus on the scale applicable to the Civil Service is also payable; at present it amounts at the minimum of the scale to £103. The post is a Civil Service one and is pensionable.

Candidates should have special qualifications in zoological subjects and must be able to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they have received such systematic education, general and technical, as in the Commissioners' opinion fits them for the post. The normal age limits are 26 to 30, but in special circumstances candidates under 26 or over 30 may be accepted. Further information regarding the method and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Director of the Museum.

Applications for nomination, stating age and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be made in writing to the Director before 17th January, 1931. Nominated candidates, after passing a written examination if necessary, will be interviewed by a Selection Board.

THE COUNCIL of LADY MARGARET HALL will shortly proceed to the APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT BURSAR, to hold office from April, 1931. Experience in catering and home-nursing required.—Applications to be sent by January 20th, 1931, to the Principal, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

THE HEADMASTERSHIP of ROSSALL PREPARATORY SCHOOL will be VACANT in April, 1931.—Particulars from the Headmaster, Rossall School, Fleetwood.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for INDIA invites APPLICATIONS for ONE APPOINTMENT in the MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT and ONE APPOINTMENT in the TRANSPORTATION (POWER) DEPARTMENT of INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS. Qualifications: Candidates must be British subjects and statutory natives of India. They must produce evidence that they have either (1) passed the qualifying examination for the Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or the Institution of Engineers (India), or (2) have obtained an Engineering degree or diploma recognized as granting exemption from such qualifying examination.

Candidates applying for appointment to the Mechanical Engineering Department must have served at least four years' apprenticeship or pupilage in a large Railway Locomotive Workshop or with a firm of Locomotive Builders of repute. They should also have had at least one year's Drawing Office experience.

Candidates for appointment to the Transportation (Power) Department must have served in a mechanical engineering workshop dealing with the repair and manufacture of railway locomotives and have had experience in running sheds and firing.

Note.—Candidates who are theoretically qualified but who do not possess the workshop or practical experience specified will be considered for appointment in the first place as probationers under training for one year on a pay of Rs.300 a calendar month. Terms: Probation for three years, whereafter, if found qualified in all respects, retention on regular establishment. Commencing pay will be fixed according to qualifications in scale Rs.375-25-500 a month rising by annual increments of Rs.50 to Rs.975 a month. First-class passage to India. Provident Fund. Strict medical examination.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained upon request by post-card from the High Commissioner for India, General Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Last date for the receipt of applications, 20th December, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICATIONS require Testimonials.—Well arranged copies quickly typed; 12 words 1s. 6d., 30 2s. 6d. APPLY Organizer required for Hospital, must have had previous hospital experience, be able to organize personal canvassing influential people.—Write, with full particulars and salary required, Box J.1785, The Times, E.C.4.

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.

Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the CONTINENT, will be PLEASED to give PARENTS advice free of charge. Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.

The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fee should be given. 'Phone, write, or call, J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

ASSISTANT Steward and Storekeeper.—Wanted at Steward and Storekeeper's Quarters, an Assistant Steward and Storekeeper; must be experienced in bookkeeping and the receipt and issue of stores; experience in institution, farm, garden and outdoor work an recommendation; salary £250, rising to £300, with house.—Apply, stating age, experience, &c., with copies of three recent testimonials, to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, Saturday, 13th December, 1930.

BEAUTY.—Medical firm requires tall, good-looking young lunch and tea.—Apply from 5 to 6 only, Mrs. Berkeley, 164, Knightsbridge.

CANVASSING; no experience necessary; must be willing to try, and able to give deposit (refundable against sample); popular car accessory; London area; liberal commission and bonus.—Write Box C.370, The Times, E.C.4.

CHEMIST required for large rubber factory; knowledge of compounding and manufacture of mechanical and general specialities desirable; good prospects for right man.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box J.1734, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Manager required for very large modern poultry farm in Southern country; must be good all-round business man of sound, practical experience of not less than 10 years' redigree breeding, large-scale incubating, trapnesting, and controlling large staff; good general knowledge of poultry diseases throughout England is a qualification; only first-class men of character need apply; men of small experience are requested not to waste time and paper by applying.—Write, giving fullest possible details, in first place as probationers under training for one year on a pay of Rs.300 a calendar month. Terms: Probation for three years, whereafter, if found qualified in all respects, retention on regular establishment. Commencing pay will be fixed according to qualifications in scale Rs.375-25-500 a month rising by annual increments of Rs.50 to Rs.975 a month. First-class passage to India. Provident Fund. Strict medical examination.

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APPLICATIONS require Testimonials.—Well arranged copies quickly typed; 12 words 1s. 6d., 30 2s. 6d. APPLY Organizer required for Hospital, must have had previous hospital experience, be able to organize personal canvassing influential people.—Write, with full particulars and salary required, Box J.1785, The Times, E.C.4

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1930-31.

LONDON MIDLAND and SCOTTISH, RAILWAY

[Additional powers to Company with reference to Dock, Railway, Works, and Lands in the Counties of Lancaster, Stafford, Chester, Warwick, Derby, Gloucester, Essex, Hertford, Middlesex and Nottingham; Undertaking; Agreements as "with and contributions by local authorities and others; Private Street Works; Tolls Rates and Charges; Acquisition Retention Use and Disposal of Lands; Additional Capital; Application of Funds; Amendment of Acts &c.]

Notice is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the present Session by the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") for an ACT for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

(In this Notice all distances and lengths stated in any description of works or lands are to be read as if the words "or thereabouts" were inserted after each such distance and length.)

1. To empower the Company to make and maintain the dock jetty and training bank hereinafter described with all necessary works and conveniences connected therewith (hereinafter referred to as "the dock works") (that is to say):—

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER—

Wholly in the urban district of Fleetwood—

(A) Work No. 1.—A dock jetty and training bank commencing at the entrance to the Wyre Dock of the Company and situate between that entrance the quay and quay wall on the south and east sides of the Company's Fleetwood Station and the line of the training bank (Work No. 3) hereinafter mentioned and terminating at a point four hundred and eighty three yards measured in a north-easterly direction from the entrance to the said Wyre Dock and thirty four yards measured in an easterly direction from the quay wall thereof;

(B) Work No. 2.—A jetty commencing at a point ten yards south-east of the point of termination of the said Work No. 1 and extending for a distance of one hundred and ten yards in a north-easterly direction;

Work No. 3.—A training bank commencing at a point on the bank of the River Wyre on the east side of Lake Wyre Dock four hundred and forty yards from the south end of the jetty on the east side of the entrance to that dock and terminating on Work No. 2 at a point eighteen yards southeast of the termination of Work No. 1.

2. To authorise the enclosure and reclamation of part of the foreshore of the River Wyre situate on the landward side of the said training bank.

3. To authorise the Company for the purpose of constructing and maintaining the dock works and providing access thereto to deepen dredge scour cleanse alter and improve the bed shore and channels of the River Wyre and to appropriate the soil and material so dredged and to cross divert alter or stop up any creeks streams and footpaths rivers drains culverts pipes mains wires and cables and to divert and impound water from the tidal estuary of the River Wyre.

4. To authorise and empower the Company to make and maintain all necessary wharves quays walls sidings sheds buildings cranes tips machinery mooring and other works powers rights and other matters incidental or conveniences; To provide for the maintenance and management of the said intended works and to extend the limits within which the powers of any dock-master or other official appointed by the Company may be exercised.

5. To empower the Company to make and maintain the said jetty and training bank hereinafter referred to with all necessary works and conveniences connected therewith and to exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

IN THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD—

A railway (2 miles 3 furlongs 3 chains in length) in the parish of Cheadle commencing in the said parish of Draycott-in-the-Moors by a junction with the Cheadle Branch Railway of the Company at a point 8 chains north of the centre of the bridge carrying the road from Longton to Tetford over the said railway and terminating in the said parish of Cheadle by a junction with the said Cheadle Branch Railway at a point 10.5 chains west of the west end of Cheadle Station buildings.

IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER—

A raising of the footbridge over the Wirral Railway of the Company at the east end of Bidston Station partly in the county borough of Birkenhead and partly in the county of Chester at Walkers Lane commencing at the Company's boundary on the south side of the said railway in the county borough of Birkenhead and terminating at a point on the boundary of Walkers on the north side of the said railway forty yards from the said boundary;

A raising of the footbridge over the said Wirral Railway at the south end of Hoylake Station in the urban district of Hoylake and West Kirby commencing at a point on the north west side of the said railway twenty yards from the centre line of the said railway and at a point on the south-east side of the said railway twenty yards from that centre.

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER—

Wholly in the city and county borough of Manchester—

An archway over Mount Street fifty-seven yards north of the south side of Windmill Street measured along the centre line of Mount Street.

A subway under the said Mount Street thirty-nine yards north of the south side of the said Windmill Street measured along the middle of Mount Street.

IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK—

An extension in the city and county borough of Birmingham on the north west side thereof of the bridge carrying the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway of the Company over Quarry Lane.

6. To empower the Company to exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON—

In the parish of Hope in the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith to stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath leading from Millhill to the Dore and Chinley Railway of the Company as lies between the Company's fences.

IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—

In the county borough of Bristol to stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath leading from Thicket Avenue to Lewington Road and crossing the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway of the Company between the Company's fences.

7. To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of any of the intended works as shown on the deposited plans and sections and hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorised by the intended Act.

8. To authorise the Company to purchase and take by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands (in which term as used in this Notice houses buildings and easements are included) including lands forming part of the foreshore and bed of the River Wyre situate in the beforementioned parishes and other places for the purposes of the dock works railway and other works hereinbefore mentioned and for other purposes of the intended Act or any other Act relating to the Company and providing accommodation for persons of the working class who may be displaced under the provisions of the intended Act or any other Act relating to the Company and for the purposes of extending the said works and providing additional accommodation for their traffic and for the general purposes of their undertaking and also to authorise the Company to purchase and take by compulsion or agreement and to hold for the purposes aforesaid or any of them the lands following or some of them and to exercise the following powers that is to say):—

IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER—

Lands wholly in the county borough of Birkenhead on the south side of and adjoining the engine sheds and sidings of the London and North Eastern Railway Company extending from a point on the Company's boundary forty-seven yards west of the west side of Wallasey Bridge Road for a distance of five hundred and seventy yards measured west from that point.

Lands wholly in the county borough of Wallasey on the north west side of and adjoining the Wirral Railway extending for twenty-four yards from the junction of twenty yards south of the junction of the New Brighton Branch Railway with the said Wirral Railway for a distance of five hundred yards measured southwards and land on the Wirral Railway and in connection therewith to divert six yards to the west on the land so to be acquired so much of the footpath from Bidston Station as runs parallel with and adjoins the west side of the said railway.

IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX—

Lands wholly in the urban district of Shoeburyness on the north side of and adjoining the Barking to Shoeburyness Railway of the Company extending from a point seventy-four yards west from the bottom of the steps to the footbridge carrying the footpath from Shoeburyness Avenue to the Military Road for a distance of one hundred and seventy yards measured along the Company's boundary in a westerly direction.

Lands wholly in the parish of Cranham in the rural district of Romford on the north side of and adjoining the Company's boundary extending from the footpath from St. Mary's Road to Deynecourt Gardens for a distance of eighty-three yards measured in a south-easterly direction measured along the said boundary.

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER—

Lands wholly in the urban district of Ashton-in-Makerfield adjoining the south side of the main line from Crewe to Carlisle Railway of the Company extending from the occupation road near Coffin Lane Brook for a distance of eight hundred and twenty seven yards measured along the said railway in a westerly direction;

Lands wholly in the county borough of Blackpool on the east side of and adjoining the Blackpool to Poulton Railway of the Company extending from a point thirty six yards north east of the point where the south-west side of Cecil Street meets the Company's boundary for a distance of eighty yards measured along the said north-eastern boundary.

Lands wholly in the county borough of Rochdale—

(A) On the north-west side of and adjoining the Manchester and Leeds Railway of the Company that is the field or enclosure No. 153 on the 1/2500 Ordnance Map of Lancashire Sheet No. LXXXVIII. 12 (Edition 1929) extending between the north-east and south-west boundaries thereof;

(B) On the east side of and adjoining the said Manchester to Normanton Railway bounded on the northwest by the northern boundary of Dearnley Street Manchester Road and on the east and south by the Rochdale Canal and property of the Company;

(C) On the east side of and adjoining the said Manchester to Normanton Railway and extending for eighty yards north of the centre of the bridge carrying that railway over the Heywood Branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway and sixty-six yards measured in a northerly direction;

Lands wholly in the city and county borough of Manchester—

(A) Bounded on the east south and west by Mount Street Windmill Street and Museum Street respectively and on the north by property of the Young Men's Christian Association;

(B) On the west side of and adjoining the Manchester to Stockport Railway of the Company extending from Kirkmanshulme Lane for a distance of one hundred and seventeen yards measured along the said railway in a northerly direction;

(C) Occupied by the said Manchester to Stockport Railway extending from Kirkmanshulme Lane for a distance of one hundred and seventeen yards measured in a northerly direction.

IN THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD—

Lands wholly in the parish of Elstree in the rural district of Barnet on the east side of and adjoining the Midland Railway of the Company at Bedford in the field or enclosure No. 158 on the 1/2500 Ordnance Map of Hertfordshire Sheet No. XLV. 5 (Edition 1914) extending from the north west boundary of that field to the north east boundary of that field with the field or enclosure No. 106D on the said map.

IN THE COUNTIES OF HERTFORD AND MIDDLESEX—

Lands partly in the parish of Elstree in the Rural District of Barnet in the county of Hertford and partly in the parish of Edgware in the rural district of Hendon in the County of Middlesex between the Barnet Road boundary of the field or enclosure No. 106 on the 1/2500 Ordnance Map of Hertfordshire Sheet No. XLV. 5 (Edition 1914) and a point in the field or enclosure No. 106 on the Middlesex Sheet No. VI. 5 of the said Map on the eastern boundary of the said field eighty-seven yards southeast of the said point in the said field.

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—

Lands partly in the urban district of Wealdstone and partly in the parish of Pinner in the rural district of Hendon on the north side of and adjoining the London to Birmingham Railway of the Company extending from a point one hundred and sixty three yards measured along the Company's boundary north-west from the north-west side of Cecil Road for a distance of two hundred and ten yards measured in a north-westerly direction along that boundary.

IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM—

Lands wholly in the city and county borough of Nottingham and lands wholly in the said city and county borough and in the parish of Bramcote and adjoining the Nottingham to Mansfield Railway of the Company extending from a point fifty yards measured along that Railway south eastwards from the foot of the footbridge over the said railway at David Lane for a distance of fifty-five yards measured in the same direction along the said railway.

IN THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD—

Lands wholly in the urban district of Brownhills on the north-east side of and adjoining the Walsall Wood Extension Railway of the Company extending from the southern boundary of the field or enclosure No. 492 on the 1/2500 Ordnance Map of Staffordshire Sheet No. LVII. 2 (Edition 1919) to the northern boundary of the field or enclosure No. 432 on the said map.

IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK—

Lands wholly in the city and county borough of Birmingham—

(A) on the north-west side of and adjoining the approach to the goods yard at Northfield Station between the west side of the stationmaster's house and the west end of the said approach;

(B) On the north-west side of and adjoining the Birmingham to Gloucester Railway of the Company extending from a point seventeen yards west of the east side of Quarry Lane for a distance of one hundred and fifty eight yards in a south-westerly direction measured along the said railway;

(C) On the north-west side of and adjoining the said Birmingham to Gloucester Railway extending from the north-east end of the Anglo-American Oil Company's depot for a distance of twelve yards in a south-westerly direction.

9. To empower the Company to purchase so much of or such easement in over or under any property as may be required for the purposes of the intended Act without being subject to the liability imposed by Section 92 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to purchase the whole of such property to vary the provisions of that Act in regard to the tribunal for determining questions of disputed compensation and the procedure before such tribunal and the costs of arbitration To empower the Company to enter upon any property which or easements or rights in over or under which may be authorised to be acquired under the intended Act for the purpose of surveying and valuing such property and to make provision for limiting the amount of compensation and claims in respect thereof in respect of improvements alterations of buildings or interests in lands recently affected or created.

10. To make provision for the execution of works for the protection of land and buildings adjoining the intended works and for underpinning supporting or otherwise strengthening such lands and buildings or to or which may be affected by any of the intended works without being under obligation to purchase the same.

11. To authorise the crossing diversion alteration or stopping up whether temporarily or permanently of all highways and other roads footpaths rivers streams canals navigations railways wagonways tramways bridges piers sewers and other apparatus and works within or adjoining the before-mentioned parishes or places so far as may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the intended Act and to appropriate the sites thereof respectively to the use of the Company.

12. To extinguish all rights of way over the portions of the roads or footpaths (including level crossings) proposed to be stopped up discontinued or diverted or which will be rendered unnecessary by the intended works or which it may be expedient to stop up discontinue or divert for the purposes of the intended Act and to vest the site and soil of such roads and footpaths or portions thereof in the Company and to alter vary or extinguish all existing rights of way and other rights privileges and exemptions in over or connected with such lands which may be purchased taken held used or interfered with under the powers or for the purposes of the intended Act or which would in any manner impede or interfere with the objects or purposes of the intended Act or any of them.

13. To make provision as to the maintenance of the road bridges and footpaths proposed to be constructed or altered under the authority of the intended Act and at the expense of the parties who are for the time being legally liable for the repair and maintenance of the said highways in the parish or place in which such road bridge or footpath is situate or by or at the expense of such other parties as may be prescribed by the intended Act and to provide that the Company shall not be liable under Section 46 of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to maintain the surface of any road or public highway which shall be carried over any of the intended railway or works by a bridge or the immediate approaches thereto except so far as the level of such road highway or approaches is permanently and prejudicially altered.

14. To authorise agreements between the Company and any authorities bodies or persons having the control or management of existing roads streets footpaths or highways in the parish or place in which any intended road bridge or footpath will be situated with respect to the construction maintenance and use of any such new or altered road bridge or footpath and as to contributions by such authorities bodies and persons towards the cost of carrying out the same and to empower and if thought fit to require such authorities bodies and persons to apply any funds or rates under their control for that purpose and to borrow money for purposes aforesaid and to confirm or give effect to any such agreement which may have been or may be entered into prior to the passing of the intended Act.

15. To provide that the Company shall in respect of any lands acquired or used by them for the purposes of their undertakings respectively or for the purposes of the intended works be entitled to be exempted from contributing the whole or any part of any improvement rate in the provisions of Section 150 of the Public Health Act 1875 in the same manner and to the same extent as they are by Section 22 of the Private Street Works Act 1892 exempted from contributions to the cost of works executed under the last mentioned Act in districts in which that Act has been adopted or in such manner and to such extent as may be prescribed by the intended Act.

16. To constitute the intended works part of the undertaking of the Company and to empower the Company to levy tolls rates dues and charges in respect thereof and to alter existing and confer exemptions from tolls rates dues and charges.

17. To empower the Company and any Joint Committee on which the Company may be represented to retain and hold the use for sale mortgage or disposal or otherwise dispose of any lands from time to time acquired or held by them which are not immediately or may not hereafter be required for the purposes of the Company or any such Committee and to authorise them solely or in conjunction with any other Company or Committee to build fit up and maintain houses shops churches and other buildings on or over any part of the railways and stations and any lands acquired or to be acquired by them and to sanction and confirm the exercise of any of such powers prior to the passing of the intended Act and to apply the capital and dispose of the same or part thereof or any interest therein and building rights on and over any of the said railways stations and lands and to alter and extend the provisions of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Act 1924 with reference to any of the matters aforesaid.

18. To empower the Company to provide and equip hotels and refreshment rooms on the land to be acquired by them or some part or parts thereof and to manage and conduct the same and the business thereof and let on lease or otherwise the said hotels and refreshment rooms or other like accommodation so provided by the Company.

19. To enable the Company notwithstanding the provisions of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act 1920 or any Act amending or extending the same to obtain possession as and when required for any purposes of the intended Act of any lands houses or property vested in them or acquired under the intended Act.

20. To authorise an increase of the capital of the Company and the raising of further sums of money for the purposes of the intended Act and for the general purposes of the Company including the borrowing of money and the issue of debenture stock irrespective of the amount of share capital issued and without obtaining the certificate of a Justice under Section 40 of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 and to empower the Company or the directors thereof to raise all or any money which the Company may by the intended Act be authorised to borrow for the creation and issue of new debenture stock redeemable or otherwise or by borrowing or by any of such means and to attach to such stock or other securities all such rights and priorities both as regards capital and interest as the intended Act may prescribe and to authorise the Company to apply to any of the purposes of the Company or their undertaking any existing or authorised capital or any funds of the Company.

21. To vary or extinguish all or any rights and privileges inconsistent with or which would or might in any way interfere with the objects of the intended Act and to confer other rights and privileges.

22. To amend or repeal all or some of the provisions of the several Acts Orders and Schemes under the Railways Act 1921 and any other Act Order or Scheme relating to the Company or their undertaking.

And notice is hereby further given that on or before the 30th day of November 1930 maps plans and sections relating to the said intended dock works railway and works and plans of all lands which may be taken compulsorily with a book of reference to such plans were deposited for public inspection as follows (that is to say):—

As regards the dock works lands in the County of Lancaster with the Clerk of the County Council at his office at Preston.

As regards the railway works and lands in the County of Stafford with the Clerk of the County Council at his office at Stafford.

As regards the works and lands in the County of Warwick with the Clerk of the County Council at his office at Leamington.

As regards the works and lands in the County of Chester with the Clerk of the County Council at his office at Chester.

As regards the lands in the County of Essex with the Clerk of the County Council at his office at Chelmsford.

As regards the lands in the County of Hertford with the Clerk of the County Council at his office at Hertford.

As regards the lands in the county of Middlesex with the Clerk of the County Council at his office at Guildhall Westminster.

As regards the lands in the County of Nottingham with the Clerk of the County Council at his office at Nottingham.

And that copies of so much of the said plans sections and book of reference as relates to each of the several areas hereinafter mentioned in or through which the intended works are proposed to be made or lands are situate were on or before the said 30th day of November deposited as follows (that is to say): As relates to any city or borough with the Town Clerk of such city or borough at his office as relates to any urban district not being a city or borough or to any rural district with the Clerk of the District Council of such district at his office; as relates to any parish comprised in a rural district with the Clerk of the Parish Council. Such deposits will if made with the Clerk to the Parish Council be made at his office or if he have no office at his residence.

Printed copies of the intended Act will be deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office of the House of Commons on or before the 27th day of November 1930 and printed copies may on or after the 4th day of December 1930 be inspected and copies obtained at the price of three shillings for each copy at each of the following offices that is to say the offices of:—

MR. W. F. YATES, Divisional Solicitor, Hunts Bank, Manchester.

MESSRS. BEALE & Co., Solicitors, 12 Newhall Street, Birmingham

and also at the Station Master's Office at each of the following Stations of the Company (that is to say):—

Manchester
Birkenhead (Woodside)
Southend-on-Sea
Stafford
Hatfield
Harrow and Wealdstone
Nottingham

Printed copies of the intended Act may also on or after the 4th day of December 1930 be inspected and copies obtained at the undermentioned offices at the said price.

Dated this 24th day of November 1930.

H. L. THORNHILL, 10 Great College Street, Westminster. S.W.1. Chief Legal Adviser.

BEALE & Co., 16 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1930-31.

LONDON ASSURANCE

(Regulation of business; Defining or varying objects of Corporation; Financial provisions; Various business; Purchase and Disposal of Lands; Regulations; Guarantees; Insurance and underwriters business; Loans; Amalgamations; Subsidiary companies; Acting as secretary, registrar, agent, custodian, judicial factor &c.; Repeal and Amendment of Acts and Charters.)

Notice is hereby given that application is being made to Parliament in the present session by the London Assurance (hereinafter referred to as "the Corporation") for an Act for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To repeal and re-enact with variations the London Assurance Act 1891, to define or vary the objects and fundamental laws of the Corporation and to make financial provisions and to limit liability on partly paid up capital, to provide as to special resolutions, to enable the Corporation to act as trustee executor or administrator and to execute trusts and to profit from matters affecting its trusts and to purchase and dispose of lands and interests therein, to sell as it thinks fit lands coming to it by foreclosure and to appoint agents, to make regulations for various matters including altering its Charters, to carry on marine fire and life assurance business, to grant assurances of various descriptions and guarantees indemnities and securities against various risks and liabilities and for performance of obligations or duties and for provision of sinking endowment redemption and other funds, to grant annuities and generally transact insurance companies' or underwriters' business, to lend money, to amalgamate and associate in various ways with and assist other companies or persons, to register abroad and carry on business there and to form and carry on subsidiary companies and to hold their securities, to act as agent in various ways and as secretary or registrar custodian, factor, judicial factor or curator bonis, to provide staff and offices, and to do any of the aforesaid matters in any part of the world.

On and after the 4th day of December 1930 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at the price of one shilling for each copy at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this second day of December 1930.

JOHNSON JEKKS & COLLOTON, 24 Austin Friars, E.C.2. Solicitors.

SHERWOOD & Co., 22 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W. Parliamentary Agents.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES (continued)

IN PARLIAMENT—SESSION 1930-31.

LONDON ELECTRIC METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND CITY AND SOUTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANIES.

(Construction of Subways, Deviation Railways and Works in Counties of London Middlesex and Hertford and powers in relation thereto; Opening streets etc.; Acquisition of lands and easements and of parts of buildings and use of subsoil and powers and provisions in regard thereto; Commonable lands; Application of former Acts of above mentioned Companies; Fares rates and charges; Abandonment of portions of Railways in Counties of Middlesex and Hertford and of certain Subways in County of London; Application of funds; Agreements between above mentioned Companies and with other Railway Companies and Local and other authorities and other matters; Incorporation, repeal, amendment of Acts etc.)

Notice is hereby given that APPLICATION has been made to Parliament in the present Session by the London Electric Railway Company (hereinafter called the London Company") the Metropolitan District Railway Company (hereinafter called "the District Company") and the City and South London Railway Company (hereinafter called "the City Company") which said Companies are hereinafter collectively called "the three Companies" for an ACT (hereinafter called "the intended Act") for the following amongst other purposes (that is to say):—

1. To empower the three Companies to make maintain the subways deviations of railways, and other works hereinafter described with all necessary tunnels stations platforms approaches stairs passages lifts or hydraulic and other shafts escalators buildings apparatus works and conveniences that is to say:—

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON—

Subway No. 1.—A subway situate wholly in the City and Metropolitan Borough of Westminster commencing beneath the roadway of Charing Cross Road at a point twenty-five yards or thereabouts measured in a northwesterly direction from the north-west corner of the premises known as No. 38 Cranbourne Street and eight yards or thereabouts measured in a westerly direction from the southern corner of the London Company's Leicester Square Station and terminating beneath the roadway of Charing Cross Road between the station tunnels of the London Company's Charing Cross Euston and Hampstead Railway and the station tunnels of the London Company's Great Northern Piccadilly and Brompton Railway at Leicester Square Station at a point ten yards or thereabouts measured in a northerly direction from the south-east corner of the public house known as The Cranbourne No. 1 Upper St. Martin's Lane and nine yards or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the north-west corner of the premises of the National Provincial Bank Limited No. 1 Long Acre;

Subway No. 2.—A subway situate partly in the City and Metropolitan Borough of Westminster commencing in the said Metropolitan Borough of Holborn between the station tunnels of the London Company at Tottenham Court Road Station beneath the middle of the roadway of Charing Cross Road at a point fifty yards or thereabouts measured in a southerly direction from the southern boundary fence of Centre Point and terminating in the said City and Metropolitan Borough of Westminster by a junction with the existing interchange subway between the said station tunnels at the bottom of the Central London Railway Company's emergency stair-shaft beneath the Central London Railway Company's Tottenham Court Road Station premises at a point five yards or thereabouts measured in an easterly direction from the centre of the said stair-shaft;

IN THE COUNTIES OF MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORD—

Deviation Railway No. 1.—A Deviation Railway 3 furlongs 6.55 chains or thereabouts in length partly in the Urban District of Southgate in the County of Middlesex and partly in the Urban District of Enfield in the County of Hertford commencing in the Urban District of Southgate by a junction with Railway No. 2 (Deviation) of the Great Northern Railway Company Metropolitan District Railway and City and South London Railway Companies Act 1930 at a point nine chains or thereabouts on the centre line of that railway measured in a northerly direction from the point of commencement of the deviation railway No. 2 (Deviation) of 1930 from the termination thereof and terminating in the Urban District of East Barnet Valley by a junction with Railway No. 3 (Deviation) of the said Act of 1930 at a point 7.1 chains or thereabouts on the centre line of that railway measured on the said deposited plans from the commencement thereof;

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—

Deviation Railway No. 2.—A Deviation Railway 7 furlongs 8.5 chains or thereabouts in length partly in the Urban District of Southgate and partly in the Urban District of Enfield commencing in the Urban District of Southgate by a junction with Railway No. 1 (Deviation) by the said Act of 1930 at a point 2 miles 1 furlong 1.7 chains or thereabouts on the centre line of that railway measured on the said deposited plans from the commencement thereof and terminating in the Urban District of Enfield in the field No. 37 on the 1/2500 Ordnance Map Middlesex Sheet VII 1 Edition 1914 at a point 50 yards or thereabouts measured in a northerly direction from the northern boundary fence of Cock Fosters Road along the southern boundary fence of the footpath leading from Cock Fosters Road to Trent Park;

Work No. 1.—A Railway Siding in the Rural District of Hendon in the Parish of Edgware (1) furlong or thereabouts in length) commencing at the termination of the Railway No. 1 (Deviation) of the said Hampstead Railway at Edgware Station at the terminal point of the western track of the said railway and terminating at a point 25 yards or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the south western corner of the garden of the Rectory at Edgware and 37 yards or thereabouts measured in a north westerly direction from the south-western corner of the said garden;

Work No. 2.—A Railway for the London Company to lay and recover fares rates and charges upon and in respect of the above mentioned deviation Railways.

3. To empower the three Companies or any one or more of them to purchase by compulsion or agreement the lands and premises next hereinafter described and shown on the plan deposited in respect of the intended Act (that is to say):—

(a) Certain lands houses buildings and other property situate wholly in the County of London bounded on the north by the premises known as No. 13 Upper St. Martin's Lane on the south and south-east by Long Acre on the west by the premises known as No. 1 Long Acre and on the east by the premises known as No. 137 Long Acre and to empower the London Company thereon to construct maintain work and use a substation for the transformation and distribution of electrical power;

(b) Certain lands and premises situate wholly in the Rural District of Hendon in the Parish of Edgware in the County of Middlesex bounded on the north by a line 22 yards in width from seventeen yards or thereabouts to eighty-three yards or thereabouts and extending from the western boundary fence of Centre Point to the eastern side of the footpath on the south-east side of the Watford Bye Pass Road between the two concrete posts on the said land adjoining the said Bye Pass Road being respectively one hundred and twenty yards and two hundred and twenty yards or thereabouts measured in a westerly direction along the said Bye Pass Road from the centre of Glendale Avenue at its junction with the said Bye Pass Road and to empower the London Company to alter and divert so much of the public footpath from Edgwarebury Lane to Green Lane as crosses the last mentioned lands and to carry such footpath over the said lands by means of a bridge carrying the same and the said lands to construct equip maintain and use sidings approaches car-sheds and other works and conveniences and to work such sidings by electrical mechanical or other power;

(c) Certain lands houses buildings and other property situate wholly in the London Company shall abandon the construction of (a) so much of railways Nos. 2 and 3 authorised by the before mentioned Act of 1930 as lies between the points of commencement of the deviation railway No. 1 (b) so much of railway No. 3 authorised by the before mentioned Act of 1930 as lies between the point of commencement of the deviation railway No. 1 (b) and the point of junction of the said railway No. 3 with railway No. 2 and 5 authorised by the London Electric Metropolitan District and City and South London Railways Companies Act 1930 and the London Electric Metropolitan District Railway Company's Railway Act 1926 and by the London Electric and Metropolitan District Railway Companies Act 1926.

4. To empower the London Company and the City Company or either of them to abandon or make and maintain the Subways and Works hereinafter described in the County of London with all necessary tunnels stations platforms approaches stairs passages lifts or hydraulic and other shafts escalators buildings apparatus works and conveniences, that is to say:—

Subway No. 4.—A subway situate wholly in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark commencing by a junction with Subway No. 3 at a point one hundred and ninety yards or thereabouts measured in a northerly direction from the north-east corner of the Metropolitan Tabernacle in Newington Butts and thirty-three yards or thereabouts measured in a north-westerly direction from the north-west corner of the Elephant and Castle Public House, and terminating under London Road at a point ten yards or thereabouts measured in a south-westerly direction from the south corner of the premises known as No. 76 London Road, and one hundred and ten yards or thereabouts measured in a north-westerly direction from the north-west corner of the garden of the Rectory at Edgware and 37 yards or thereabouts measured in a north westerly direction from the south-western corner of the said garden;

Subway No. 5.—A subway situate wholly in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark commencing in the London Company's Railway No. 3 (Deviation) at a point in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark in or under the roadways of Newington Causeway, London Road and Elephant and Castle Station, the premises known as Nos. 70 to 74 London Road (both numbers inclusive), Nos. 120 to 140 Newington Causeway (even numbers both numbers inclusive) and Nos. 2 to 10 Skipton Street (even numbers, both numbers inclusive) for and in connection with the Elephant and Castle Station of the City Company and the Elephant and Castle Station of the London Company, with entrances from and exits to such booking-hall to and from the surface of Newington Causeway, London Road, and Skipton Street and the adjoining streets roads and premises;

5. To empower the London Company and the City Company to make and maintain the subways and works hereinafter described in the County of London with all necessary tunnels stations platforms approaches stairs passages lifts or hydraulic and other shafts escalators buildings apparatus works and conveniences that is to say:—

Subway No. 4.—A subway situate wholly in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark commencing by a junction with Subway No. 3 at a point one hundred and ninety yards or thereabouts measured in a northerly direction from the north-east corner of the Metropolitan Tabernacle in Newington Butts and thirty-three yards or thereabouts measured in a north-westerly direction from the north-west corner of the Elephant and Castle Public House, and terminating under London Road at a point ten yards or thereabouts measured in a south-westerly direction from the south corner of the premises known as No. 76 London Road, and one hundred and ten yards or thereabouts measured in a north-westerly direction from the north-west corner of the garden of the Rectory at Edgware and 37 yards or thereabouts measured in a north westerly direction from the south-western corner of the said garden;

Subway No. 5.—A subway situate wholly in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark, commencing in the London Company's Railway No. 3 (Deviation) at a point in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark in or under the roadways of Newington Causeway, London Road and Elephant and Castle Station, the premises known as Nos. 70 to 74 London Road (both numbers inclusive), Nos. 120 to 140 Newington Causeway (even numbers both numbers inclusive) and Nos. 2 to 10 Skipton Street (even numbers, both numbers inclusive) for and in connection with the Elephant and Castle Station of the City Company and the Elephant and Castle Station of the London Company, with entrances from and exits to such booking-hall to and from the surface of Newington Causeway, London Road, and Skipton Street and the adjoining streets roads and premises;

6. To empower the London Company and the City Company or either of them to purchase by compulsion or agreement the lands and premises next hereinafter described and shown on the plan deposited in respect of the intended Act (that is to say):—

(a) Certain lands houses buildings and other property situate wholly in the County of London bounded on the north by the premises known as No. 13 Upper St. Martin's Lane on the south and south-east by Long Acre on the west by the premises known as No. 1 Long Acre and on the east by the premises known as No. 137 Long Acre and to empower the London Company thereon to construct maintain work and use a substation for the transformation and distribution of electrical power;

(b) Certain lands and premises situate wholly in the Rural District of Hendon in the Parish of Edgware in the County of Middlesex bounded on the north by a line 22 yards in width from seventeen yards or thereabouts to eighty-three yards or thereabouts and extending from the western boundary fence of Centre Point to the eastern side of the footpath on the south-east side of the Watford Bye Pass Road between the two concrete posts on the said land adjoining the said Bye Pass Road being respectively one hundred and twenty yards and two hundred and twenty yards or thereabouts measured in a westerly direction along the said Bye Pass Road from the centre of Glendale Avenue at its junction with the said Bye Pass Road and to empower the London Company to alter and divert so much of the public footpath from Edgwarebury Lane to Green Lane as crosses the last mentioned lands and to carry such footpath over the said lands by means of a bridge carrying the same and the said lands to construct equip maintain and use sidings approaches car-sheds and other works and conveniences and to work such sidings by electrical mechanical or other power;

(c) Certain lands houses buildings and other property situate wholly in the London Company shall abandon the construction of (a) so much of railways Nos. 2 and 3 authorised by the before mentioned Act of 1930 as lies between the points of commencement of the deviation railway No. 1 (b) so much of railway No. 3 authorised by the before mentioned Act of 1930 as lies between the point of commencement of the deviation railway No. 1 (b) and the point of junction of the said railway No. 3 with railway No. 2 and 5 authorised by the London Electric Metropolitan District and City and South London Railways Companies Act 1930 and the London Electric Metropolitan District Railway Company's Railway Act 1926 and by the London Electric and Metropolitan District Railway Companies Act 1926.

7. To empower the London Company and the City Company or either of them to purchase by compulsion or agreement the lands and premises known as No. 38 Cranbourne Street and nine yards or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the north-west corner of the said premises and eight yards or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the south-western corner of the London Company's Leicester Square Station and terminating beneath the roadway of Charing Cross Road between the station tunnels of the London Company's Charing Cross Euston and Hampstead Railway and the station tunnels of the London Company's Great Northern Piccadilly and Brompton Railway at Leicester Square Station at a point ten yards or thereabouts measured in a northerly direction from the south-east corner of the public house known as The Cranbourne No. 1 Upper St. Martin's Lane and nine yards or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the north-west corner of the premises of the National Provincial Bank Limited No. 1 Long Acre;

8. To empower the three Companies or any one or more of them to purchase by compulsion or agreement the lands delineated on the plans and described in the book of reference which have been deposited in respect of the intended Act and the buildings houses or other property rights or interests in respect of such lands and easements in under or over the same in the beforementioned Metropolitan Boroughs Urban and Rural Districts and Parishes for the purposes of the intended Act and for other purposes connected with their respective undertakings to extinguish all private rights of way over any such lands and to vary and extinguish all or any rights and privileges connected with such lands held therein or in or proposed to be acquired under the same.

9. To empower the City Company to take compulsorily for the aforesaid purposes the subsoil under certain lands houses buildings or commonable lands or easements or rights therein of thereunder. The said lands form part of Clapham Common in the Parish and Metropolitan Borough of Battersea in the County of London and the quantity thereof within the limits of deviation shown on the said deposited plans is 0a. 0r. 45p. and the estimated quantity thereof to be taken or used compulsorily is 0a. 0r. 15p.

10. To incorporate with or without amendments and variations the Lands Clauses Acts, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 and the Railways Clauses Act 1863 as amended by subsequent Acts and to provide that the rules of disputed compensation contained in the intended Act in respect of land acquired compulsorily under the Lands Clauses Acts and compensation shall be determined by a single arbitrator who may determine all questions of costs and expenses in any such arbitration.

11. To empower the three Companies or any of them without modification to the said intended Subways deviation Railways and Works, to the lands and buildings to be acquired by the three Companies or any of them and to the premises near to the intended Subways deviation Railways and Works the provisions of the Charing Cross Euston and Hampstead Railway Acts of 1890, 1900, 1902 and 1903, the London Electric Railway Act 1923, the London Electric and Metropolitan District Railway Companies Act 1926, the London Electric Metropolitan District Railway Company's Railway Act 1926, the Companies Act 1929 and the London Electric Metropolitan District Central London and City and South London Railway Companies Act 1930 at a point nine chains or thereabouts on the centre line of that railway measured in a northerly direction from the point of commencement of the said Act of 1930 from the termination thereof and terminating in the Urban District of East Barnet Valley by a junction with Railway No. 3 (Deviation) of the said Act of 1930 at a point 7.1 chains or thereabouts on the centre line of that railway measured on the said deposited plans from the commencement thereof;

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—

Deviation Railway No. 2.—A Deviation Railway 7 furlongs 8.5 chains or thereabouts in length partly in the Urban District of Southgate and partly in the Urban District of Enfield commencing in the Urban District of Southgate by a junction with Railway No. 1 (Deviation) by the said Act of 1930 at a point 2 miles 1 furlong 1.7 chains or thereabouts on the centre line of that railway measured on the said deposited plans from the commencement thereof and terminating in the Urban District of Enfield in the field No. 37 on the 1/2500 Ordnance Map Middlesex Sheet VII 1 Edition 1914 at a point 50 yards or thereabouts measured in a northerly direction from the northern boundary fence of Cock Fosters Road along the southern boundary fence of the footpath leading from Cock Fosters Road to Trent Park;

Work No. 1.—A Railway Siding in the Rural District of Hendon in the Parish of Edgware (1) furlong or thereabouts in length) commencing at the termination of the Railway No. 1

Law Report, Dec. 2

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton and Lord Justice Slesser, Lord Justice Greer dissenting—allowed the appeal from the judgment of a Divisional Court upholding the decision of a Judge in Chambers who refused to order the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of Joan Margaret Carroll, an infant, which had been applied for by the mother. (IN RE CARROLL.)

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—began the hearing of an appeal by the Civilian War Claimants Association, Limited, from a decision of Mr. Justice Roche, who found in favour of the Crown on the demurrer filed by the Attorney-General to a petition of right put forward by the appellants, a company formed to obtain compensation for civilians who suffered loss or damage during the War. (CIVILIAN WAR CLAIMANTS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED v. THE KING.)

The hearing was continued of the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the Banco de Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

COURT OF APPEAL

CATHOLIC CHILD ADOPTED BY PROTESTANTS

IN RE CARROLL

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

The COURT delivered considered judgments allowing by a majority (Lord Justice Greer dissenting) this appeal from the judgment of the Divisional Court, reported in *The Times* of July 23, dismissing an appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Charles, in Chambers, refusing to direct the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of Joan Margaret Carroll, an infant.

The applicant for the writ was Ellen Carroll, an unmarried woman, the mother of Joan Margaret Carroll, and the respondents were the Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society and F. B. Meyer Children's Home (Incorporated), a Protestant rescue society—referred to as the society.

Joan Carroll was born on April 14, 1929, at Warkworth House, Isleworth, an infirmary under the Middlesex County Council. Before the close of that year Ellen Carroll took steps to transfer the custody of the infant to the society, and also signed a consent to the adoption of the infant by certain adopters of the Protestant faith. The mother, who was a Roman Catholic, had, in answer to a question by the society, stated that the child had been baptized, but omitted to add whether as a Protestant or Roman Catholic.

The adopters intended to proceed to complete the process of the adoption of the child as required by the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, but on December 7, 1929, a letter was received by the society from the Rev. Francis Rasker, Roman Catholic chaplain to Warkworth House, stating that the applicant was a Roman Catholic, that the child was baptized by a Roman Catholic priest, and that they were trying to find a Catholic home for it. The letter stated that the applicant was anxious that the child should be brought up in the faith of its baptism, but forgot that important point in her anxiety when she applied to the society.

Subsequently the society received inquiries about the child from Father Craven, Administrator of the Crusade of Rescue and Home for Destitute Catholic Children. The applicant also wrote saying that she wanted the child back so that she could arrange for it to be brought up in its own religion. She wrote again on February 19, 1930, saying that Father Craven had a Catholic home waiting for the child, and asking when she could fetch it.

The society advised the adopters to wait till the position was cleared up before proceeding to obtain an adoption order.

The society felt themselves in a position of grave responsibility and considered it their duty to place the circumstances before the Court for its directions.

The Divisional Court refused to order the issue of the writ.

The applicant appealed.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. S. Seuffert appeared for the appellant; Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., and Mr. E. G. Palmer for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that at the time of applying for the writ it was extremely probable that the child was not in the legal custody of the respondent society, though she had been in that custody before the application for the writ. She was probably in the custody of two persons, husband and wife, who proposed to adopt her. In those circumstances it was obvious that the writ could not issue against the society. That, however, would leave undecided the question which the parties wanted decided—namely, whether the custody should remain with the adopting parents or be transferred to the mother or persons nominated by her. Accordingly, to avoid another writ being applied for, directed to the adopting parents, the society got back the child into their custody, so that the merits could be decided in the present proceedings and two further affidavits were filed.

The mother, Ellen Carroll, who, at the age of 27, had given birth to an illegitimate child named Patrick, had on April 14, 1929, at the age of 32, given birth to a second illegitimate child. At that time the mother was in the workhouse with her son Patrick. The Catholic authorities were proposing to find a Catholic home for the child, but according to their set policy, which was not to make things too easy for the mothers of illegitimate children, lest such mothers should be encouraged to rely on an illegitimate child's being provided for as soon as born, they were not hurrying the matter.

The mother, who desired to get out of the workhouse and work as a domestic servant, apparently got impatient and hearing, probably from some one in the workhouse, of the society and Mr. Beesley, its secretary, wrote at the end of October, 1929, to Mr. Beesley asking for help to get her little girl adopted. Mr. Beesley asked her to fill up a form, which she did, stating that she wished the society to arrange for the adoption of the child. The form did not ask, and she did not declare, her religion.

On November 28, 1929, Mr. Beesley wrote informing the mother of two people who might like to adopt the child. The letter stated that the mother must sign an agreement "giving baby up entirely for adoption," and also that the mother would not know the name and address of the adopting parents, but that the society would report to the mother the child's health and progress.

On December 5 the mother brought the child to the society's office. The adopting parents saw the child; the mother did not see the adopting parents. The child was handed over to the prospective adopting parents, who signed an agreement that the child should be brought up in the Protestant Evangelical faith. Up to that time the mother had not been informed by the society that, according to their rules, the child would be brought up in that faith. There was no evidence whether she knew that or not.

The assistant secretary to the society said that after the child had been handed over she explained to the mother a Mother's Guardianship Agreement and a Consent to Adoption Order, that the surrender was a permanent surrender of her maternal rights, and that the mother fully understood that. As the mother was, by the Poor Law statutes, under an obligation to maintain her child, it had been held that an agreement by her to surrender her rights to someone else was contrary to public policy and void.

Such an effect could only be produced by an adoption sanctioned by the Court under the Adoption Act, 1926. The consent of the mother to such an Order of the Court was one of the matters which the Court must investigate. A form in which the mother consented to adoption by anyone nominated by the society without knowing whom should not be acted on by the Court.

His Lordship went on to refer to correspondence which afterwards passed between Father Craven and Mr. Beesley, the secretary of the society, and added that it rather appeared that the writ of *habeas corpus* was being used not for the body but for the soul of the child.

Sir Thomas Inskip, for the society, put forward two matters for consideration. First, he submitted that it was not clear that the mother really desired that the child should be brought up in the Catholic faith. He expressly disclaimed arguing that the mother was of such bad character that her wishes for the religious and social education of the child should not be considered. Both the Court of Appeal and the Court below only knew the mother by her affidavits and actions.

The opinion which he (his Lordship) had formed of her was that, when left to herself, and pressed by the inability to get work due to the circumstances of her two children, she was chiefly anxious to hand over their custody to anyone who would maintain them regardless of religion, but that, when the spiritual advisers of her religion pointed out to her that her duty was to bring up her children in the religion which she professed, she recognized that duty and prepared to act on it, and did so in applying for the writ.

THE PROPOSALS

Secondly, Sir Thomas Inskip submitted that, considering the proposals on either side for dealing with the child, those of the society were more to the advantage of the child than those of the mother. The mother's proposal, backed by the Catholic Rescue Society, was that the child should be placed with a foster mother selected and controlled by the Catholic Rescue Society till the child was of school age, when she would be transferred to the Roman Catholic schools managed by Sisters of Charity until she was 16. She might then either be emigrated with the mother's consent and placed in a suitable situation in the Dominions till she was 21, or established in a similar situation in England. Her mother would have access to her. Her religious education would be in the religion of her mother and of her baptism.

The Protestant society's proposal was that the child should be adopted by her adopting parents, whom the society certified to be respectable and competent, but of whose position that Court knew nothing. As to her future scheme of education, the Court also knew nothing. It did not know whether at school age she would be a day scholar or educated away from home. The mother would have no access to her. She would be trained in the Protestant Evangelical religion. It was not stated whether that meant the established Church of England on the Evangelical side or one of the Nonconformist denominations whose leaders were associated with the society. He was under the impression that many Evangelical members of the Church of England would be much surprised to hear that their religion was the same as that of their Nonconformist brethren.

Sir Thomas Inskip laid great stress on the advantage of a "home" as compared with life in an institution. He (his Lordship) might add that it was not universally accepted that a "home" with no external education was the best thing for a child. Many home-brought-up children were spoilt and deprived of independent initiative.

The question was what view the Court of Appeal was to take of those contending proposals and of the fact that two tribunals below had expressed an opinion in favour of the proposals of the Protestant society. In view of the authorities, the Court of Appeal must approach the matter independently and not as a matter determined by the discretion of the Courts below. But if it were otherwise the Court would always interfere with discretion if it was of opinion that the Court below had not attached sufficient importance to some question of law.

He thought that in the present case the Courts had not given sufficient attention to the question of the parent's right to control the religion of a very young child too young to have any wishes of its own. Unless the mother was of so bad a character that her wishes with regard to religion and education might be disregarded—a contention which was expressly disclaimed by Sir Thomas Inskip—the mother had a legal right to require that the child should be brought up in her religion, in which the child had been baptized. As Lord Collins said in Rex v. New (20 *The Times* L.R., 583, at p. 584), the religious education of a child was a "question on which the mother had the right to decide. She was a member of the Church of England, and her view as to what sort of religious education she desired her child to have must prevail."

INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING

It was argued that the advantage of a home instead of an institutional training outweighed the disadvantage of the departure from the religion desired by the mother. It was said that an institution was "detrimental" to the child so that the parent's wishes might be disregarded. He could not regard the difference between home training and training in a respectable institution as sufficiently important to entitle the Court to disregard the parent's wishes with regard to religion in the case of a child so young as to have no wishes of its own.

It was, he hoped, unnecessary to say that the Court was perfectly impartial in matters of religion, for the reason that it had, as a Court, no evidence, no knowledge, no views as to the respective merits of the religious views of various denominations. The responsibility for religious views was that of the parent, not of the Court. The Court should not sanction any proposal, excellent in itself, which did not give effect to the parent's views on education, religious and secular. Those views were none the worse because they followed from the teaching of the parent's religious advisers. That was the result of the cases to which they had been referred, and the Court would be undertaking a dangerous and impossible task if it substituted its own wishes and responsibility for the wishes and responsibility of the parent in the matter of religion.

The case seemed to him one in which, according to the whole tenor of the authorities, the Court should give effect to the wishes of the mother as to the religion and education of her second child, her eldest child already being educated in a Catholic institution.

He trusted that the two societies concerned in this case, now that the difficulties of adopting children of a different religion had been brought to their attention, would take precautions that they did not accept the custody of a child who, or whose parents, were not of the religion with which they were associated until they had ascertained that the society specially associated with the religion of the parents did not wish to or could not deal with the case. Both societies were doing a good work in their respective spheres, and could divide the work between them without clashing or overlapping.

The Court should direct the society for which Sir Thomas Inskip appeared to hand over the child to its mother or her authorized representative. The necessity for the proceedings had partly been due to the vacillation of the mother, partly to the failure of the society to ascertain the religion of the child's parent and the facts as to the child's baptism before the society took action with regard to the child. In those circumstances, there should be no costs of the proceedings there or below.

LORD JUSTICE GREER'S VIEW

LORD JUSTICE GREER, in the course of a dissenting judgment, said that he was judicially satisfied, as the Divisional Court was, that the welfare of the child required that, if possible, it should be brought up in the atmosphere of a respectable home, and under the control of respectable and kindly people who were willing to undertake the responsibility of parents to her, rather than that she should be brought up for a few years by a paid foster-mother, who might have other children to look after, and afterwards brought up in an institution. To justify an order interfering with the *prima facie* right of the mother to determine the custody of her child the Court must find "that it is clearly right for the welfare of the child in some serious and important respect that the parent's right should be suspended or superseded." That was a question of fact, and, in his judgment, there was ample evidence in this case to justify the refusal of Mr. Justice Charles and of the Divisional Court to order the child to be delivered up to Father Craven's institution in accordance with the wishes expressed by her mother in her affidavit. It seemed to him unnecessary to decide whether they agreed with the view of Mr. Justice Charles that the application in this case was not really the application of the mother at all, but the application of the Incorporated Society of the Crusade of Rescue and Homes for Destitute Catholic Children. Even treating the application as one really made by the mother, and directing his attention to the question whether in serious and important respects the welfare of the child would be better secured by a decision which would make it possible for the proceedings for adoption to be continued, so that, if the Court to which the application was made thought it right, an order would be made which would secure to the child all the benefits that she would have had if she had been the legitimate offspring of respectable and devoted parents, he still thought the application for *habeas corpus* should be refused.

In his judgment the advantages to the welfare of the child were preponderantly in favour of leaving her where she was until it was ascertained whether an adoption order would be made. If no adoption order was made the respondents' counsel took upon himself the responsibility of saying that the child would be delivered to the custody of those whom the mother said she desired to have charge of her child. He did not think that the Court ought to decide in this appeal whether the Court to whom the application for an adoption order would be made ought or ought not to make such order.

He had hitherto purposely made no reference to the question whether it was more or less advantageous for a child to be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith or the Protestant Evangelical faith. That Court ought to be quite neutral on a question of that sort and should assume, as he did, that from a religious point of view the welfare of the child would be adequately provided for whether she was brought up in the one faith or the other. A point was made in the course of the argument, based on section 4 of the Custody of Children Act, 1891, which referred to "the religion in which the parent has a legal right to require that the child should be brought up," and gave the Court power where it thought the parent ought not to have the custody of the child to make such order as it might think fit to secure that the child should be brought up in the religion in which the parent had the legal right to require that the child should be brought up.

It was to be observed that such an order was within the discretion of the Court, but the Court was not bound to make it. The reference to the legal right of the parent did not, in his judgment, mean that there was a legal right to have the child brought up in any particular religion independently of the parental rights as a whole. Obviously there was such a right in a parent so long as the parent was the guardian of the child and had custody of it. It was not a separate and distinct right, but only one of the rights which were included in the parental rights. In any event, if an application was made under section 4 of the Act of 1891, the Court was not bound to make such an order, but was only entitled if, in all the circumstances, it thought it right so to do. No application had been made to the Court in the present case to make the order referred to in that section.

He thought that the appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE SLESSER concurred with Lord Justice Scrutton in allowing the appeal.

The writ was made returnable in Lord Justice Slesser's room at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), when the child would be handed over to her mother.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ellis & Willes and Ingpen & Armitage; Messrs. Carter and Bell.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK

BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that, in 1922, they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they would not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in 1925, printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] banknotes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco de Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank of Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and honour all of them which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Señor Carlos de Barros Soares Branco, secretary-general to the Banco de Portugal since 1925, continuing his evidence on behalf of the bank, said that, when it was decided to withdraw the Vasco de Gama issue of notes, it was not suspected that the unauthorized notes had been printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

On December 12, 1925, when the Vice-Governor of the bank saw bundles of the unauthorized notes which had been seized he noticed that the initials of the packers on the bundles were the same as those on packets of authorized notes which had been previously received by the bank from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

MR. LE QUESNE.—When you heard that, did you think that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had printed the notes?—I thought that someone connected with the firm, but not the firm itself, was responsible.

SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW'S VISIT

When Sir William Waterlow arrived at Lisbon and asked to see the Governor of the bank he (the witness) said that the Governor wished that his dealings with Sir William should only take place in the presence, and through the intervention, of the police in view of the lamentable incidents of December 12—when the Governor and Vice-Governor of the bank had been arrested—which had rendered the bank suspect.

On December 19 permission had been obtained from the police for Sir William Waterlow to be received by the directors of the bank. A representative of the Judge who was inquiring into the matter of the false notes attended and was present at the interview.

The task of distinguishing between the authorized and the unauthorized notes was a very intricate one and it took a long time. The depositions made in December, 1925, and January, 1926, before the Portuguese Court by Sir William Waterlow and others connected with his firm were not disclosed to the bank until August, 1926, and so information contained in those depositions about distinguishing the notes was not available to the bank until that date.

MR. LE QUESNE.—With that information did the bank find it possible to classify the notes?—No. They made attempts to classify them but did not succeed.

Did the bank have to write to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for further information?—Yes.

As a result, said the witness, in May, 1927, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons gave them the most complete information that they had yet afforded. Even with the fresh information the identification of the notes proved a very laborious task, and it was found impossible to classify all the notes.

MR. LE QUESNE.—In October, 1929—more than two years later—did you get further information?—Yes.

And with that information did you finally succeed in classifying the notes?—Yes.

Señor Branco said that, when the Banco de Angola e Metropole went into liquidation the Banco de Portugal made a claim in the liquidation. That claim was allowed in part.

MR. LE QUESNE.—Have the Bank of Portugal finally received from the liquidators Portuguese Treasury bills amounting to a total of £413,430?—Yes.

Counsel explained that that figure of £413,430 was made up of two sums—(*a*) £298,028 collected by the liquidators and held by them for some years until it accumulated interest amounting to (*b*) £115,402.

THE NUMBER OF NOTES COLLECTED

After the discovery of the unauthorized notes, the witness continued, the Banco de Portugal ordered their branches to send to the head office all the notes of the Vasco de Gama issue which were in the hands of the branches. The total number of notes which was collected in that way was 799,190.

The bank honoured all the notes, of which 209,718 were Marang notes. The amount paid by the bank in so doing was £1,106,691.

In cross-examination the witness agreed that the accounts department of the Banco de Portugal had wrongly entered a figure of 8,500,000 escudos as the face value of new notes existing at the head office of the bank on December 12, 1925.

When the conspirators were put on their trial the Banco de Portugal formulated the charges which were made against them.

MR. BIRKETT.—Was the Portuguese Minister at The Hague, Antonio Bandeira, indicted with the other prisoners?—Unfortunately that was so.

Bandeira was charged with giving to Marang a diplomatic passport, a certificate relating to a power of attorney, and permits to make him free of the Customs to enable him to carry out the banknote frauds.

MR. BIRKETT.—Did the Portuguese Minister give Marang those documents?—Yes.

Did the passport state that Marang was the bearer of dispatches from the Portuguese Legation?—Yes.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks and Colclough.

COURT OF APPEAL

CIVILIAN WAR SUFFERERS: CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

CIVILIAN WAR CLAIMANTS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED v. THE KING

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

Their LORDSHIPS began the hearing of the appeal by the Civilian War Claimants Association, Limited, against the decision of Mr. Justice Roche (reported in *The Times* of July 22 and 23 last), who gave judgment in favour of the Crown on the demurrer filed by the Attorney-General to a petition of right put forward by the appellants, a company formed to obtain compensation for civilian sufferers who suffered loss or damage in person or property from air raids, bombardments, sinking of ships, sequestration of property, and other causes, during the European War.

The suppliant company alleged that from time to time Ministers of the Crown had led claimants to believe that money would be obtained from Germany or elsewhere and used to compensate them. They prayed his Majesty to direct the payment to them of the amount due to each of the persons who had suffered loss.

By his demurrer, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL pleaded that the petition was bad in substance and in law, and that it disclosed no cause of action.

Mr. Justice Roche held that he was bound by the decision in Rustomjee v. the Queen (1 Q.B.D., 487; 2 Q.B.D., 69) to hold that the Crown was neither an agent nor a trustee for the suppliant company, and that in dealing with the matters under review the Crown had acted on behalf of all its subjects and not on behalf of individuals.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Colin Pearson appeared for the Crown; Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Ratcliffe for the appellant association.

THE APPELLANTS' CASE

SERJEANT SULLIVAN, opening the appeal, said that the claims in the Petition of Right amounted to a very large sum of money in the aggregate. Those claims had been assigned to the appellant association that they might be presented in the form of a petition. The incorporated body was purely a voluntary association; an organization to enable the claimants to act as a unit in the presentation of the petition to the Court.

Counsel then read the material paragraphs of the petition.

The question of law was whether it was possible, constitutionally or legally, to prove that in this case the Crown received moneys for and to the use of specific subjects. He would outline his argument by an analogy, and would ask the Court to assume that there were two estates side by side, Whiteacre and Blackacre. The conduct of the landlord and the tenants of Blackacre was such as to give rise to no legal cause of action to the tenants of Whiteacre, but, nevertheless, to inflict on those tenants very grave loss and damage. Thereupon the landlord of the injured tenants in Whiteacre said to his tenants: "Return to me particulars, and verify them, of the loss which you have suffered by the conduct of the neighbouring estate. You are not able to sue the people who caused you that loss, since they have caused you no actionable wrong, but I find myself in a position in which I can persuade or compel the people connected with Blackacre to recoup those losses which you have suffered."

That represented a payment which could never have been enforced by any form of action on behalf of anybody. If the landlord did recover compensation in those circumstances he would not be allowed to say that he had not received the money for the use of his tenants.

Counsel submitted that, in the present case, the allegations of fact showed that, in the second year of the War, the attitude of the Crown towards subjects was exactly the attitude which he had represented of the landlord towards the tenants. The Crown said: You are being injured by an act for which you have no legal redress yourself, but give me particulars of all that you have lost, verify those particulars to my satisfaction, and some day I will be in a position to present those particulars to those who have occasioned the loss and to compel them to agree to pay them.

The statements of the Ministers set out in the petition were perfectly clear. Mr. Lloyd George's address to the representatives of the Merchant Service men on the eve of his going over to negotiate the Peace Treaty, could not possibly be put in stronger language. According to the petition the then Prime Minister, on March 4, 1919, met a deputation of the Mercantile Marine (which represented the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Mercantile Marine Service Association, the Marine Engineers' Association, and the Sailors' and Firemen's Union), at 10, Downing-street, and made the following statements:—

It is part of the instructions to our delegates in Paris that the first demand put forward must be full compensation for losses at sea, including compensation for the poor people who have suffered through their relatives having lost their lives. I include in that what has been put by Mr. Cathery (a member of the said deputation) those who lost their lives through exposure at sea, because that is the same thing. Those demands will be put in very shortly. . . . The German must pay for this, and he must pay this as the first claim; this must come before mere indemnity for war expenses. . . . This compensation must come first.

But there has never been any question about it. None of our Allies has disputed the justice and fairness of the claim we are putting forward in respect of the British Mercantile Marine and its heroic dead.

We must see that the men who have so gallantly faced all these horrible dangers, trusting to the State to see that those they left behind should be cared for, that their trust will not be betrayed; and you may depend upon it, so far as the British Government is concerned, that we shall see first of all that compensation is given to them, and we shall also see that this compensation is given by the people who are responsible for these infamies. . . .

"AN UNQUALIFIED UNDERTAKING"

Counsel then went on to refer to the material provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and said that they showed an unqualified undertaking with regard to all damage done to the civilian populations. Article 231 provided:—

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her Allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the War imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies.

Article 232 stated:—

The Allied and Associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present Treaty, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage.

The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany by such aggression by land, by sea, and from the air.

There was to be set up in Germany a department with power to collect German debts due to the English, and in England a department with power of collecting English debts due to Germany, and provisions were made for the set-off of one set of debts to the other through the Clearing House.

"Compensation due" meant, *prima facie*, compensation in respect of which some person was indebted to the person to be compensated. That could only be by the undertaking in Article 232. Therefore that section, which was statutory law in this country, so far as this country gave effect to that portion of the treaty, recognized that a person who had suffered injury under Article 232 was a person to whom compensation was due by someone. By whom?

No one in Germany was going to send A.B., the injured War claimant, one penny. When the Reparation Commission assessed what Germany had to pay, Germany would pay that in the manner provided by the treaty.

So long as Germany fulfilled the financial obligations of the treaty the money received by the British Government was received for and on account of the persons mentioned in Article 232. Therefore, payment to the British Government was payment to them. A man could never get payment at all unless the Crown received the money for him.

The attitude taken up by the Crown was that they were under no obligation to pay and that they were not going to pay.

The treaty showed that payment made by Germany must be deemed to be payment made primarily on the footing of her unqualified undertaking under Article 232. If he were right in that, then the payments of Germany had been ample to pay the whole of the civilian claims.

With regard to the authorities, he suggested that it was quite clear that the idea of money received by the Crown in pursuance of a treaty as compensation for nationals of the Crown was asserted emphatically 100 years ago. He referred to Baron de Bode v. The Queen (13 Q.B., 364; 3 H.L., 449); and to R. v. the Treasury (5 L.J.K.B., 20). With regard to Rustomjee v. the Queen (*supra*), he submitted that that case was an illustration of the disturbing effect on the judicial mind of virtuous indignation, because the facts of that case showed that it was really an impudent application.

The statement that the Crown could be a trustee or an agent was quite sufficient for him (counsel); the statement that it could not be a trustee or an agent in respect of money when received under a treaty was, he submitted, a statement that could not bind the Court.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Russell and Arnholz; the Treasury Solicitor.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

BEQUEST TO MERTON COLLEGE

IN RE SIR H. A. HARMSWORTH'S WILL TRUSTS

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

The petition by Mr. Thomas Bowman, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, and Sir John Charles Miles, a Fellow of that college, to obtain the sanction of the Court, with such modifications (if any) as the Court might deem proper, to the scheme set out in the schedule for the regulation and management of the bequest, on charitable trusts, in the will of Sir Hildebrand Aubrey Harmsworth, Bt., relating to the creation of scholarships at Merton College, Oxford, was mentioned again to-day.

The testator, whose will was made in July, 1928, died in April, 1929. He gave the residue of his personalty in 10 equal parts, one of such parts being to Merton College on trust to create therewith five scholarships, to be known as the Hildebrand Harmsworth Scholarships, tenable for two years each, available for British subjects, being Protestants, and whose parents and paternal grandfather and great-grandfather are or were British-born subjects and Protestants.

Mr. Wilfred Greene, K.C., and Mr. Montgomery White appeared on the petition; Mr. Archer, K.C., and Mr. Waldy for the testator's executors; and Mr. Stafford Crossman for the Attorney-General.

Mr. WHITE said that his Lordship would remember that the scheme for the regulation of this bequest was to be considered and the petition brought on again to be approved by the Court. That consideration by the parties had taken place, and, subject to a number of minor amendments, they now asked that the scheme be approved. The governing body of the college proposed that up to six or seven senior scholarships, of the annual value of £300, should be established, and any surplus from the fund might be devoted to the foundation of not more than two junior scholarships of a value not exceeding £250 a year. The fund available for the scholarships was some £45,000. By the University statutes 35 per cent. of the net revenue of the college—over £20,000—had to be contributed to University taxation. Funds acquired after 1923 were at present exempt, but proposals had been laid before the University to abolish that exemption.

Mr. ARCHER said that the view of the executors was that the fund ought not to be subject to any such charge. He suggested that it should be held by independent trustees.

Mr. WHITE said the college was very anxious that some provision should be put in the scheme with regard to that point.

Mr. CROSSMAN said that the view of the Attorney-General was that that particular charity must be considered. It was fair that the colleges should contribute to the University, but the charity would be protected by the general law, and they did not want anything about that in the scheme.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE thought that it might be omitted. He would make an order approving the scheme, as modified, to be carried into effect. The costs of all parties as between solicitor and client to come out of capital.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Somerville, Philpot, and Co., for Messrs. Morrell, Peel and Gamlen, Oxford; Messrs. Kerly, Sons, and Karuth; the Treasury Solicitor.

LAW NOTICES, DEC. 3

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Re applin. of Nicholson and Sons, Ltd., re Opposition by Rose, Ratcliffe and Gretton, Ltd., and re Trade Marks Acts, 1905 to 1919 (pt. hd.) (2).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Interlocutory List).—Re the Petition of Right of the Civilian War Claimants Assoc., Ltd. (pt. hd.). (Final and New Trial List).—Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft Helvetia v. Administrator of German Property (37).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Hartman v. Konig (pt. hd.) (52).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Hart v. Wilsons (London and Provinces), Ltd. (pt. hd.) (54); Woollard v. Smith (55).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Harper v. Waymack, Ltd. (45). Not before 2:—Peters v. Holmes (32).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Assigned Adjourned Summons and Petition:—Re Western Electric Co., Ltd.'s Patent and re Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919 (to fix a day); Re Perry and Brown's Patents, re Patents and Designs Acts, 1907-1928.

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Re Shelton (Shelton v. Perry) (pt. hd.) (26); Davies v. Lucas (23). N.B.—Witnesses in Davies v. Lucas need not attend to-day.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (TENNEY, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Rayland (Kite v. Sutcliff) (pt. hd.) (33); Re Read's Agreement (Ivimey v. Deane) (34); Re Jones (Jones v. Cusack-Smith) (35); Re Quiggin (Quiggin v. Gardner) (31); Re Garnsworthy (Baxter v. Murphy) (36); Re Baker (Cobbledick v. Griffiths) (38).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (Divisional Court) (AVORY, SWIFT, and ACTON, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Motion.—British Railway Traffic, &c., Co., Ltd. v. Eaton (to expedite hearing) (209). Crown Paper.—The King v. Peake, Pugh, and ors., JJ. of the Isle of Ely and Atkin and ors. (199); Turnbull v. Barnett, Magistrates of (pt. hd.) (119); Challis v. Warrender and anr. (115); Barber v. Bolt (127); Wootten v. Pepler (134); Barnes and ors. v. the Trustees of the British United Order of Oddfellows (141).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Harcourt Smith v. Dupont (1813); Howard v. Hudson (1631); Hewison v. Laxton (1654).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Facon v. the Administrator of German Property (2085); Doo v. Harris (2083); Evans v. Hinge and anr. (2134).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At Chambers (Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—For Judgment.—Bluthall, Horsley and Baldry v. Vicary (2047). For Hearing.—Theodor Gelberg, Ltd. v. Pottash (2071); Maple and Co., Ltd. v. Owen and wife (2106).

COURT VI. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Mate and Son v. Road Transport Publications, Ltd., and ors. (2071); Planter v. Martin (2107); Vigers v. Yule (2108).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—Deutsche Bank v. Banque of Moscow. Not attended by Counsel.—Re an Arbitration between Unilever, Ltd. v. Compania Argentina. Commercial List.—Banco de Portugal v. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1612).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned to King's Bench Court I. need not attend until to-morrow.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Livonia. 1929.—Folio 275 (Owners of cargo ex S.S. Livonia v. owners of S.S. Livonia), action for trial with witnesses (pt. hd.). Not before 12.30:—Undefended Divorce Cause.—Saunders, Daisy J., M. J. E. v. Saunders, Davies, A. O. (for decree) (148). Defended Causes without Juries.—Bolton, F. J. v. Bolton, S. R. H. (35); Lynd v. Lynd and Webb (Lynd, K. v. Lynd, E. G.) (521); Simmonds v. Simmonds and Doyle (55); Horton, L. v. Horton, J. G. (Hawman cited as Howman, intervening) (561); Webb, K. v. Webb, T. J. (57).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Phila. 1929.—Folio 445 (Owners of S.S. Jacov Sverdlov v. owners of S.S. Phila), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (for judgment); Annik, 1930.—Folio 294 (Owners of S.S. Shoreham v. owners of S.S. Annik), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters).

COURT I. (LANGTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Dundee. 1930.—Folio 194 (Owners of hopper Deep v. owners of S.S. Dundee), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (for judgment); Foremost 49 and James 59. 1930.—Folios 199, 196, and 198 (consolidated) (Owners, masters, and crews of the steam trawler Ardent and of the steam trawler Enid v. Owners of the dredger Foremost 49 and owners, master, and crew of the steam trawler William Caldwell v. owners of the steam hopper James 59 and dredger Foremost 49), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Mabey v. Mabey.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Jose v. Trigo R.P.C.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.—COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Green, A. G. (orse. Dare, A.); Bentley, H. E.; Swales, A. B. (orse. Bland, A., orse. Mayes, ed., orse. Clayton, S. A.); Bonnick, F.; D'Ardenne, J. B.; Fletcher, J. H.; Cawston, E. P.; Fantini, F. S.; Garforth, N. (orse. Norma); Bird, M.; Browne, H. L.; Brega, D. C. (orse. Brega's Radio Service); Chazin, J.; Bliss, M. and E. I.

In CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Petn. (1,060 of

Sporting News

RACING

DERBY ASPIRANTS

QUESTION OF CLASSIC BREEDING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

I have received from a valued correspondent who is an undoubted authority on breeding a most interesting letter dealing with some of my comments on the breeding of a number of the horses who have been entered for the Free Handicap. The comments appeared in these Notes on Monday morning.

My correspondent writes:—

I disagree with you on many small points. For example, the crab in Armagnac's pedigree is not that his sire is Bruleur, at least the equal of any living sire, but that his dam is by Jaeger, a second-class handicapper. Behind her it is first class, Spearmint, Flying Fox, Sirenia, &c. Then, again, Fearsome is very much better bred than Coldstream, who has some very indifferent crosses in his dam. Mares generally get much better foals at 11 years old than at six years; so Fearsome should be better than Appie Sammy; not that I fancy him a lot either. Orpen is bred on the Bruce Lowe ideal, returning to a sire the best blood of his dam, so he ought to be good enough, if Solario be a good sire. He comes of the same family as Orby, Classic winner and sire, and as Sir Archibald, who, although a good horse, was neither, yet he got the best miler that we ever saw in Irish Elegance. I think that Solario's Coronation Cup win was the best performance that I ever saw.

Now as to your views on the necessity of having Classic winners as sires of Classic aspirants. I do not think that you are quite right. Melton was grandson of a hunter, although a first-class handicapper, and Bay Ronald only carried about 8st. when he won the City and Suburban as a five-year-old. Marcovil had only 7st. 12lb. when, at the same age, he won the Cambridgeshire, and then, of course, there are Polymelus and Hampton and Barcaldine, not to mention Orme, who failed in the Classics, and Wisdom, who was a very moderate horse. There are many others, but I cannot remember them at the moment, for I am writing without reference. St. Simon, Isonomy, and Cyllene I regard as might-have-been Classic winners.

I hope that you will keep pegging away at the harm which the craze for sprint racing is doing the Turf. It is the owners who are to blame and not the breeders, for most of the latter have to sell nowadays, and they have got to supply an article in demand by the men who have come into racing lately and who want to see a quick return for their expenditure.

There were two paragraphs recently in one of your articles, fairly near one another, one remarking on the sprint craze and the other calling attention to the numerous successes of horses bred in France. I think that they explain each other. A very small percentage of the crack French horses run as two-year-olds, and they have very few good-class sprints for older horses. Their trainers seem to work their horses much harder than we do, and they export to us for the stud unsound horses which they are not allowed to advertise at home.

As to Homer, he has five crosses of Hermit and one of William the Third, which suggests that he may break bloodvessels. Captain Cuttle was not as likely to transmit this failing, but he did.

It may be, as my correspondent points out, that I am not quite right in my view that a Classic winner makes the best sire of a Classic aspirant, but if I take the last 14 Derby winners, that is the Derby winners since the War and two during the War, I find in the records much to support my view. Blenheim and Trigo, the last two winners, were by Blandford, who was not a Classic winner, but who was most certainly one of the very best horses of his time, but suffered from some ailment which made him very difficult to train. He himself was classically bred, being by Swynford. Felstead was by Spion Kop, a Derby winner. Call Boy and Coronach, the two winners before him, were by a Classic winner, Hurry On. Manna was not bred in accordance with my views, for he was by Phalaris, who was by Polymelus, who finished second in the St. Leger of 1905, but, good horse as he was, he was not a Classic winner, but unlike Blandford, he ran in a Classic race. He was the sire of one Derby winner in the period which I am considering—namely, Humorist. The other Derby winners since the War were by Classic winners, his were the last two of the War, Gainsborough and Gay Crusader.

It comes, then, to this, that out of the 14 Derby winners whom I have considered 10 were by Classic winners; two, Trigo and Blenheim, were by a horse himself classically bred, who himself never ran in a Classic race; another, Humorist, was by a horse who never won a Classic, but was himself the son of Cyllene. The only remaining winner, Manna, was not classically bred, being by Phalaris. Yet Phalaris was by Polymelus, who has always been regarded as a Classic horse who was unable to run in a Classic race.

For the sake of argument we will leave out Manna and Humorist, and we then find from the records that out of the last 14 winners of the Derby 10 have actually been sired by horses who themselves won Classic races, and two have been sired by a horse who never ran in a Classic race but who was himself classically bred. It seems to me, therefore, that an examination of the records of the past 14 years confirms me in my view that a Derby aspirant should be classically bred. When, therefore, in future I am looking for a Derby winner I shall probably save myself much time and trouble if I ignore the chances of any of the entry for that race who has not been sired by a Classic horse. There will be, I know, exceptions. Marcovil got Hurry On and Bay Ronald got Bayardo.

LEICESTER MEETING

There were only five starters for the Quorn Hunt Steeplechase at Leicester yesterday, and only two of them were backed—namely, Donzelon, who started at 11 to 8 on, and Patron Saint, who started at 6 to 4 against. Place betting on such a race was impossible in the Ring, and so in the end it proved to be on the totalisator. However, no fewer than 3,353 units were invested in the machine for places, 1,247 of them being for Donzelon and 1,520 for Patron Saint. After the Straight Birling went on in front and was over the last fence first, but Theras came again and, holding Georginatown at bay, won by six lengths. This was Georginatown's first defeat in 11 races. Theras is a useful young steeplechaser who should win many more races and might in time become a really good horse under National Hunt Rules.

On Monday Young Middleton was made a pronounced favourite for a hurdle race run over two miles, but he ran very badly and never promised to win. Ridden again by his owner he was started yesterday in the Leicester Hurdle and quite naturally was not backed. He has, however, always been a horse who has run best when least expected to do so, and yesterday, because no one considered at all seriously his chance, he decided to do his best, with the result that he made all the running and won by two lengths from the well-backed Orbril, with Teddie G third. I remember that on the Flat he always did best when he was allowed to go along in front, and apparently he likes to do the same over hurdles. There was just a chance yesterday when Teddie G got close to him at the last hurdles that he might give up the contest, but he ran on gamely and won on his merits, as he will do again when he so decides. The Stewards, after the race, held an inquiry into the discrepancy of the running of Young Middleton yesterday as compared with his running on Monday. They accepted the explanation of Mr. Marsh, the owner and rider.

There was a time when Barbizon was considered to be a very useful horse on the Flat, but he failed to win a race last year, and was sold recently by Lord Londonderry, his owner, to Mr. Peek, in whose colours he was started yesterday for the Oadby Hurdle, in which he was ridden by Fawcett. There was a little support for him in the market on the race, for which he started at 8 to 1. At the end of six furlongs he was in front and there he remained until the race was over, winning with ease by five lengths from Muezzin, with Mouchon third.

GATWICK PROSPECTS

1.0.—TINSLEY SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—AFRIKANDER ran sufficiently well at Kempton Park last week to have a good chance of winning this race. The best of the others and an alternative selection may be old Redshank, who comes from a stable which often wins such a race as this.

1.30.—THREE-YEAR-OLD SELLING HURDLE (1½m.).—Vivacious has won his last two races over hurdles and has the best known form of any of the probable starters here. Such a race as this is, however, often won by a newcomer, and if she can jump hurdles at all well, she should be able to do coming from Poole's stable and being ridden by Stott, a better selection may well be Velocity II., who finished up the Flat season by winning a selling plate at Leicester. VELOCITY II. may win from Vivacious.

2.0.—PEGASUS STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Lordi ran badly at Kempton Park, but that race may have done him good. Pamperer is a good plater but not more than that. However, he showed at Kempton Park that he was fit and well, and so at this time of the season must have a fair chance of success here. Even at the altered weights he should beat Magic Bard. Holiday Hall, who would have a good chance on last season's form, apparently is not to be started. As winning form is the best to follow at this time of the season, perhaps PAMPERER is the best selection.

2.30.—CROYDON HURDLE (2m.).—The best here seems to be Wootton's selected, from Loughbrown and Puttacota, and Michaelmas Day, who will be ridden by Stott and who won not so long ago at Wolverhampton from Pompion and Fair Pauline. Of the three, I like best the chance of LOUGHBROWN, who seemed to me last season a young hurdler of very considerable promise. In his absence I would select MICHAELMAS DAY.

3.0.—TIMBERHAM HURDLE (2m.).—The Torch is a useful hurdler, while Persian Sun has shown promise. The Wheedler won at Newbury, and will again be ridden by Atkins, for whom he ran kindly in his last race. He has, however, shown in the past that he will race only when he pleases, and such horses are best left alone. Accordingly I shall make THE TORCH my selection. He will be ridden by Cullinan.

3.30.—SIDLOW STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—This steeplechase is for four-year-olds, most of whom have had no experience, or, at the best, very little of fences. INVERSE, who has shown distinct ability as a hurdler, seems to be the best selection.

LEICESTER RESULTS

1.0 (1.4).—The **WIGSTON SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

TANGERINE BOY, b g. by Tangiers—Young Delight (Mr. F. Parker). 10st. 7lb. ..... R. Thrale 1
FRISKY DUKE, ch g. by Grosvenor—Wild Marjorie (Mr. B. Warner). 10st. 7lb. ..... G. Pellerin 2
ALPHEUS, ch g. by Swynford—Fiancee (Mr. R. J. Colling). 10st. 7lb. ..... W. Parvin 3
Aunie Yutio (Mr. G. A. Adami). 10st. 7lb. .. S. Ingham 0
Angel Pavement (Mr. J. Cockton). 10st. 7lb. ..... S. Mulcaster 0
Pommern Hill (Mr. T. Davidson). 10st. 7lb. .. C. Brown 0
American Lady (Sir K. Fraser). 10st. 7lb. .. K. Piggott 0
Alfreid (Mr. J. L. Hall). 10st. 2lb. ..... T. Lemon 0
Donation (Mr. Nichols). 10st. 2lb. ..... M. Pringle 0
Collingwood (Mr. J. Pendarves). 10st. 7lb. .. J. Dillon 0
Warmingham (Mrs. E. Spottiswoode). 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Regan 0

Sterling Maiden (Mr. G. Todd). 10st. 7lb. .. J. Ward 0
Rosariel (Sir R. Wernher). 10st. 2lb. ..... R. Clarke 0
Benrol (Mr. N. S. Sedgward). 10st. 7lb. .. R. Lyall 0
Lord Bromwich (Mr. J. E. Whiting). 10st. 2lb. ..... R. N. Clark 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at East Clandon)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Sterling Maiden. 5 to 1 each Alpheus and Frisky Duke. 7 to 1 Benrol. 10 to 1 each Pommern Hill and Tangerine Boy. 100 to 8 Donation. 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 2s. 6d.; places, 6s. 9d. 7s. 3d.; 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,323 units; total place pool, 4,228 units. Won by four lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Rosariel was fourth and Warmingham last.

1.30 (1.30).—The **BIRSTALL SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

NEDLOG, ch g. by My Ronald—Golden Mirror (Mr. F. E. Peck). aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... J. Mason 1
HUGH O'NEILL, ch g. by Huon II.—Moon Flower (Mr. J. Pendarves). aged, 10st. 1lb. ..... W. Redmond 2
LETHAM, b g. by Lochryan—Mrs. Partington (Mr. S. Watts). aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... Owner 3
Barrackton Lad (Mr. W. Cary). aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. A. Cary 0
Kwango (Mr. J. Pendarves). aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Daisybridge (Mr. G. Clayton). 5 yrs. 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. W. Bissill 0
Ground Scout (Mr. F. Turnbull). aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... T. Bellenger 0
Louviers Lodge (Mr. J. E. Whiting). aged, 9st. 9lb. (car. 10st.) ..... R. N. Clark 0

(Winner trained by Hurt, at Hednesford)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 on Nedlog, 8 to 1 agst Hugh O'Neill, 10 to 1 each Barrackton Lad, Daisybridge, and Kwango. 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 9d.; places, 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 8s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,674 units; total place pool, 4,303 units. Won by 10 lengths; a bad third. Louviers Lodge was the only other to finish. The winner was bought in for 200 guineas.

2.0 (2.0).—The **SILEBY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

THERAS, ch g. by Lomond—Thera H. (Mr. Holford Harrison). 9 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... J. Walsh 1
GEORGINATOWN, b m. by Kronstad—Georgina Mac (Mr. J. H. Wallace). aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Maxwell 2
HIKARI, br g. by Haki—Little Chatterbox (Major R. L. McCreery). 6 yrs. 10st. ..... D. Morgan 3
General Advance (Major A. W. Huntington). aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Birling (Mr. W. Wilson). 6 yrs. 11st. 4lb. .. J. Mason 0

(Winner trained by H. Harrison, at Bangor-on-Dee)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Georginatown, 9 to 4 Theras, 11 to 4 Birling, 8 to 1 General Advance, 100 to 7 agst Hikari.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s. 3d.; places, 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,182 units; total place pool, 2,615 units. Won by six lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Birling was fourth.

2.30 (2.35).—The **QUORN HUNT STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Three miles and 50 yards.

DONZELON, b g. by Chaucer—Tortor (Colonel G. Foljambe). aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... R. Lyall 1
PATRON SAINT, br g. by St. Girons—V.M.C. (Mr. F. W. Keen). aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... T. Cullinan 2
HACKDENE, b g. by Balscadden—Hackla (Mrs. L. Wilson). aged, 10st. 6lb. ..... D. Williams 3
Politician (Mr. H. E. Crum Ewing), 6 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ..... J. Regan 0
Cinq Ports (Major A. Hodgins). aged, 10st. 6lb. ..... Major H. Miss 0

(Winner trained by Foljambe, at Buckminster)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 on Donzelon, 6 to 4 agst Patron Saint, 20 to 1 Hackdene, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 9d.; places, 2s., 2s. Total win pool, 5,915 units; total place pool, 3,353 units. Won by three lengths; a bad third. Only three finished.

F. Wilkinson weighed out for Wesandy, but the horse threw his jockey on the way to the post and did not come under the starter's orders.

2.0 (3.2).—The **LEICESTER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

YOUNG MIDDLETON, b g. by Arch Gift—Rosalie (Mr. A. Marsh). 6 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... Owner 1
ORBRIL, b g. by Orb—Anvil (Mr. T. R. Rimell). 4 yrs. 11st. 13lb. ..... T. Rimell 2
TEDDIE G, br g. by St. Girons—Teasel (Sir E. Hanmer). 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Walsh 3
Sanbra (Mr. H. G. Hunt). 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. Owner 0
Silent Spirit (Mr. R. Deterding). 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. Owner 0
Mercury (Mr. W. Clarke). 6 yrs. 11st. 4lb. K. Piggott 0
Vingt-sept (Mr. Lewis Jones). 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... A. Wandby 0
Langlen (Mr. W. Mealings). aged, 10st. 2lb. W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by Marsh, at Bottesford)

(Continued at foot of next column)

GATWICK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The **TINSLEY SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 110 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BRAZMER (Mrs. A. S. Evans) ..... Rayson	a	12	7
LARGIE (Mr. C. Young) ..... C. Young	a	12	4
APRIL FOOL (Miss D. Paget) ..... S. Bennet	a	12	1
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	12	0
AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Dunn) ..... C. Langlands	6	11	10
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	11	9
LITTLE WAVELET (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	7
WOOD OWL (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a	11	6
REDSHANK (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	11	4
SIGNAL-ROCKET (Mr. S. Bennet) ..... S. Bennet	5	11	3
MARBAR (Mr. J. V. Rank) ..... G. Evans	5	11	1
GRYPHON (Mr. R. F. Goad) ..... Private	a	11	0
SAUCY BOY (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	5	11	0
DISPOSALS (7lb. ex.) (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	a	10	9
WATERSHOOT (Mr. R. How) ..... Law	a	10	8
HORACE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	10	7
DERKHIL (Mr. J. A. Newman) ..... Geering	a	10	0
BLAKESLEY (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	10	0
RING DOWN (Mr. A. Boyce Barrow) ..... Tidey	6	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LARGIE, E. Vinall; AFRIKANDER or SAUCY BOY, W. Davies; REDSHANK, Prendergast; SIGNAL-ROCKET, T. James; DISPOSALS, M. Feakes; WATERSHOOT, J. Brown; HORACE, W. Redmond; DERKHIL, G. Wilson; RING DOWN, J. Orme.

1.30.—The **THREE-YEAR-OLD SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. One mile and a half.

	st	lb
ITALIAN ROSE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	11	0
ACACIOUS (Mrs. Jones) ..... J. Smith	11	0
RONDEAU (Mr. E. N. Lyons) ..... Thrale	11	0
BLUE CRAG (Mr. R. L. Basset) ..... Stedall	10	7
LORD PITTENDEN (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ..... Butchers	10	7
CRICKWEED (Mr. H. Darvell) ..... Collinson	10	7
RAINDROP (Mr. H. Escott) ..... C. Young	10	7
PLASTER OF PARIS (Mrs. P. Ivall) ..... Dick	10	7
TELL'S RIDGE (Lord Londesborough) ..... H. A. Brown	10	7
AMBITION (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) ..... Poole	10	7
SUMMER YEAR (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Martin	10	7
EASTERN SONG (Mr. E. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	10	7
CHRISTOPHER (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	10	7
PARADISE PET (Mr. J. Nightingall) ..... J. Nightingall	10	7
VELOCITY II. (Mr. G. C. Poole) ..... Poole	10	7
POTTERS HAR (Mr. J. R. Potter) ..... Porter	10	7
WARP (Mr. W. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	10	7
ICY LASS (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	10	7
aGUILCAGH (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	10	7
MISS MONTE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	10	7
QUEEN'S PARK (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

VIVACIOUS, —; LORD PUTTENDEN, D. Butchers; CRICKWEED, F. Grantham; RAINDROP, A. Escott; PLASTER OF PARIS, S. Ingham; TELL'S RIDGE, H. McHardy; PARADISE PET, T. Moreau; VELOCITY II., W. Stott; POTTERS BAR, R. Everett; GUILCAGH, —; MISS MONTE or QUEEN'S PARK, H. Nicholson.

2.0.—The **PEGASUS HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
LORDI (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..... Turner	a	12	7
CASTLETOWN (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	1
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. R. A. L. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	a	12	1
PRIDE OF THE MORNING (Sir John Carew Pole) ..... Rowden	a	11	10
BIG WONDER (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	a	11	9
ALIKE (Mr. R. K. Mellon) ..... Law	a	11	7
PAMPERER (Mr. G. H. Rigby) ..... Gore	a	11	4
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. Hulcot) ..... Rogers	a	10	11
MAISON DRUCE (Mr. C. Goad) ..... Pendarves	a	10	9
SORCIER (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	5	10	8
RIGHT HO (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	a	10	8
BISHOPS PARK (Mr. J. Bruce) ..... Hedges	a	10	7
MAGIC BARD (Miss D. Paget) ..... Law	a	10	6
GRAND CANAL (Mr. C. Wind) ..... F. Hartigan	a	10	5
ALL OVER (Lord Marchamley) ..... Thompson	10	0	0
IRISH LANCER (Lord Abergavenny) ..... Whitaker	6	10	4
LINDHOLM (Mr. J. C. Mackay) ..... Mackay	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LORDI, W. Stott; PRIDE OF THE MORNING, F. Brookes; MAGIC BARD, J. Brown; PAMPERER, W. O'Grady; YOUNG PRINCE, G. Hardy; MAISON DRUCE, W. Redmond; RIGHT HO, T. McCarthy; BISHOPS PARK, Prendergast.

2.30.—The **CROYDON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
KINNAIRD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	7
PARSON'S WELL (12lb. ex.) (Mr. G. B. Bates) ..... Thrale	6	12	6
BOB STONE (12lb. ex.) (Mr. R. E. Morel) ..... Roberts	a	12	1
LOUGHBROWN (Captain M. Wardell) ..... F. Wootton	4	12	0
BERGADACH (Mr. R. J. Froome) ..... Tabor	4	11	13
POLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Killeen	5	11	0
MICHAELMAS DAY (Mr. C. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	5	11	0
PURPLE WAVE (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter	5	11	4
PUTTACOTA (Mr. E. Hodge) ..... F. Wootton	4	11	2
BALLYSCANLON (Mr. H. Martin) ..... J. Nightingall	6	10	13
LOUNGE LIZARD (Lord Lovat) ..... J. Nightingall	4	10	13
NUMIDE (Mr. B. Warner) ..... G. Bennett	4	10	13
GAMEFELLOW (Mrs. L. F. Anderson) ..... Newey	a	10	11
SONNUR (Mr. T. B. Ellis) ..... W. Payne	6	10	11
ORMUZD (Mr. H. T. Hincks) ..... Gore	6	10	10
SARONG (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	6	10	5
ALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	a	10	4
PURSUANT (Mrs. Evans) ..... Turner	5	10	4
LEMURIAN (Mr. A. Bassett) ..... Hammond	6	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PARSON'S WELL, R. Thrale; LOUGHBROWN or PUTTACOTA, H. Nicholson; BERGADACH, J. Ermer; MICHAELMAS DAY, W. Stott; BALLYSCANLON, J. Morgan; LOUNGE LIZARD, W. Speck; GAMEFELLOW, Frenderast; SONNUR, W. Payne; ORMUZD, G. Goswell; SARONG, A. Linegar; ALLITERATION or PURSUANT, Mr. L. Whitfield.

3.0.—The **TIMBERHAM MAIDEN HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
THE WHEEDLER (Sir M. McAlpine) ..... Duller	6	12	7
THE TORCH (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	4	12	1
BLUE SPRAY (Mr. M. Evans) ..... Anthony	5	11	10
ELEANDROAN (Mr. J. Lund) ..... Burrows	5	11	10
SLEEPY LAD (Mr. J. V. Rank) ..... G. Evans	5	11	10
AUNT MARY (Mrs. D. J. Rhodes) ..... Rhodes	5	11	10
MUSTARD CLUB (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	5	11	10
APACHE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	11	10
NICE PROSPECT (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	a	11	10
YOUNG SPORT (Mrs. R. Allan) ..... G. Bennett	5	11	10
PLANAWAY (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... A. Pickles	4	11	5
CITRONOTA (Mr. J. Baylis) ..... Hackett	4	11	5
PERSIAN SUN (Mr. H. R. Brandt) ..... James	4	11	5
LEAUTOME (Mrs. ——) ..... Curtis	4	11	5
PERVISON (Mr. J. F. Franklin) ..... Private	4	11	5
DERBY DILLY (Mr. C. Goad) ..... Pendarves	4	11	5
KNIGHT OF KNOCKEEVAN (Mr. A. R. McAlpine) ..... Poole	4	11	5
STAR SHELL (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	4	11	5
GOLDCOTE (Mrs. N. Roberts) ..... Roberts	4	11	5
WHITEVANCOURT (Mr. ——) ..... Dick	4	11	5
LITTLEWANTED (Mrs. T. Walton) Killaloe	4	11	5
EAGER LOVE (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	4	11	5
MURPHY (Mr. F. W. Talmot) ..... G. Bennett	4	11	5
KETTLE (Sir M. Wilson) ..... Gore	4	11	5
RATTLIN THE REEFER (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gore	4	11	5
RADIO RAY (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	3	10	0
SPANISH PRIDE (Mr. P. Waters) ..... Hackett	3	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

THE WHEEDLER, J. Atkins; THE TORCH, T. Cullinan; ELEANDROAN, F. Hartigan; BLUE SPRAY, Anthony; SPANISH SUN, T. McCarthy; WHITESBURY, S. Ingham; RATTLIN THE REEFER, W. O'Grady; RADIO RAY, C. Wenham.

3.30.—The **SIDLOW STEEPLECHASE** of 120 sovs.; for four-year-olds only. Two miles.

	st	lb
aINVERSE (Colonel G. Foljambe) ..... Foljambe	12	0
MOUNTON (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Tabor	11	0
HARLDOM (Mr. F. P. Chapman) ..... J. Dunlavan	11	0
OLOR (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	11	0
PRINCE OF ATHENS (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	11	0
SIR RUPERT (Mr. S. Bennet) ..... S. Bennet	10	7
SKIPPER'S OWN (Mr. R. M. Prior) ..... S. Bennet	10	7
ZORRO GRIS (Duke of Westminster) ..... F. Hartigan	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

INVERSE, R. Lyall; MOUNTON, G. Hardy; OLOR, Owner; SIR RUPERT or SKIPPER'S OWN, W. Stott.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

GATWICK MEETING

MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE.—Yearly.
NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE.—Doumier.
PEGASUS HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Paris Flight.
HORSHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE.—Altitude.
GATWICK ENGAGEMENTS.—Cheviotdale. Dovedale. Troutwal.

HAYDOCK PARK MEETING

COUNTY SELLING STEEPLECHASE.—Socrates.
GARSWOOD HANDICAP HURDLE.—Syrian.
ST. HELENS HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Swift News.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRENT SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (NOTTINGHAM) AND OSMASTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (DERBY).—Chatham.
GOSSIP HOLME HURDLE (CARLISLE).—Little Vero.
CLIFTON HURDLE (NOTTINGHAM).—Ashridge.
SANDOWN PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Chandler Dennis.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. J. PENDARVES'S NAME.—Peter Pax.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Tangerine Boy, WIN 42s. 3d., PLACE 9s. 6d.; Frisky Duke, PLACE 9s.; Alpheus, PLACE 7s. 6d.
1.30.—Nedlog, WIN 3s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 9d. Hugh O'Neill, PLACE 3s. 9d.; Letham, PLACE 9s. 6d.
2.0.—Theras, WIN 16s., PLACE 6s.; Georginatown, PLACE 3s. 6d.
2.30.—Donzelon, WIN 14s. 6d., PLACE 3s.; Patron Saint, PLACE 2s. 6d.
3.0.—Young Middleton, WIN 33s. 9d., PLACE 12s. 6d.; Orbril, PLACE 4s.; Teddie G, PLACE 6s. 9d.
3.30.—Barbizon, WIN 21s. 9d., PLACE 14s. 6d.; Muezzin, PLACE 6s. 6d.; Mouchon, PLACE unbacked.

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Orbril, 11 to 4 Teddie G, 9 to 2 Vingt-sept, 8 to 1 each Mercury and Langlen, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 16s. 6d.; places, 6s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. Total win pool, 5,827 units; total place pool, 4,735 units. Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Silent Spirit was fourth and Mercury last.

3.30 (3.30).—The **OADBY HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

BARBIZON, b g. by Gainsborough—Sun and Air (Mr. P. E. Peck). 4 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..... R. Fawcett 1
MUEZZIN, b g. by Golden Myth—Vesper Bell (Mr. C. R. Taylor). 4 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... R. Edgeley 2
MOUCHON, b g. by Herodote—Mouchette (Mr. S. W. Oiorenshaw). 4 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..... R. Lyall 3
Aultlore (Mr. J. C. Lund). 5 yrs. 11st. 13lb. ..... E. Parker 0
Treasure Island (Mr. E. B. Forwood). 5 yrs. 11st. 13lb. ..... F. Gurney 0
Gala Prince (Mr. F. Fermer). 4 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... Mr. Scratchley 0
Cavendo (Mr. W. Easterby). 4 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..... J. Mason 0
Master Billie (Mr. W. Parsonage). aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Flambent (Mrs. G. Robinson). 5 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... Mr. W. Philip, jun. 0
Diana Dear (Lord Stalbridge). 4 yrs. 11st. ..... F. Weston 0
Simeon's Charm (Mr. C. R. Taylor). 4 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... M. Pringle 0
Sunflake (Mr. I. K. Matheson). 4 yrs. 11st. ..... Owner 0
Jacky Martin (Miss C. Perrott). 4 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..... Walsh 0
Velvetex (Mr. F. Simpkin). 4 yrs. 11st. ..... H. Haley 0
Capon (Sir H. Wernher). 4 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... D. Morgan 0
Miss Passport (Lord Wolverton). 4 yrs. 11st. ..... Leader 0
Tell's Ridge (Lord Londesborough). 3 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ..... K. Piggott 0
Thought (Mrs. Parker). 3 yrs. 9st. 9lb. ..... F. Roche 0
Cuddle (Mr. H. T. Hincks). 3 yrs. 9st. 9lb. ..... F. Wilkinson 0

(Winner trained by Hurt, at Hednesford)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Cavendo, 5 to 1 Muezzin, 8 to 1 Barbizon, 10 to 1 each Velvetex and Simeon's Charm, 100 to 8 each Gala Prince and Mouchon, 20 to 1 Tell's Ridge, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 27s. 6d.; places, 7s. 6d., 4s., 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,104 units; total place pool, 4,735 units. Won by five lengths; a length separated second and third. Flambent was fourth and Treasure Island last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE.

THERAS and DONZELON.—Dividend, £6 15s. Pool, £619; 82 winning tickets.

ROWING

AN OXFORD EIGHT OUT

The Oxford President has lost no time in making a start for the selection of a crew to oppose Cambridge next March and had quite a representative eight out yesterday afternoon, including two old Blues, M. J. Waterhouse (Balliol) and L. Clive (Christ Church). Dr. G. C. Bourne (New College) undertook the coaching on a bicycle and he was accompanied by the President, D. E. Tinné (University College), Dr. P. C. Mallam (University College), C. S. Garton (Magdalen), E. D. Horsfall (Magdalen), and A. C. Rayner Wood (Trinity).

The weather was fine. There was a light north-easterly breeze, but a strong stream was running, the river having risen considerably since last week. They got afloat shortly after 3 o'clock. Mellor, the stroke of the losing Trial Eight, occupied that position, with Waterhouse at No. 7. Garstang, who was No. 3 in "A" crew, was bow. On the first outing the order was:—

W. L. Garstang (Trinity) (bow), M. A. Powell (Trinity), W. D. C. Erskine-Crum (Christ Church), G. M. L. Smith (Brasenose), J. F. Platts-Mills (Balliol), L. Clive (Christ Church), M. J. Waterhouse (Balliol), C. de C. Mellor (Pembroke) (stroke), and J. L. Lutwyche (Magdalen) (cox).

They headed downstream, Mellor setting a stroke of 24 and pulled down to the Isis in one piece. On the return they had another spell of paddling as far as the First Willow, where a halt was called. Getting away again they had a spell at 26, which was increased to 28 a minute in the last minute. On the second outing a number of changes were made in the order of rowing. Powell was brought from No. 2 to No. 6, Erskine-Crum went from No. 3 to No. 2, Platts-Mills moved from No. 5 to No. 3, and Clive took his place. They again journeyed downstream to the Isis at 24 and things were taken leisurely on the home journey until they had passed the Long Bridges where they were called on to row and finished up at the Boathouse with a hard burst at 30. The

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE OXFORD TEAM

The Oxford XV. to meet Cambridge at Twickenham next Tuesday has been completed and was announced yesterday. J. A. Adamson, owing to various injuries, is unable to play at back, and this place is taken by H. Rees, of St. Andrew's, South Africa, and University College. The remaining place at outside three-quarter back, has been filled by P. C. Minns, of New Zealand and Balliol.

The Oxford team, therefore, will be:—

BACK

H. Rees (St. Andrew's, South Africa, and University College).

THREE-QUARTER BACKS

P. C. Minns (New Zealand and Balliol).
P. C. Alexander (Grahamstown and Trinity).
T. M. Hart (Strathallon and Brasenose).
*C. F. Cardale (Durham and St. Edmund Hall).

HALF-BACKS

*W. Roberts (Cardiff H.S. and Brasenose).
K. N. Lamport (Sydney University and Balliol).

FORWARDS

*S. J. Hofmeyr (Cape Town and University College) (captain).
*W. A. H. Druitt (Edinburgh Academy and Oriel).
G. V. Shillito (Taunton and Wadham).
E. R. MacGibbon (Fettes and Corpus).
*W. E. Henley (Otago, New Zealand, and New College).
D. H. Swayne (Bromsgrove and Worcester).
*P. D. Howard (Mill Hill and Wadham).
*A. G. Cridlan (Uppingham and Worcester).
*Old Blues.

CAMBRIDGE LOSE THEIR LAST MATCH

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The match between Cambridge and J. E. Greenwood's Fifteen was played on the University ground yesterday, and ended in a narrow victory for the scratch side by four goals (20 points) to two goals and two tries (16 points).

Some of the usual interest in the fixture disappeared with the announcement earlier in the day of the side selected to meet Oxford, not that the wisdom of the announcement need be questioned. A certain amount of disappointment also was felt at the absence of R. M. Smeddle and C. C. Tanner from the wings of the Cambridge three-quarter line and the inability of the pack for Twickenham to have a final trial as a complete pack. Greenwood's Fifteen took the field without Windsor Lewis and C. D. Aarvold, two interesting and attractive players, and it was found advisable to move up T. E. Jones-Davies into the stand-off position with G. H. Bailey introduced into the side on the wing in place of Aarvold and B. R. Turnbull into the centre instead of Jones-Davies.

It was not, however, any one of these changes that seriously affected the course of the play but the obvious staleness of some of the Cambridge men and the comparative lack of fitness of some of the scratch team. At half-time Cambridge were 10 points down, and, early in the second half, they had a third converted try scored against them. The University's recovery then began, and, flattered perhaps by the flagging of their opponents, both in the scrummage and behind it, they scored in the end try for try and lost only because their place-kicking was not quite so accurate as that of Jones-Davies.

Generally beaten for the ball at forward, and none of the backs noticeably happy either in attack or defence, though the conditions were almost as perfect as winter could provide, Cambridge seemed a hopelessly beaten side when L. H. Collison had to leave the field owing to a badly bruised leg towards the end of the first half. Up to this point Greenwood's men had scored only one of their tries, but Cambridge were showing no sort of form at all, except perhaps at full-back and stand-off half-back, and it even seemed that they were conscious of their staleness and were determined not to strain themselves any further. Brook had to leave the pack and, although he strengthened a defence that was none too robust in the centre, he could not prevent the scoring of an exceptionally clever try by Jones-Davies, who first of all set Bowcott going through the centre and then raced up to call for the reverse pass, which was given him almost between the goalposts. The first try had been scored after about 19 minutes' play, when Bowcott slipped Tallent, and Bailey, to whom he passed, showed such a surprising turn of speed down the left touch-line that Askew could do no more than flick his heels as he raced through a low tackle.

In the second half Bailey supported a quick heel-out by a pack that was well led by P. T. Cooper, and suddenly sped through the centre and past the full-back even more brilliantly than he had run down the wing to score his first try. Jones-Davies again converted, and so Cambridge became 15 points down. An excellent run by Tallent, who now began to rise to the occasion splendidly in attack, presented Phillips with the chance to open the scoring for Cambridge, but Askew failed with a fairly easy place-kick. About this time Adams, a former Blue, appeared on the field to take the place of Collison, and, although this enabled Brook to return to the pack, the call upon the reserve centre appeared a trifle ominous. Collison, of course, is not a strongly built player, and a badly bruised leg might not recover in time for Twickenham. Nor, for the moment, did the immediate prospects of Cambridge improve, for Turnbull suddenly completed a passing movement by the visiting team and, once more, Jones-Davies converted.

Fortunately for the credit of the University, their forwards were quick to take advantage of a relaxation of effort by their opponents, and Greenwood, who is even more wide awake and dangerous than Brook near to the goal-line, snatched two tries, in the scoring of which Train, by means of a quick follow-up, and Brook and Walker, in a loose rush, deserve their share of the credit. Askew converted the second of these tries and also one scored by Carris, amid tremendous cheering, in the closing stages of the game.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Emmanuel), back; H. E. Carris (St. John's), L. H. Collison (St. John's), J. A. Tallent (Caius) and J. W. Train (Caius), three-quarter backs; J. L. H. Phillips (Trinity Hall) and P. W. Simpson (Trinity Hall), half-backs; J. J. A. Embleton (Caius) (captain), P. W. P. Brook (Emmanuel), A. W. Walker (Clare), G. M. Green (Christ's), G. E. Valentine (St. Catharine's), A. R. Ramsay (Trinity Hall), C. H. Williams (Jesus), and A. C. Lusty (Caius), forwards.

J. E. GREENWOOD'S XV.—J. A. Roberts, back; J. S. R. Reeve, B. E. Turnbull, H. M. Bowcott, and G. H. Bailey, three-quarter backs; T. E. Jones-Davies and W. D. B. Hopkins, half-backs; P. E. Parker, D. Crighton-Miller, A. L. Ashford, A. M. Dixon, A. D. Allen, B. B. Cochlan, P. T. Cooper, and R. Hopwood, forwards.

THE FRENCH DISPUTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 1

Representatives of the 12 clubs desirous of breaking away from the control of the French Rugby Federation were received to-day by M. Morinaud, the Under-Secretary of State for Physical Education. In the course of two interviews they informed the Minister of the present situation, and stated the reasons for their action.

It has been decided by the executive council of the "Twelve" to leave their players at the disposition of the federation for international matches during the present stage of the controversy.

SCHOOL MATCH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
Yorkshire Wanderers	41	*Cogglesiwck School	13
Bowes School	12	*Penns School	6

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Surrey.—J. C. Hubbard (Harlequins), back; J. C. Gibbs (Guildford), J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), G. S. Howlton (Guildford), and P. Hustler (Beckenham), three-quarter backs; J. R. Cole (Harlequins) and H. D. S. Finch (Guildford), half-backs; A. F. Heppenstall (Old Alleynian), captain, F. C. Muir (Old Dunstonian), R. H. Osborne (Guy's Hospital), C. Hobbs (Richmond), R. C. Gibbs (Bristol), F. R. F. Popplewell (Guy's Hospital), H. O. Hall (Maidstone), and P. J. Fuller (Beckenham), forwards.

Sussex.—G. Watters (Hastings), back; J. O. Lintott (Cambridge), H. M. O'M. Holman (Richmond), J. Plunkett (Richmond), and D. Morris (Leicester), three-quarter backs; F. K. Archbold (Horsham) and G. Dean (Harlequins), half-backs; W. O. H. Collins (Blackheath), T. L. Foster (Old Alleynians), G. A. Saunders (Worthing), H. W. Gilbert (Westminster Bank), G. W. G. Lee (Eastbourne), A. L. Holland (Blackheath), E. H. Edmonds (Old Merchant Taylors), and H. B. L. Johnstone (St. Catharine's, Cambridge), forwards.

(Continued at foot of next column)

WOODFORD GREEN.—Eastern Counties v. Surrey (2.45).

EASTERN COUNTIES.—J. N. Payne (Woodford), back; J. O'Sullivan (London Hospital), M. Snipper (London Hospital), A. H. Jones (London Welsh), and G. D. Harvey (London Scottish), three-quarter backs; H. P. Crabtree (Old Westcliffians) and J. T. C. Taylor (St. Bartholomew's), half-backs; D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), H. A. Constanting (Leicester), S. C. Tucker (Upper Clapton), A. P. Castace (London Hospital), R. C. Erricker (Norwich), G. S. Seward (Woodford), R. F. Harvey (Leytonstone), and R. F. Bonallack (Old Haileyburians), forwards.

SURREY.—C. P. Whiteley (Old Alleynians), back; H. E. Lambert (Old Cranleighans), B. Burgess (Richmond), P. E. Hodge (Harlequins), and C. E. J. Lambert (Old Cranleighans), three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins (Re-ston Park), and J. E. Taylor (Bank of England), half-backs; W. R. F. Collis (London Irish), R. V. Howell (London Welsh), A. C. Lusty (Rosslyn Park), K. J. Stark (Old Alleynians), G. F. Pulliger (Old Whitgiftians), E. A. Hamilton-Hill (Harlequins), T. E. Priest (Standard Bank), and G. H. Winstone (Edgware), forwards.

OTHER MATCHES

PORTSMOUTH.—United Services v. Guy's Hospital (2.30).

DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. Army Trial XV. (2.0).

ARMY TRIAL XV.—Corporal A. A. Goodwin (1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment), back; Lieutenant W. O. Tucker (R.E., of Signals), Second Lieutenant C. C. Beaty-Pownal (2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment), Lieutenant J. R. McIntosh (R.A.), and Lieutenant A. G. Martin (Depôt, The South Wales Borderers), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant F. R. Ievers (R.A.) and Second Lieutenant R. T. Priest (R.A.), half-backs; Sergeant R. Beacham (1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards), Lieutenant H. Row (Royal Tank Corps), Second Lieutenant D. O'R. Schofield (R.E.), Second Lieutenant R. K. Page (R.A.), Second Lieutenant C. L. A. Troop (1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment), Corporal G. Townend (1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment), Second Lieutenant K. J. McIntyre (Royal Tank Corps), and Second Lieutenant G. Taylor (The West Yorkshire Regiment), forwards.

CHATHAM.—Chatham United Services v. Royal Military College.

SCHOOL MATCHES TO-DAY

Allhallows School (Honiton) v. Newton College; Brighton College v. Epsom College; College G.S. v. City of London School; Dean Close School v. Berkshire Wanderers; Kelly College v. Exeter School; Merchant Taylors' School v. St. John's College (Oxford); Merchant Taylors' (Crosby) v. Liverpool College; Mill Hill School v. Felsted School; Newport (I.o.W.) v. Hereford G.S.; R.N.C. (Dartmouth) v. R.N.E.C. Middlemen; Rydal School v. Birkenhead School; Stowe School v. Oundle School; University College School v. St. John's School (Leatherhead); Worksop College v. Stamford School.

FOIL PLAY FOR WOMEN

BATTLE OF THE SCHOOLS

Now that the last women's competition for the year, the inter-Salle, has been finished the time seems opportune for the discussion of a question which has recently been raised as to the relative value of the French and Italian styles of foil play for women.

It has been urged in certain quarters that the Italian style is the more suitable, and two arguments have been advanced—first, that Fräulein Helene Mayer, admittedly the finest amateur swordswoman in the world, has adopted that style; and, second, that the only defeat she sustained in the recent competition for the Alfred Hutton Cup was at the hands of Miss Neligan, another adherent of the Italian school. These two happenings are, however, capable of another interpretation.

When Fräulein Mayer was over here three years ago she fenced in the French style, and not only won the cup, but did so undefeated. This year lovers of foil play, while they could not fail to admire her strength and speed, deplored the fact that she relied more on strength than technique, more on speed than finesse in comparison with her previous visit. When she met a fencer equal in reach and in strength, though not in technique, she lost her only assault in that competition in two years. Her adoption of the Italian style was not the reason of her winning the cup, but of her sustaining her single defeat.

Since the day, 37 years ago, when the great Professor Pini came to Paris to measure swords with the leading Frenchman, Professor Merignac, the merits of the two schools have been the subject of endless discussion. On that occasion the Frenchman, who was giving his opponent 15 years in age, dominated the match. Since then for many years the leading French and Italian swordsmen have met sometimes in the salle d'armes, at others on the terrain, with the *épée*, and nearly always have the French professors proved superior. For many years and until 1928, when he crowned his amazing career with a double Olympic championship, foil and *épée*, M. Lucien Gaudin was the foil champion of the world. He defeated in turn every Italian, amateur or professional, whom he met, as well as every Frenchman. He was the living proof that headwork can defeat speed and strength however much these qualities are developed. The French school is the more scientific. The position on guard with the sword arm bent obviously offers less resistance to the beat on the blade, but allows the *dérobé* and lends itself to the *doighté* with its infinite variety of movement. A match between two Italian cracks is very exciting and exhilarating, but the phrases are, as a rule, very short and the *corps à corps* frequent. In a match between two really good French foilists the phrase may run into a dozen or more attacks, *ripostes* and *contre-ripostes*, with the men keeping their distance, a pure delight to watch.

As regards foil fencing for women there can be no question which is the better school. For men the question may be arguable, but not for women. As you find many women riders with lighter hands than men, so it is in fencing, and the very finesse of the French school which cultivates an elusive as opposed to a brutal blade is in keeping with a woman's mentality and physique. A style based on headwork and delicacy of touch must be more applicable to women than one based on speed and strength. From an aesthetic point of view there can be no comparison, and the spectator deserves some consideration.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

THE UNIVERSITY RACE

Arrangements for the annual cross-country match between Oxford University and Cambridge University have now been completed by the Thames Hare and Hounds officials, who, as usual, have undertaken the task of organization. The race is due to start at 3 p.m. on Saturday, December 13, from a point near Westminster Mill, Horton Kirby (Kent), where the runners will dress. The 1.16 p.m. train from Holborn Viaduct is timed to arrive at Farningham-road Station, a short distance from the venue, at 2.1 p.m., and a convenient return train leaves at 5.50 for Victoria.

The annual dinner of the Thames Hare and Hounds, at which members of the University teams will be guests, will take place the same evening at the Trocadero Restaurant, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Prebendary S. L. Sarel.

The following will represent Oxford University:—†N. B. Smellie (Denstone and New College), *H. G. Proctor (Nottingham H.S. and Keble), C. J. Mabey (Taunton's School, Southampton, and St. Edmund Hall), G. T. Honniball (Epsom and Brasenose), G. G. Davies (Birkenhead and Oriel), R. C. Swingler (Winchester and New College).

Reserves.—*J. N. Feathers (Stowe and Brasenose), G. G. Wiles (R.U.C., Grahamstown, S.A., and Balliol).

† Represented Oxford 1928-1929; * represented Oxford 1929.

UNIVERSITY RACE IN SCOTLAND

Finishing first for the second year in succession, J. W. Craig led Dublin University to victory in the annual cross-country race with Edinburgh University, held at Craiglockhart, Edinburgh, yesterday. Craig was timed over the course of approximately seven miles in 38min. 25sec., and Dublin supplied three of the first five men home. C. McCrae (Edinburgh) was second in 38min. 41sec., with W. J. Craig (Dublin) third in 38min. 54sec.

The team placings were:—

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11—35 points.
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 15—46 points.

OXFORD COLLEGE RESULTS

RUGBY

	Pts.		Pts.
Pembroke	17	St. Catherines	11
Keble II.	13	St. Edmund Hall II.	0

ASSOCIATION

	Goals		Goals
Jesus	4	St. Catherines	1
Hertford	3	Pembroke	2
Keble	7	Worcester	2

HOCKEY

	Goals		Goals
St. Peter's Hall	8	Jesus	0
Pembroke	5	Pembroke II.	1
Exeter II.	7	St. Peter's Hall II.	1
Queen's II.	9	Graduates "A"	3

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE RESULTS

ASSOCIATION

LEAGUE DIVISION I.

	Goals		Goals
St. Catharines	1	Clare	0

HOCKEY

	Goals		Goals
St. Catharines	9	St. Johns	4
Peterhouse	3	M.A.'s	2
Jesus	6	Pembroke III.	2

ANGLING

The floods and swift current have stopped angling temporarily on many of the southern rivers, but if the fine weather continues sport will, it is expected, be resumed by Saturday.

The Thames is clearing, and some big roach and pike should be caught in slack water close to the bank.

BILLIARDS

A PLAYER OF PROMISE

The match in which W. Smith is conceding S. Smith a start of 12,000 points in a fortnight's play was continued at the Burroughes Hall in Soho-square yesterday. W. Smith was successful on the only two occasions he played in the Championship, and he has endeavoured in recent years to encourage the young player who might be expected to take his place among the leading exponents of the game.

The general improvement made by the modern player has shown such an advance in recent years that the break of 500 a few years ago is represented now by the run of four figures. It is a question whether the young player can educate himself up to this standard. In order to do so he requires to practice through the medium of hard match play, which can provide the only real test, but although his opportunities have been so few the younger Smith has shown possibilities which are entitled to consideration. Until he was eclipsed by the exceptional play of Lindrum, who has proved himself a scoring force of outstanding merit, the open game, as exploited by W. Smith, represented the highest standard of scoring ability. The policy of all-round play must be worthy of encouragement in the interests of the game. It may be better for the younger player to develop his game on these lines, and so to anticipate any changes which may be made, placing a restriction on the close cannon and top-of-the-table play.

In playing as he has done in this match the younger player has shown form which promises well for the future. He is young enough to improve and is capable of doing so, providing the difficulties of his task are appreciated. The handicap for the scratch player may seem a big one, but it has been shown before how difficult it is to handicap two players of different generations and degrees.

At the start of the day's play W. Smith had reduced his opponent's lead to 4,915 and in the afternoon he reduced it to 4,597. He showed very good form to score 859 for an average of 107, his chief breaks being 183, 496, 66, and 92, but S. Smith also played extremely well in making 541 for the good average of 68. After increasing a run of 62 (unfinished) to 130, S. Smith made a really good all-round break of 352, and then added a run of 108. He has modelled his play on the lines set by his opponent and is very efficient in his stroke play.

The score at the interval was:—S. Smith (receives 12,000) (in play), 18,404; W. Smith, 13,807.

W. Smith reduced his opponent's lead in the evening to 3,920, scoring 969 for an average of 194, while S. Smith, who played well, made 352 for an average of 70. The younger player increased a small unfinished run to 33 and added breaks of 112, 58, and 141 (unfinished), while W. Smith's chief breaks were 403, 473, and 89.

The closing score was:—S. Smith (receives 12,000, in play), 18,756; W. Smith, 14,776.

NEWMAN'S BIG LEAD

When the match in the International Tournament between Newman and McConachy was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday Newman was leading by 9,928. The result was not in doubt, and in the afternoon Newman increased his lead to 10,539, scoring 1,189 for an average of 148, while McConachy made 578, for an average of 64.

McConachy made a very good start by increasing a break of 29 (unfinished) to 404, and at his next visit he added a run of 125. In both of these breaks McConachy played a thoroughly sound all-round game, but he had very little to do with the play afterwards. Newman's position was unassailable, and he increased his advantage again by making breaks of 113, 155, and 185 at successive visits. The close-cannon game played a prominent part in these breaks, runs of 53 and 72 cannons forming a feature of interest. Two visits later Newman played brilliantly again while making a break of 694, in which he controlled the balls cleverly in runs of 73, 57, and 34 cannons.

The score at the interval was:—Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 25,025; McConachy (receives 7,000), 14,486.

McConachy won the snooker at 83 to 54, the score then being:—Newman (receives 200), 1,156; McConachy, 893.

In the evening Newman increased his lead to 11,106, scoring 1,171 for an average of 234, while McConachy made 604 for an average of 121.

Newman began well by increasing a run of 40 (unfinished) to 242. The break included a run of 57 cannons, and at the end Newman missed a most difficult cushion cannon. The balls ran in a line along the top cushion, and the position was so awkward that the possibility of a *massé* cannon did not present itself. Newman played from the object white on to the bottom cushion, and the first object ball kissed the red towards the right top pocket. The object was to complete the cannon as the cue ball returned to the side and top cushions, but the attempt, good as it was, failed. At his first visit McConachy made a very good break of 262, but in playing a forcing stroke he left the object white on the edge of the top pocket and had to pot it.

Although McConachy left a double balk, Newman played for safety and profited by it by making a brilliant run-through loser into the bottom pocket. A few strokes enabled him to secure position at the top of the table, and he made quick progress with runs of 58 and 25 cannons. When the break had realized 506 the balls ran in a line and Newman missed a *massé* cannon.

The closing score was: Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 26,196; McConachy (receives 7,000), 15,090.

McConachy won the snooker at 80 to 34, the closing score being: Newman (receives 200), 1,190; McConachy, 973.

DAVIS v. LINDRUM

Davis improved his position a little in the afternoon session of his game with Lindrum at Leicester yesterday. Lindrum made his twenty-fourth thousand of the season and his ninety-first in England. He finished by failing at a red winner. In the afternoon Davis scored 901 for an average of 300, Lindrum made 829 for an average of 276. He took his overnight 578 to 1,129, and in the remainder of the play he made only 243. Davis made breaks of 115, 463, and 320. The score at the interval was:—Davis (receives 7,000), 17,590; Lindrum, 14,890.

The closing scores were:—Davis (receives 7,000, in play), 17,880; Lindrum, 16,424.

Two more heats in the first round of the Stock Exchange Billiards Handicap were decided at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, when J. Cocke (receives 20) beat R. N. Benjamin (owes 25) by three points, and J. B. Monk (receives 70) beat A. W. Sanders (receives 100) by 35 points.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CAMBRIDGE BLUES

The Cambridge captain, G. D. Kemp-Welch, has awarded blues to B. E. Bryant (St. Olave's and St. Catharine's), half-back; and R. H. C. Human (Repton and Emmanuel), forward.

WELSH F.A. TRIAL

The Football Association of Wales is sending last year's Amateur International team to London early in January to meet an eleven selected from Welsh-born players who are members of clubs in London and the South. All those desirous of taking part in this trial should send in full particulars as early as possible to Mr. O. T. Jones, 25, Oakley-square, London, N.W.1.

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS, DEC. 2.—The 43rd Royal Engineers won a challenge cup offered by the Carreras Chick Virginia Tobacco Manufacturers here to-day, beating the Cure Pipe Sporting Club in a football match by three goals to one.—*Reuter.*

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

F.A. CUP.—FIRST ROUND REPLAYS

WIMBLEDON.—Wimbledon v. Fulham (2.0).
GATESHEAD.—Gateshead v. Tranmere Rovers (2.0).
MANSFIELD.—Mansfield Town v. Halifax Town (2.0).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Villa v. Portsmouth (2.15).

OTHER MATCHES

HIGHBURY.—Arsenal v. Oxford University (2.30).
ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal; Baker and Allison, backs; Humphish, Haynes, and Male, half-backs; Hulme, D. Hill-Wood, Johnstone, Thompson, and Maycock, forwards.

WOOLWICH.—Royal Military Academy v. The Army.
ARMY (OFFICERS).—Second Lieutenant P. G. Wreford Brown (The East Surrey Regiment), goal; Second Lieutenant R. F. B. O'Callaghan (Irish Guards) and Lieutenant M. R. Taylor (14th/20th Lancers), backs; Lieutenant A. D. Orr (Royal Scots Fusiliers), Lieutenant G. O. Jameson (Royal Engineers), and Lieutenant A. O. Robinson (The Hampshire Regiment), half-backs; Lieutenant S. J. Martin (The Hampshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant F. G. Barnard (The Norfolk Regiment), Second Lieutenant W. N. White-Thomson (The Royal Fusiliers), Captain W. E. A. Masters (Royal Engineers), and Lieutenant J. Masterton-Smith (The Royal Scots), forwards.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Brentwood School v. Chelmsford School.
Charterhouse School v. I.F.A.
Wellingborough School v. Southern Amateur League.

The Estate Market

WEALDEN "HURSTS"

JOINT AGENCY

The felling of timber, often deplored nowadays, was the theme of a lament by Michael Drayton (1605) that the Weald of Kent was suffering in that way:—

These iron times breed none that minds posterity.
* * *
When under public good, base private gain takes hold,
And we poor woful woods to ruin lastly sold.

By self-sowing and otherwise, however, the Wealden district is still worthy of its ancient name. Drayton alludes to:—

Each rising hurst,
Where many a goodly oak hath carefully been nurst.

Among the "hursts" of the Weald are Penshurst, Lamberhurst, Sissinghurst, and Hawkhurst. Another is Staplehurst, where what was once the dower-house of Iden Manor has been sold by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons. It is called Staplehurst Place. The parish church contains memorials of Henry Hoare of Fleet-street (1828) and his relatives, among them Sir Richard Hoare (1718).

Major A. V. W. Stokes has instructed Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) to sell St. Botolph's, a Georgian house and 80 acres in Milford Haven, not far from Fishguard. The Pembrokeshire and South Pembrokeshire packs give good hunting two or more days weekly. Over 1,000 acres are purchaseable.

An Essex village hall, in Newport, will be offered at Saffron Walden next Tuesday, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, for the executors of the late Adele Lady Meyer.

Corner freehold premises in High-street and Pembridge-gardens, Notting Hill-gate, for some time a bank, have been sold by Messrs. Garrett, White and Poland (Hanover-street).

Acting in conjunction with the other firms named, Messrs. J. Ewart Gilkes and Partners (Hans-road) have sold No. 51, Ovington-street, with Mr. W. A. Ellis; premises in Milner-street, with Messrs. Mellersh and Harding; property in Geraldroad, with Messrs. Barker and Neale; a house in Montpelier-row, with Messrs. Stuart Hepburn and Company; No. 27, Montpelier-place, with Messrs. George Trollope and Sons; No. 13, South-street, with Messrs. King and King; property in Eldon-road, with Messrs. H. E. Foster and Cranfield; and a Surrey residence and 10 acres, Fairlawn, Banstead, with Messrs. Morgan, Baines and Clark. Some of the sales were arranged just before the properties would have come under the hammer.

SALES BY AUCTION

G. C. WALKER AND CO.

BEDFORD.—1 and 2, Pemberley-lane, freehold £1,475

GREEN AND SON

HAMMERSMITH.—122 and 124, Great Church-lane, &c., freehold 675
HAMMERSMITH.—1 to 6, Butterwick Cottages, freehold 1,170
4, 5, 6, 8, and 31, Milson-road, freehold 1,910
58, 60, 68, 76, 90, and 92, Masbro'-road, freehold 2,735

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY SOLD THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale		Description
Donaldson and Sons	The Mart, E.C.	(2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
J. Bott and Son	Do.	(2.30)	Leasehold Property
V. Cullen and Son	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Mr. J. Hollingsworth	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold Property
A. Prevost and Son	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Dunn, Soman, and Cuvelade	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold Property
W. Andrews & Sons	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold Properties
Maple and Co.	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold Property
H. Chapman and Co.	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Protheroe & Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C.	Bulbs (11.0)	
Debenham, Storr and Sons	26, King-st., Covent Garden, W.C.	Old Silver, Jewellery, &c. (12.0)	English
A. Robertson & Son	5, St. Saviours-road, Brixton Hill, S.W.	Contents of the Residence (12.0)	
Protheroe & Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C.	Rose and Fruit Trees, &c. (12.30)	
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-st.	Works of Art (1.0)	
Robinson, Fisher and Harding	King-street, St. James, S.W.	Old Furniture (1.0)	English
Mr. H. E. S. Cadman	162, Sloane-street, S.W.	Antique and Modern Furniture (1.0)	
Messrs. Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W.	Pictures and Drawings (1.0)	
Puttick & Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C.	Rare Books and Manuscripts (1.10)	
Puttick & Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C.	Rare Postage Stamps (2.0)	

GOLF

THE RYDER CUP

A statement made yesterday at the offices of the Professional Golfers' Association made it clear that in the Ryder Cup match between teams of British and American professionals, to be played at Scioto, Ohio, on June 26 and 27, 1931, the candidates for inclusion in either team must possess both birth and residential qualifications. Some time ago it was agreed that British-born players can represent Great Britain only if they are resident in that country, and that the United States can claim only American-born professionals resident in the United States.

The new conditions will deprive Great Britain of the services of A. Boomer and P. Alliss, who hold appointments in France and Germany respectively, but the United States are similarly debarred from playing British-born golfers like J. Barnes, Macdonald Smith, and T. D. Armour.

BIRMINGHAM AND COUNTIES ALLIANCE

The third competition of the season promoted by the Birmingham and Counties Golf Alliance was played at Harborne yesterday and was won by Brand Hall, represented by S. Godfrey and Mr. H. H. Wheeler (5) with a score of 71+36=107 for 27 holes. Brand Hall won by a stroke from Olton (J. Adwick and Mr. S. W. Lewis, 12). King's Norton and Walmley tied for third place at 109. Walmley lead on the aggregate of the three competitions so far held with a total of 369, Edgbaston being next with 371½, and Ladbrook Park third with 375.

THE ST. GEORGE'S VASE

It has been decided by the committee of the Royal St. George's Golf Club to hold the 1931 competition for the St. George's Champion Grand Challenge Cup on Saturday, May 9, play, as usual, being by strokes over 36 holes.

Entries close on May 5, 1931.

BOXING AT THE N.S.C.

The National Sporting Club, which, since the loss of its historic premises in Coventgarden, had held its ordinary Monday night tournaments at the Stadium Club, High Holborn, now has acquired the use of the ring at the London Sports Club in King-street, Baker-street. It opened a new season there on Monday night.

There were no very distinguished contests on the programme, but the 12 rounds between two middle-weights, Les Ward, of Woking, and Syd Butler, of Canning Town, involved some exceptionally hard fighting and game acceptance of punishment. Ward was the slighter man, but his jaw weathered innumerable rights, and, to the surprise of most people, he was declared the winner on points. The chief merit in Ward's fighting, apart from the stability of his jaw, was his capacity for hooking back some telling blows to the head and body. These undoubtedly had their effect, but, even so, did not prevent Butler from finishing much the stronger of the two. Ward had been on the verge of a knock-out as early as Round 2, but he recovered quickly and, in spite of a series of hard rounds and a cut face, nearly ended the fight with a beautiful right hook in the tenth round. It then was Butler's turn to recover, and this he did so well that Ward was in difficulties in the last round.

Unfortunately, from a purely boxing point of view, the contest was a poor one. Ward especially had little idea of a left lead, and he had no guard at all against his opponent's very commonplace and frequently wild swings with the right.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, DEC. 2

ADMIRALTY, NOV. 27

R.N.R.

Sub-Lieut. E. Gleave to be Lieut., with seny. of Oct. 22.

NOVEMBER 28

R.N.

Cd. Gunner E. Adams to be Lieut. (Nov. 11).
Act. Sub-Lieuts. to be Sub-Lieuts., with seny. as stated:—H. R. Thompson (May 1, 1928); R. D. H. S. Pankhurst, R. A. B. Michell (July 1, 1929).

R.N.R.

Sub-Lieut. W. N. M. Fulchmen to be Lieut. (Nov. 15); Proby. Sub-Lieut. P. H. Melton to be Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of July 4.

NOVEMBER 29

R.N.

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts., with seny. as stated:—R. Casement (April 15); W. S. Hendcock (Aug. 15).

DECEMBER 1

R.N.

Engr. Comdr. F. J. Pedrick placed on Retd. List at own request with rank of Engr. Capt. (Nov. 30); Lieut.-Comdr. R. R. Lyle placed on Retd. List at own request (Dec. 1); Cdr. Gn. G. Marden, D.C., placed on Retd. List at own request with rank of Lieut.-Cdr. (Dec. 1); Wt. Mechn. E. J. Osborne to be Cd. Mechn. (Dec. 1); Wt. Engr. G. H. Routley to be Cd. Engr. (Dec. 1); Wt. Engr. F. L. Graham to be Cd. Engr. (Dec. 1).

DECEMBER 2

R.N.

Engr. Comdr. H. E. Hoodspell placed on Retd. List with rank of Engr. Capt. (Dec. 2); A. Long, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Surg. Lieut. (Dec. 2); A. S. Cox, Esq., M.B., Ch. B., to be Surg. Lt. (Dec. 2); C. N. H. Joynt, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., to be Surg. Lieut. (Dec. 2); Rev. R. M. Nicholls, M.A., Chaplain, placed on Retd. List (Dec. 2).

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 2

REGULAR ARMY

Lt.-Col. R. B. Cousens, D.S.O., from R.A., to be Col. (Nov. 29), with seny. Jan. 1, 1923.

CAVALRY.

R.H.G.—Capt. Hon. C. G. W. Weld-Forester to be Maj. (June 26).
9TH L.—Lt. Hon. A. F. Phillimore is secd. for serv. under the Colonial Office (Aug. 28).
16TH/5TH L.—Capt. G. Babington to be Adjt., vice Capt. E. Wadham (Dec. 1).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Lt.-Gen. Sir Percy P. de Radcliffe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., is apptd. Col. Comdt., vice Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert G. Smith, K.C.B. (ret.) (Aug. 11); Lt. R. H. Brooke is secd. whilst holding the appt. of Instr. of Danger Buildings (Nov. 5).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt. R. Winders to be Capt. (Jun. 12).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Capt. F. W. S. Jourdain is secd. for serv. with the T.A. (Nov. 1), vice Capt. W. H. G. Rogers restd. to estabt.

INFANTRY

R. War. R.—Lt. D. McLeod retires on ret. pay (Dec. 1).
Somerset L.I.—Sec. Lt. J. L. Alms to be Lt. (Dec. 1).
R.W. Fus.—Capt. P. I. Gerrard, M.C., to be Adjt. (Oct. 20), vice Lt. Hon. G. R. Clegg-Hill; Lt. Hon. G. R. Clegg-Hill is restd. to the estabt. (Oct. 20).
Inniskilling Fus.—Lt. J. Gilmour is secd. for serv. under the Colonial Office (Oct. 22).
D.W.R.—Capt. C. W. G. Grimsby, M.C., to be Adjt. (Nov. 30), vice Capt. R. H. Bellew.
Border R.—Capt. C. H. Wallis, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (Nov. 24).
Black Watch.—Sec. Lt. G. W. N. Ramsay to be Lt. (Nov. 30).
Essex R.—Sec. Lt. F. O. Church is secd. whilst holding the appt. of A.D.C. to the Govr. and C.-in-C., Uganda Protectorate (Nov. 19).
R. Berks R.—Sec. Lt. T. F. A. Levett-Prinsep resigns his commn. (Nov. 30).
K.O.Y.L.I.—Capt. T. Kelsey, M.C., D.C.M., having attained the age fixed for compulsory retirement, retires on ret. pay (Dec. 2).
Y. and L.R.—Sec. Lt. J. H. Mott to be Lt. (Dec. 3).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Lt. R. D. T. Cutler resigns his commn. (Dec. 1).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Maj. J. L. Garstin is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (Nov. 19).
Capt. G. W. Grisett, O.B.E., is secd. for serv. with the T.A. (Nov. 1), vice Capt. H. T. Gilchrist, M.B.E., restd. to estabt.; Capt. A. E. Allport retires on ret. pay (

Parliament

DOMINIONS AND PREFERENCE

LORDS VOTE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION BILL IN THE COMMONS

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, DEC. 2

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

LORD HAILSHAM'S CENSURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM moved the following resolution:—

That this House deplores the refusal of his Majesty's Government to respond to the advances made by the Prime Ministers of the Dominions towards closer fiscal relations, and condemns their failure to grasp the opportunity of strengthening the ties which link together the several parts of the British Empire.

He said that it would not be quite so easy in the atmosphere of their lordships' House for the Government to ride off on the cheap personalities of the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the wilful perversions of the subject-matter of the motion which characterized the speech of Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons. In the official report of the speeches at the Conference they found no trace of any speech on behalf of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The indictment which he brought against the Government was that, thanks to their obstinacy and mismanagement, nothing emerged from the Conference, and that the failure which Mr. Thomas said must not happen had in fact occurred, and that in his own words the Government had "let down" the people of this country and of the Dominions. The Government knew six months ago that the Conference was to take place, that the Dominions were coming to discuss practical measures, and that the Dominions at least desired a tariff preference. The Government had declared in the House of Commons that nothing would be excluded from the discussions, that everything should be open for examination and inquiry; and yet, when these Prime Ministers came here, the one proposal which the Government knew they were going to put forward and press was the proposal which was never even examined or discussed in the Conference, and the Government had not thought it worth while to prepare any alternative schemes for consideration. What they did was to set up an Economic Committee to examine the various measures of which mention was made, to run a kind of debating society or study circle to investigate these matters, but with the assurance that, whatever result was reached by the Committee, the Government were going to be very careful to see that nothing was arranged and that nothing practical should emerge. If the Dominion Prime Ministers had gone away disillusioned, it was due to the obstinacy, lack of vision, and lack of preparation of our own Government. On October 13 Mr. Graham, speaking in Edinburgh, was careful to announce that he was satisfied that there was no remedy in tariffs, and a week later Mr. Snowden said at Manchester that any attempt to introduce protection of tariffs was not a genuine effort to improve economic conditions, but could only be regarded as a sinister attack on wages. Mr. Snowden added that if such a system were introduced in this country it would reduce Parliament, in his own elegant phrase, to a sink of corruption. It must have been very gratifying to the Labour Prime Minister of Australia to be told that when he advocated protection he was really embarking on a sinister attack on the wages of his constituents. It must have been equally gratifying to Mr. Bennett, fresh from his election victory in Canada, to be told that the Canadian Parliament must be regarded as a sink of corruption, and that the only real purity of statesmanship was to be found in a country where a Socialist Government got into power by using public money to bribe the electors with promises.

As they now knew, the Government never intended to consider any question of Imperial preference seriously at all. They knew from the elegant phraseology of Mr. Thomas that the Government regarded the proposals that Mr. Bennett had put forward as "humbug"—an offensive and wholly unjustified phrase. (Hear, hear.) It was not surprising that Mr. Thomas twice repeated that phrase in the debate, and still less surprising that he was defended by Mr. Snowden in the use of it, because they had only to look back a few months to find Mr. Snowden writing in an article: "All this talk about Imperial Preference is the merest bunkum." Between humbug and bunkum there was not very much to choose. What hope had the Dominion Prime Ministers when the Chancellor of the Exchequer had already made up his mind that all this talk about Imperial preference was the merest bunkum, and not worthy of any serious consideration?

With regard to the fiscal aspect, it was common ground that, as an industrial nation, we depended on our export trade for our very existence. Our export trade had been dropping not only absolutely but relatively to the rest of the world. For the first time in history, the second place in trade, to which we had been relegated by the United States, had been taken by Germany, who now out-topped our exports of manufactured goods. We must find some means of increasing our markets overseas. Where was the best chance? Mr. Snowden said that we should not trouble about the thinly populated Dominions, but should go to China or India, or the more densely populated countries. But there was no sign of any anxiety among the people of China or India to give preference to British goods; nor was there any sign of our immediate neighbours in Europe lowering their tariffs. There was one part, and one part only, of the world which showed itself not only ready but anxious to extend trade with ourselves—the Dominions overseas. As to the Dominions being thinly populated, the one way to encourage an increase of population and to relieve the congestion at home was by providing an adequate market for the products of the Empire.

Passing to the Imperial aspect, on the constitutional side of the Conference he confessed to some misgiving about trying to put into statute form the grave constitutional relationship between the various parts of the Empire. He thought that there was real danger in the attempt to reduce to permanent and crystallized form what was necessarily a matter of organic and consistent growth. But however that might be, the thing had been done. The Statute of Westminster was framed and agreed to by the Dominions, and after its passage into law there would henceforth be no trace of any legal bond between the Dominions and ourselves other than the common allegiance to the King. That being so it became essential to find something to take the place of those legal bonds which would cement and secure the Empire against the danger of disintegration and absolute dissolution. (Opposition cheers.) The speeches of Mr. Bennett and the other Prime Ministers at the Conference showed that they realized the importance of this point. The Great High Priest of the Free Trade Covenant desired to see the Empire destroyed. They had a right to ask the present Government, which adopted the policy of free trade, whether they also adopted the ideal of the disintegration of the Empire. If they did, the country had a right to know, and if they did not, how came it that they were advocating a policy which, in the opinion of their High Priest and Messiah, was bound to lead to an end which, on this hypothesis, they did not desire? (Opposition cheers.)

The Government seemed to think that by a policy of drift they could in some way find safety, and that the existing preferences could go on for ever. If they thought that, they were living in a fool's paradise. The Empire was not static, it was always developing and growing. It could develop in the direction of closer fiscal and economic association, and, on the other hand, it could develop as Cobden foresaw that it would, on the lines of loosening those bonds until the Empire was wholly disintegrated and until the chance which we had let slip had gone beyond recall. Did anyone suppose that if any foreign country had been offered the terms which the Dominions had offered us it would have hesitated for 24 hours to accept them? If this country was adamant in its refusal of the offer of the Dominions, and clung to outworn shibboleths and exploded doctrines of free trade, preferring to the possibilities of a united Empire the chance of an election parrot cry of "Your food will cost you more," then indeed disintegration of the Empire must inevitably follow. It was not true that food would cost more, and this had been admitted by Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade. The truth was, however, that the people's food was costing more because of free trade and the extravagance of Socialist administration. Whatever the merits of the question, at least this could be said with certainty, that the question of refusing the offer of the Dominions was not before the electorate at the last election. What was the good of renewing the Conference at Ottawa if the Socialist Government went there to conduct the negotiations? (Opposition cheers.) There was only one chance of a more fruitful result—namely, that the people of this country should have a chance of retrieving the mistake which the Government had made on their behalf. (Opposition cheers.) If the people were given a chance he believed that they would condemn in no uncertain way the bigotry and pedantry of the present Government; they would say that the Empire was worth saving even at the cost of a little risk; and they would not be content with the policy of negation and contemptuous rejection of offers made to us by our kith and kin overseas. (Opposition cheers.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he did not desire to offer any observations upon the economic issues debated at the Imperial Conference, but the fact that it fell to his lot to be the Chairman of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee would, he trusted, be sufficient justification for drawing attention very briefly to some of the constitutional decisions which might affect the future structure of the Empire. The Conference of 1926 was fortunate in having as the Chairman of that Committee the late Lord Balfour—a statesman of great political experience and great political sagacity, and, beyond that, a well-known and trusted member in both Houses—who was responsible for the famous declaration as to the equality of status of the great Dominions. It was as follows:—

"There is, however, one most important element which, from a strictly constitutional point of view, has now, as regards all vital matters, reached its full development—we refer to the group of self-governing communities composed of Great Britain and the Dominions. Their position and mutual relation may be readily defined. They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. . . . The rapid evolution of the Oversea Dominions during the last 50 years has involved many complicated adjustments of old political machinery to changing conditions. The tendency towards equality of status was both right and inevitable. Geographical and other conditions made this impossible of attainment by the way of federation. The only alternative was by the way of autonomy. Every self-governing member of the Empire is now the master of its destiny, in fact, if not always in form. It is subject to no compulsion whatever.

In order to allay any anxiety which may be felt in the Dominions (Lord Sankey continued), let me at once say, speaking as Lord Chancellor, and with (I hope) the approval of this House, that Great Britain will not go back upon that declaration, and that there is no desire to alter a single word in it or a single implication to be derived from it. Let me also add, to allay any anxiety which may be felt at home, that as far as I know nothing was done at the Imperial Conference to go beyond, or to extend, that declaration to the prejudice of the United Kingdom. Our problem has been to translate general phrases into concrete practice, and to harmonize equality of status with unity of Empire. The politician, no doubt rightly, invents formulas, but the trouble is that though they sound all right at the time, when the lawyer has to translate them into concrete practice, at once people are found differing as to their meaning. It is difficult to define the meaning of vague general political phrases when applying them to particular conditions and situations. While we hope that the work we have done will secure your approval, I am sure that we shall at any rate have your sympathy in our endeavour to discharge the task which was laid upon us.

Nothing was done at the Conference which was not the legal and logical result of Lord Balfour's declaration. But, in my view, we ought not to attempt to crystallize our relationship in too many formal documents. Laws and logic are both admirable, but too many laws and too much logic make life impossible. (Hear, hear.) The Empire will not be maintained merely by Acts of Parliament passed at Westminster or any other great capital city, nor by appeals to national or Imperial selfishness. Every one of our nations is entitled to preserve its own identity and to develop and to realize its own ambitions and characteristics, while joining in the great common cause—namely, the united well-being of our peoples. Even if, therefore, there may be some of the younger Dominions who, as a result of the 1926 declaration, are of opinion that past methods want altering, they ought not to compel the older Dominions who may be content with such methods to accept a change. Obstructions and hindrances to the development of free national institutions must be removed, and at some later date your lordships will be asked to repeal the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865, which prevents a Colonial Legislature from passing laws repugnant to any Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom and extending to each Colony. I will not degrade my argument by asking what sanction exists to-day behind that Act, nor will I weary your lordships with other technical legal matters. It must be remembered that most of our problems were concerned with setting up the machinery for carrying into effect Lord Balfour's declaration. We cannot expect that it will run smoothly at first, but time and experience will enable us to make the necessary adjustments.

Your lordships are well aware that I am a late comer to this House, and that politics have to be learnt just as has any other science. One thing, however, I will claim, and that is that at my initiation I was taught to be cautious. It is better to be criticized for expressing doubts—thereby gaining time for further deliberation and further discussion at some future Conference—than to persist in convictions hastily arrived at during a few strenuous weeks, which may result in decisions to be contemplated later with unavailing regrets. Differing though I do from my noble and learned friend Lord Hailsham on many questions, there is one on which, if he will allow me to say so, we agree; and that is, our pride in the great past of our Empire and our belief in the still greater future before it. But I am not prepared, by taking hasty decisions, to gamble with the British Empire. It is too precious an inheritance.

Who are we that we should despair or be despondent when difficulties arise and face us? Nothing has happened to us but what has happened to all nations who have had an extensive Empire. Questions as to nationality, as to an Empire tribunal, as to the form of treaties, as to applicability of inter-Governmental agreements, as to channels of communication, and many another, cannot be settled in a moment. Other Empires destined to last through the ages were built up by the patient work and thought of generations of statesmen. *Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.*

If our Empire were to end to-night, we have no cause to be ashamed of it; we should leave behind us the legacy of our laws, our language, and our literature; the impress of our commerce and our civilization, and a perpetual memory of our achievements both in peace and war. But the Empire is not going to end to-night. It will continue as long as we remain true to our trust and faithful to our mission of seeing that justice is done between man and man; of securing the peace and happiness of millions of our fellow-subjects, and of being the guardians and protectors of the poor and the oppressed.

LORD BUCKMASTER AND CANADIAN OFFER

LORD BUCKMASTER said that the address of the Lord Chancellor was no attempt to answer the speech of Lord Hailsham; it expressed a great number of noble and irrelevant sentiments, and its purpose was to show that Lord Hailsham's statement that nothing had been accomplished was not in accordance with the facts. What he (Lord Buckmaster) understood was accomplished was that an attempt had been made to put into statutory form a declaration made by Lord Balfour in 1926 with which nobody disagreed. They were encouraged to pursue that ideal by the promise, when it was done, that it would not work very well at first. (Laughter.) He never heard such a malediction performed upon the infancy of an Act of Parliament. He protested utterly against the idea that they had accomplished anything by putting what was a common understanding into an Act of Parliament. They had done the one thing that they ought not to do—they had attempted to make rigid and difficult the changed relationships which ought to be fluid and capable of being adapted from time to time to the ever-changing circumstances of life. (Hear, hear.) The reason why the Constitution of this country had stood storm after storm was the very fact that it had never been in writing. Similarly, the real merit of our common law lay in the fact that it had never been put into an Act of Parliament. He had not heard a single word from the Lord Chancellor to suggest that there was any reason at all why they should put the present understanding, which everybody accepted, into the formality and, he would add with knowledge and experience, the obscurity, of an Act of Parliament.

He thought that Lord Hailsham had been unnecessarily excited by the unguarded utterances of members of the Government. It was rather a pity that too much emphasis had been given to what might have been a casual, and certainly was an unwise, word used by Mr. Thomas. The definite practical proposal put forward by Mr. Bennett was one that he supposed not a single practical person would have accepted. Unfortunately, the definite practical proposal and the abstract scheme had got confused. The Government should have said that they were perfectly willing to discuss every means that could possibly be devised to establish more intimate and enduring commercial relationships, but that to ask them to give up what was by far their most important bargaining counter for a 3 per cent. duty decrease was to ask them to sacrifice too much for too little. He, himself, was not prepared to say that in no circumstances and for no end they should not consent to a tax on food. If, for example, it were possible to secure by a tax on food that we could place our manufactured goods in Canada the bargain might be worth striking, as we would be able to offer our industrial centres something that would be a definite compensation for the haunting fear that the tax on food would raise the prices of the necessities of life. He did not believe that Mr. Bennett's proposal was the end of what he wanted to offer, but was a proposal on which they could have proceeded to bargain, and he deeply regretted that it should have suffered such severe treatment at the hands of the Government.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK said that Great Britain had ceased to lead the Empire since the present Government came into office.

LORD PASSFIELD'S REPLY

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary for the Colonies, said he was amazed at the skill and success with which Lord Hailsham framed his indictment, but the success was achieved by a constant assuming of the facts which were the basis of the indictment. They were in a difficulty about these facts, because most of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference took place at meetings of the Heads of Delegations, where they were constantly having the most frank and open discussions, and those meetings were confidential. How could he, under conditions governing confidential proceedings, explain to Lord Hailsham or convince him that his assumptions were not warranted? The main proposal of Mr. Bennett was his principle of preferences, to which he asked the Conference at the second plenary session to subscribe. When they came to explore it in private meeting they quickly found that it was not a question of preference as ordinarily understood. It was not a question of allowing a preference off Customs duties already in existence, but they were asked to subscribe to putting on to foodstuffs, and especially wheat, coming into this country a substantial duty deliberately in order that we might allow a substantial preference off that duty to Empire wheat. That was a proposition to which the Government were invited to subscribe before it was examined in its details. The Government from the first accepted the proposal which Mr. Bennett made in his first speech, in which he put the proposition that that and all other economic questions should be adjourned after discussion to the special Conference at Ottawa next year. Misconception number one was that the Ottawa Conference was a belated invention of the Government in order to escape a decision at this year's Conference, because Ottawa was a proposal made by Mr. Bennett himself at the very outset and accepted for the obvious reason that there was no adequate time to go into these questions.

Mr. Bennett had said in that day's newspapers that "during the whole period of the Conference there was serious discussion neither of the principle of tariff preferences nor of my plan to make them operative," but Mr. Bennett did not say that it was his Majesty's Government which prevented them being seriously discussed. He (Lord Passfield) must not say what happened, but he could go so far as to say that nothing was referred to any committee during the Imperial Conference except by the unanimous consent of the delegations, and if what Mr. Bennett called the principles of preferences, including a duty on foodstuffs, and especially wheat, was not referred to the Economic Committee it was not at the dictation of his Majesty's Government that it was not referred, but because it was impossible to get the unanimous consent of the delegations to it being so referred. It was laid down that there was to be no discussion until the principle was accepted. The Government never accepted that principle. It was not the principle of preference, as many guileless people supposed. It was that a new Customs duty should be put on foodstuffs imported into this country, and into this country only, and especially on wheat, in order to give a substantial preference to the Dominions in respect of those things. Would Lord Hailsham, or would the Conservative Party, have subscribed to that principle? Mr. Baldwin in his letter of October 16 to Mr. Chamberlain explained why it was not practical or convenient to put a duty on wheat and why it was proposed, instead, to subsidize wheat out of the proceeds of a duty on foreign manufactures. That was the policy of the Conservative Party. On practically all our Customs duties we gave preferential terms to the Dominions. Even Mr. Snowden had declared that so long as the duties remained, the preferences would remain. The Government therefore subscribed to the policy of preference. The Dominions had done the same thing, and the Government appreciated their preference, which, on the whole, had been of great value. The Dominions now asked us to do something entirely different and to change our whole fiscal policy at the cardinal point by an altogether new principle of taxation that they asked us to adopt. As a matter of fact, several of the Dominion Prime Ministers objected to the matter being referred for examination to an expert committee until the principle had been subscribed to by the heads of delegations. The charge of Lord Hailsham that the Imperial Conference had been a failure was only based on the refusal of the British Government to subscribe to the principle of putting a duty on foodstuffs.

Instead of missing a chance of binding the Empire together by material links of Customs duties, by their refusal to impose a tax upon wheat in this country in connexion with the demand of the Dominions the Government had averted a danger to the Empire. A possible peril to the British Empire lay in such attempts at binding the Empire together. There were such things as minorities, and minorities had a way of becoming majorities. To bind the British Empire by a policy carried at an election against a big minority in this or any other country would be fatal to the continuance of the Empire. There was a better way, which was the line on which the Government had acted—namely, that the motto of the British Commonwealth of Nations as it existed to-day was voluntary cooperation in unfettered freedom. (Ministerial cheers.)

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said he regarded the Ottawa adjournment not as a device of his Majesty's Government to get rid of the Conference, but as a device of the Conference in the hope that before Ottawa they might get rid of his Majesty's Government. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Bennett's offer and the principle of Empire preference was accepted on behalf of the Conservative Party. The Socialist Government, on the other hand, refused to consider the principle and they sent their Ministers up and down the country to say that there was no benefit in tariffs and that in no circumstances would they be considered by his Majesty's Government. In face of those declarations it was idle for Lord Passfield to say that they were really considering them all the time, and that, while in the country they would not look at them, they were discussing them behind the scenes with the heads of delegations. In the words of their official organ the Government were "the very bankruptcy of statesmanship."

The motion was carried by 74 votes to 10—majority, 64.

Their lordships rose at 2 minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, DEC. 2

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

HEAD LAMPS FOR PIT PONIES

Mr. SHINWELL, Secretary, Mines Department (Linlithgowshire), replying to Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.), said he had authorized as an experiment the use of a modified form of an approved electric cap lamp for pit ponies underground with a view to minimizing accidents and injury at a mine in Yorkshire, and the progress of these trials would be watched with interest by his Department. Some provisional experiments had also been made in South Wales by one of H.M. Inspectors of Horses, using an ordinary cap lamp. At present there was not enough evidence to enable any definite judgment to be arrived at as to value of lamps used for such a purpose, but so far as they had gone the experiments were encouraging. His Department would continue to watch them closely and would encourage any further experiments in the same direction.

RECIPROCAL PREFERENCES

VICE-ADM. TAYLOR (Paddington, S., Ind.) asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, whether any offer relating to the sale of Canadian wheat in this country on the basis of reciprocal preference had been made by Canada since the findings of the Imperial Conference had been published.

Mr. THOMAS, Secretary of State for the Dominions (Derby).—No, sir.

VICE-ADM. TAYLOR asked what step the Government next proposed to take.

Mr. THOMAS said the next stage was the stage which had already been initiated by the Government—namely, to have an immediate investigation into the methods by which reciprocal agreements could be accomplished. In the case of wheat it was obvious that a reciprocal agreement would be coal.

SIR K. WOOD (Woodwich, W., U.).—Why was not the investigation made before the Imperial Conference?

Mr. THOMAS.—I myself endeavoured 18 months ago to bring about a reciprocal arrangement for wheat and coal. As the right hon. gentleman knows perfectly well, coal is also produced in Canada, and Canada feels it necessary in its own interest to put a tariff on soft coal.

VICE-ADM. TAYLOR asked whether any exchange of views on the possibility of developing reciprocal preferences with New Zealand had taken place since the close of the Imperial Conference, and whether any conclusion had been reached.

Mr. THOMAS.—No, sir.

VICE-ADM. TAYLOR asked why nothing was done to take advantage of the offer made by the Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Mr. THOMAS said the particular commodities which New Zealand were mainly interested in exporting were butter and cheese. The hon. and gallant member knew perfectly well that when the question of quotas of exports came up for examination they started with wheat, which applied to Canada and Australia mainly, and they then proceeded to see what particular quotas applied to other Dominions. In the case of New Zealand they were butter and cheese.

SOUTH AFRICA

MR. THOMAS ON SIR H. STANLEY'S POSITION

SIR R. RODD asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs if he could give the reasons for the decision to take away from the Governor-General of the South African Union the duties which, as the King's representative, he had hitherto carried out as High Commissioner for the Native Territories and to transfer them to a newly appointed Commissioner who, by the nature of his office, would no longer directly represent the Sovereign.

Mr. THOMAS.—Sir Herbert Stanley, as High Commissioner for South Africa, will be, in relation to the duties of that office, as fully the representative of his Majesty the King as his predecessors have been. He will, however, both in this capacity and in his capacity as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa, be responsible to his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, on the other hand, is no longer the representative of, or responsible to, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, but is the representative of the Crown alone; it was for this reason that the separation of the post of High Commissioner for South Africa from that of Governor-General was felt necessary. The right hon. gentleman added in reply to a supplementary question that the High Commissioner would be responsible for native policy to his Majesty's Government and to no one else.

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) asked whether it would be a function of the new High Commissioner to do everything possible for the development of British trade in South Africa? Mr. THOMAS.—Certainly.

MOTOR-CAR INDUSTRY

Mr. MATTERS (Kennington, Lab.) asked the President of the Board of Trade if he could state what combined or organized action was being taken by the motor-car industry, in agreement with his Department, to develop the export trade in motor-cars.

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central).—I am glad to say that the British motor-car industry, on co-operative lines, is vigorously prosecuting the development of its business in oversea markets. In spite of the general world depression, which naturally affects to a considerable degree an industry of this character, the results which have been achieved, particularly in the New Zealand market, are very encouraging. As part of its policy the industry has made arrangements for a comprehensive display of British motor products at the British Empire Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires next year.

HELM ORDERS

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), replying to questions by REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH (Lewes, U.) in regard to the proposals in Article 41 of the Merchant Shipping Safety Convention to alter the system of helm orders in British ships, said:—Article 41 of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention will come before the House as an integral part of the Convention, and I hope then to convince the House that the Convention, including this article, should be approved. The question of helm orders has been very fully discussed both before and since the Conference. Shortly before the Conference a special meeting of the various nautical associations was called by Trinity House, at the instance of the Board of Trade, and at that meeting professional opinion was fairly evenly divided. The following associations—namely, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the Mercantile Marine Service Association, and the London Trinity House Pilots' Committees—have indicated that they are opposed to the change, while the Honourable Company of Master Mariners, the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation, the United Kingdom Pilots' Association, and the National Union of Seamen have indicated that they are prepared to accept it.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH asked whether if the opposition to the change in the helm orders was carried to the length of cutting it out of the Convention it would imperil the Convention.

Mr. GRAHAM.—Yes; as I understand the Convention must be approved as a whole. If it were materially altered I should think at the moment, without finally committing myself, that it would be impossible for the Convention to proceed.

SIR J. SANDEMAN ALLEN (Liverpool, West Derby, U.) asked whether all the bodies mentioned as giving approval to the proposal had done so formally or after consulting their members. Was there any serious difference of opinion on the subject?

Mr. GRAHAM.—I know that the matter is controversial. As to the precise details of the support, I should be glad to have a little notice. It is a very voluminous story.

COMMERCIAL BANKRUPTCIES

Mr. GRAHAM, replying to a question by Mr. WHITE (Birkenhead, E., L.), said:—The total bankruptcies for the first nine months of the years 1930, 1929 and 1928 were 3,086, 2,912, and 3,188 respectively. By far the greater number of these might be called commercial bankruptcies. To extract the totals of the losses involved for the nine months periods would require an amount of labour which hardly seems justified. The total losses for the whole years 1929 and 1928 as estimated by the debtors were £6,436,000 and £6,191,000 respectively.

OPERA AND CLASSICAL PLAYS

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in view of the proposed subsidy to opera and the refusal to grant a corresponding subsidy for the production of Shakespeare and other classical British plays, on what ground he differentiated between these two forms of public amusement and instruction.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—It is not possible to discuss this wide subject within the limits of a Parliamentary reply. But I would say that, admirable as are some of the bodies to which the hon. member is no doubt referring, I do not think the same considerations apply in the two cases.

NEW MEMBER

The MARQUESS of DOUGLAS and CLYDESDALE, introduced by SIR J. GILMOUR (Glasgow, Pollok, U.) and SIR F. THOMSON (Aberdeen, S., U.) took the oath and his seat as member for East Renfrew, in the room of the late Mr. MacRobert. The new member was greeted with loud and prolonged Unionist cheers.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS BILL

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) introduced a Bill to encourage the formation of industrial councils and to legalize voluntary agreements when so desired.

THE CONTROL OF RENTS

Mr. STEPHEN (Glasgow, Camlachie, Lab.) asked leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the reduction and control of rents of houses and shops. He said that the Bill would bring back under control the houses and shops that had been decontrolled, and would also bring rents back to the pre-War level. The main reason for the increase under the 1920 Act was the high rate of wages. But wages had fallen enormously since that year, with the result that many people were unable to pay their rents. The Bill would also deal with the case of the small shopkeepers, who, owing to the industrial slump and decreased wages, found themselves badly hit by the reduced circumstances of their customers.

Leave was granted and the Bill was brought in.

HIRE PURCHASE

Miss WILKINSON (Middlesbrough, E., Lab.) asked leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law with respect to the hire-purchase system and the law of distress in its relation to that system. The Bill, she explained, would remedy the existing hardship of goods being seized without any surrender value whatever, even if the purchaser failed in the payment of the last few instalments. It provided that if, after 25 per cent. of the instalments had been paid, the goods seized were in good condition after reasonable use, the hire-purchaser should be entitled to the return of 50 per cent. of the instalments paid. The Bill also made it possible for the hire-purchaser to recover seized goods provided that the remainder of the instalments was tendered and a reasonable sum was paid to cover the costs of the seizure. Further, the Bill proposed to meet a grievance under which hire-purchase companies laboured. In the event of a purchaser becoming in arrear with rent the landlord could at present distrain on the whole of the goods supplied by a company, which might be valued at £100, but in respect of which the purchaser had paid perhaps only one instalment. That grievance would be rectified.

Leave was granted and the Bill was brought in.

EDUCATION BILL

PARENTS' ALLOWANCES

The House went into Committee on the Education (School Attendance) Bill—Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman (Durham, Consett), in the Chair.

VISCOUNT LYMINGTON (Basingstoke, U.) moved an amendment to the part of Clause 1 which deals with penalties to provide that it shall be an offence for any person in receipt of a maintenance allowance under the Bill wilfully to omit to inform the local education authority that his total income was beyond the limit entitling him to such allowance. He said it was necessary to add this provision to the clause, which prescribed a fine or imprisonment as a penalty for the making of a false declaration or otherwise wilfully deceiving or attempting to deceive any local education authority.

SIR C. TREVELYAN (Newcastle, Central), President of the Board of Education, said he was advised that what the mover of the amendment proposed was already in the Bill. If the amendment were withdrawn and if it appeared after conference with his (the speaker's) legal advisers, that there was any doubt, he would be prepared to accept the amendment on Report.

The amendment was rejected by 269 votes to 138—majority, 131.

MAJOR LLEWELLIN (Uxbridge, U.) moved the insertion of a provision that the local education authority should pay the maintenance allowance to the person qualified at such time and place, and in such manner as they should decide. The proposal further provided that the local education authority might determine to pay the allowance in a lump sum every four weeks, but that the payment should not be withheld from a person for more than four weeks so long as, in the opinion of the authority, he remained qualified.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that he could not accept the amendment as it stood, but he did not mind inserting words on Report to make it clear that the allowances were to be paid at such time, place, and in such manner as the local education authorities might decide.

The amendment, on this understanding, was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) moved an amendment to limit the amount to be spent by the Board of Education in grants to local authorities for the payment of maintenance allowances to £1,500,000 a year. He said that at the present juncture they could not give blank cheques for maintenance allowances or anything else.

SIR C. TREVELYAN, in resisting the amendment, said that its effect would be not to cut down the total sums expended on maintenance allowances, but to throw on the local authorities a larger part of the burden. In the first year maintenance allowances were estimated to cost £3,750,000. The Government grant would be 50 per cent., so that the burden on the Exchequer would be £2,250,000, and on the local authorities £1,500,000. The amendment would put an additional charge on the rates of £750,000.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) contended that the amendment would be a strong inducement to the local education authorities to exercise all their care in order to economize in the granting of maintenance allowances. This could not afford any of this expenditure, but at least let them give the right hon. gentleman that opportunity of introducing into the scheme that element of responsibility which was demanded by the general state of the finances of the year, with falling trade and the inevitability of a big deficit.

Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) said that the amendment would benefit places like Bournemouth, which had a comparatively small child population and where rates were not heavy, to the disadvantage of the overcrowded districts of the North of England, where rates were exceptionally high.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) supported the amendment because it would put a definite limit on the extravagance of the Education Department.

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) said that the Bill proposed no charge on the rates, but it authorized the Minister to put on them what charge he liked. They desired to tie that right hon. gentleman's hand in the matter of maintenance allowances, and it was only by an amendment of this nature that they could do so.

The amendment was rejected by 273 votes to 154—Government majority, 119.

On the question that Clause 1 stand part of the Bill,

MAJOR CADOGAN (Finchley, U.) said the Opposition opposed the Bill on economic grounds, but not primarily because it involved an expenditure of £15,000,000 when we should rather be saving; they would oppose it even if the country were in affluent circumstances, because the nation would not get value for the money. Even the postponement of the operation of the Bill did not take the force out of the argument that we were not prepared for it.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) said the Bill would be very unpopular for its infringement of the right of parents to have some voice as to the future of their children, and for its inquisitorial examination as to means in relation to the maintenance grants.

MAJOR LLEWELLIN said that he was opposed to the wholesale giving of maintenance allowances.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.) said that what made the difference between class and class was not money but education. Why should the unionists deny to the poorer children the advantages they themselves possessed? The endowments of the great public schools were maintenance allowances.

SIR C. TREVELYAN denied that the proposals of the Government would throw out of gear continuation schools and technical classes. Nor was it correct to say the proposals were new. Maintenance grants on a limited scale had been part of our educational system for a very long time.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.) said it was untrue to state that the boys in our public schools robbed anybody or robbed the State. There had been an assimilation of the two types of education—the public school type and the elementary school type—which had been of benefit to both. That assimilation was still going on.

The amendment was defeated by 289 votes to 200, and the clause was agreed to.

POSTPONEMENT OF APPOINTED DATE

MINISTER'S "REGRET"

On Clause 2, which states that the Act shall come into operation on April 1, 1931,

SIR D. MACLEAN moved a technical amendment necessary to carry out the Government's concession to postpone the operation of the Bill to September, 1932. He said that there was general agreement that the proposed date was much too early. If the Bill was to operate efficiently it was necessary that the school buildings should be ready, that the teaching staff should be adequate, and that the curriculum should be sufficiently well prepared. To put the Bill into operation before those conditions were satisfied would be to waste money. The postponement of the appointed date till September, 1932, could be usefully occupied in attempting to achieve a settlement of the question of the voluntary schools. Grave as was the position of public finance a year ago, it was worse to-day. He regarded the proposed expenditure on education as an investment of the funds of the nation, which, if wisely invested, would bring interest. But public expenditure must be carefully scrutinized at the present time, and the 18 months which would elapse before the Bill came into operation should be utilized to see that the expenditure was kept to the least possible amount consistent with the full efficiency of the educational services.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said he had already announced that the Government was prepared to accept September, 1932, in place of April, 1931, as the appointed date. He regretted the alteration greatly. Had the original date been adhered to there would have been another year of the removal of 50,000 children from the labour market. He thought the change of date was a mistake. But the two parties in the Opposition side were adamant. He admitted there was a national advantage in the two parties saying with one voice that they could not bear the raising of the school age to 15 until the children were sure of having an adequate education. That was not always so. So far the attitude of the Conservative Party was pleasing. (Laughter.) Some of his own friends were resentful of the change. (Ministerial cheers.) They would like to die in the last ditch. (A LABOUR MEMBER.—"We don't like you running away.") For his part he thought it better to agree with the two parties than to fight them hopelessly. There was one real gain from the change of date. Time would be afforded to arrange a settlement that would allow the voluntary schools to play their part. He should continue the efforts he was making in that direction. Quite frankly he would say that had the Government been considering from the first the right date for raising the school age from the purely educational point of view, September, 1932, was the date which in all probability they would have chosen. By that date all education authorities who really wanted to be ready would be able to be ready. There would be available for the children schools, places, and teachers. In some quarters there was uneasiness as to the increase of 1,250 in teachers by 1931, which were intended to meet the new conditions. But there was the whole process of reorganization, of which the raising of the school age was a part, and the teachers could be used in reducing the large classes. He would see that those teachers were absorbed, as they could well be absorbed if the local authorities did their duty. (Hear, hear.)

UNIONISTS AND "A BARGAIN"

LORD EUSTACE PERCY said the real truth of the matter was that the change of date was the result of the bargain with which the Unionist section of the Opposition had had nothing to do. (Hear, hear.) The unemployment side of the measure was absolutely gone. The Bill would not afford the slightest relief in the crisis which confronted the country. The result of this great trumpeted deal between the Labour Party and the Liberal Party, this situation in which the Liberal Party had emerged as the god from the machine to save the education of the country—what did it amount to? That they were going to relieve the local education authorities of providing accommodation during 18 months when it would have been comparatively easy and leave them under the obligation of providing accommodation, teachers, and so on, during four months when it would be admittedly impossible. The Bill was a bad one on the second reading, but it was ten times worse now. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.) said that if in the next two years the President of the Board of Education would see to it that as much provision as possible for a sound educational advance was made, there might not be much to regret from an educational point of view, regrettable as the postponement was from the standpoint of unemployment.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Bromley, U.) said that the acceptance of this amendment might cost the country a great deal of money, as the Liberals would not make a bargain unless they got a *quid pro quo*.

Mr. MARKHAM (Chatham, Lab.) said he was very sorry that the President of the Board of Education had given way on this matter. He hoped that if in any future case the right hon. gentleman could not get his way except by truckling to hon. members opposite he would take a brave and heroic course and go to the country.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) said that he thought that those authorities who were ready should start now.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) said that in accepting this amendment the President of the Board of Education had proved that the Conservative Party had been right all the time.

SIR C. COBB (Fulham, W., U.) said that in London there were under the existing system 40,000 children receiving post-primary education of a technical kind that would be useful to them in their occupations.

Mr. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) said he did not see how the Minister could provide teachers for the boys of 14 to 15 by 1933. At present the main part of the teaching was in the hands of women and the teaching of the boys of the country was going to fall more and more into the hands of women. This was not good for teaching and unless they provided the right teaching the Bill would not be an Education Bill, but a Bill simply to detain children in the schools for another year.

The DUCHES

THE WHITECHAPEL ELECTION

POLLING TO-DAY

MR. GUINNESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Candidates { Mr. Loel Guinness (U.) / Mr. Barnett Janner (L.) / Mr. James Hall (Lab.) / Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.)

Polling : To-day

LAST ELECTION :—

Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.)	..	13,701
Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.)	..	4,521
Mr. L. Guinness (U.)	..	3,417
Labour majority	..	9,180

The poll in the by-election in the Whitechapel and St. George's Division of Stepney will be taken to-day. Polling stations will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., and it is expected that the result will be declared about midnight. Mr. James Hall, the executive member of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who is the Labour candidate, believes that he will retain the seat for the Government, but the Socialist organizers have been troubled by the set of the tide against their party, and they would be satisfied with a very modest majority.

When it is considered that the constituency has returned a Labour member to Parliament for eight years and that at the last election Mr. Harry Gosling received 13,701 votes, while his Liberal and Conservative opponents could share only 7,938 between them, a Socialist defeat would seem incredible, but the issues of the contest are so complicated and the cross-currents revealed during the past fortnight so curious that there are Liberals, at least, who think that the incredible may happen.

THREE QUESTIONS

Three questions have been outstanding in the campaign—unemployment, the White Paper on Palestine, and the treatment of non-provided schools. Comparatively little has been heard of the respective merits of safeguarding and free trade. Much will depend on the size and distribution of the Jewish vote. It is said that since the War the Jews in Whitechapel have never been sufficiently interested in an election to poll their full strength, and as the proportion of possible votes registered has ranged from 37 per cent. in 1918 to 67 per cent. in 1924, this assumption is probably correct. Last year when 21,639 votes were cast, this represented 60 per cent. of the electors on the register. A Jewish Liberal candidate, Mr. H. L. Nathan, received 7,193 votes in 1924 when the electorate was less by 17,500 than that which could vote to-day, but there was no Conservative candidate six years ago, and the extent of the Conservative support given to Mr. Nathan is not known. Mr. Barnet Janner, the present Liberal candidate, is also of the Jewish faith, and with the subject of the Palestine Mandate so much to the front, he has naturally called attention to his own active association with the Zionist and Nationalist movement.

There are approximately 14,000 Jewish electors in the division and if Mr. Janner could rely on two-thirds of that number voting for him on the Jewish issue his position would be a strong one. Many of the votes, however, will undoubtedly go to Mr. Guinness, who has pledged himself to uphold, in the letter and the spirit, the undertakings given to the Jews in the Balfour Declaration and has also questioned the ability of a Liberal to be of any service in the House of Commons. Socialists take the view that Jews who are trade unionists have been satisfied with Mr. Hall's assurances concerning the Mandate and the encouragement of the Jewish National Home and will vote Labour as they did at the General Election.

The Labour Party recognizes the danger of abstentions and even a transference of votes on the unemployment issue, but here again comfort is found in the extensive local membership of the Transport and General Workers Union, which it is thought will remain loyal to a prominent officer of the organization.

T.U.C. COUNCIL'S ACTION

Mr. Bevin has spoken at several of Mr. Hall's meetings and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, through Mr. Arthur Hayday, the chairman, and Mr. W. M. Citrine, the secretary, has taken the unusual action of sending the following message to the Labour candidate :—"The Trades Union Congress expects every worker in Whitechapel and St. George's to rally round you. In this fight every trade unionist is with you and a vote for you honours Harry Gosling's life-work for trade unionism. Your victory will be ours. We confidently await your success." Mr. Hall expects to obtain support not only from the dock and riverside workers, but from the clothing workers in the constituency. The other candidates, however, claim to have many promises from this fairly important section of the electors.

The Communist position is difficult to estimate. Mr. Harry Pollitt is perhaps the ablest and most persuasive candidate the party could have nominated and he has had well-attended meetings. He staged on Sunday a street procession with banners and poster "slogans," but the majority of the demonstrators were imported for the occasion. The Communists themselves hope to save their election deposit. Impartial observers doubt whether Mr. Pollitt will get 1,500 votes.

Mr. Guinness has made himself personally popular in a constituency which in the past has given small heed to Conservative arguments and was not contested by the party in 1923 and 1924. He has concentrated on the special questions which the election has raised, but has not neglected to urge the need for the protection of employment by a considered and scientific scheme of safeguarding. He has also proved a penetrating critic of the record and policy of the Government.

GOVERNMENT AND TRADE

At the close of his campaign yesterday he called on the electors to give no quarter to a Government which has brought the trade of the country to the verge of ruin. "The Labour Government," he said, "stands helpless and hopeless before the ever-increasing multitude of the unemployed. It has nothing to offer except the piling up of more millions of extravagance on the crushing load of taxation and such futile and irritating measures as the compulsory raising of the school age and the subsidizing of grand opera. By its abject failure at home it has proved that it cannot keep its own pledges; by its evasive and sinister action in Palestine it has shown that it cannot be trusted to abide loyally by the sacred pledges it took over from the Conservative Government. Not until this Government has been swept from office can there be the slightest chance of better times, and it would not stay in office another day were it not for Liberal support."

The election has unusual and interesting aspects, but because of the introduction of the Palestine question and the large Jewish electorate the result, however it may go, can only in part be considered a reflection of the general political situation.

EAST BRISTOL

The death of Mr. Walter Baker, announced elsewhere, creates a vacancy in the representation of East Bristol.

It was a coalition Liberal seat in 1918, and in 1922 Mr. H. G. Morris, K.C., standing as a National Liberal, won by a narrow majority in a straight fight with a Labour candidate. In 1923, however, Mr. Baker, who had become the Labour candidate, defeated Mr. Morris in another straight fight by over 2,000 votes. The last two elections resulted as follows :—

1924		
W. Baker (Lab.)	.. ..	16,920
H. J. Maggs (Lib.)	.. ..	12,143
Majority	.. .. ..	4,777
1929		
W. Baker (Lab.)	.. .. ..	24,197
C. G. Spencer (Lib.)	.. ..	12,576
Majority	.. .. ..	11,621

CHIEF CLERK OF GUILDHALL JUSTICE ROOM

The Court of Aldermen of the City of London have appointed Mr. Wallace Thoday, LL.B. (London), Chief Clerk of the Guildhall Justice Room and Clerk to the Licensing Justices and Special Sessions of the City at a combined salary of £1,100 per annum. He is at present Assistant Clerk at the Mansion House Justice Room, and succeeds Mr. Lewis Beeston, who retires on a pension at the end of the year.

LAND BILL

ADOPTION OF CLAUSE 1

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Government's Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill met again yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.), and dealt further with Clause 1, which empowers the Minister of Agriculture to establish by Order an Agricultural Land Corporation to conduct large-scale farming among other operations.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) moved an amendment to provide that an Order made by the Minister should not be operative until it had been affirmed by a positive resolution of both Houses of Parliament. He said that the object of the amendment was to secure more effective control by Parliament over the details of a proposed Order. There was much public criticism of legislation by Order in Council. The Bill proposed that the Order should be made on the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture and the Treasury; but the principle was the same. The Bill would give wide powers to a Department to lay down lines of policy and there would be better control over the departmental Orders if a positive resolution had to be passed in their favour in each House. This would ensure that there was discussion of the Order in the House of Commons at a reasonable hour, and the control of Parliament was specially needed in this case, because the Committee had been unable to get any detailed information about the setting up of the proposed Land Corporation. The Minister, as the Bill stood, "would be given a blank cheque to fill in as he pleased."

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture, said that if the amendment were passed the whole question which Parliament was now discussing would probably be discussed over again and decisions which had been reached after care and deliberation would be subject to reversal. There was no more necessity for altering the procedure in reference to Orders under the Bill than for altering it in relation to Orders under other statutes.

STATE OWNERSHIP

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) regretted that the Minister had refused to accept the amendment, because the Government's scheme involved the expenditure of many millions of money and the establishment of State ownership, and it was highly desirable that Orders made to carry out those purposes should be subject to Parliamentary control.

SIR JOSEPH LAMB (Stone, U.) said that the Committee did not appear to realize the gravity of what would be done under Clause 1. What was described as large-scale farming was nationalization, and the State was to be empowered to take land wherever they wanted to take it.

The Committee divided on the amendment, which was rejected by 27 votes to 16.

The omission of the subsection in the clause which proposes to empower the Minister of Agriculture to acquire land compulsorily if it could not be acquired by agreement for the purpose of vesting it in the Land Corporation was moved by Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.). He described the proposed compulsory powers as wholly unnecessary, as the corporation would have no difficulty at all in obtaining land on favourable terms. Parliament had always been very jealous of giving compulsory powers to Ministers, and, if the Government could not negotiate the acquisition of land by agreement, it was not evidently able to conduct its business.

DR. ADDISON, who resisted the amendment, said that the compulsory powers which were to be held in reserve were to prevent the public being held up to ransom when land was required. The powers which were to be given to the Minister were hedged about with safeguards; a compulsory Order would have to be embodied in a Provisional Order and it would have to be approved by Parliament. He did not believe it would be necessary to exercise the compulsory power, but it was desirable to hold it in reserve.

"AN ARTIFICIAL ELEMENT"

LORD HARTINGTON (Derbyshire, W., U.) said that land could now be purchased at considerably less than its value owing to the abnormal slump in the prices of agricultural produce and, if the artificial element of compulsory purchase of land at less than market value were introduced, the proposed experiments in farming would be of no value.

In the course of further discussion, Mr. M'KINLAY (Partick, Lab.) made a reference to what had been said by a Unionist member about "different ways of acquiring land." He remarked that in the past land had been acquired by some of its owners by force and theft.

LORD HARTINGTON resented this statement, and the CHAIRMAN remarked that it was not open to any member on that amendment to discuss the history of land tenure.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ASHLEY asked that Mr. M'Kinlay should be required either to justify or withdraw his statement, and Mr. ORMSBY-GORE moved to report progress.

The CHAIRMAN advised that the statement to which exception was taken should be withdrawn, but he ruled that it could not be discussed. Mr. M'KINLAY explained that he had no intention of causing trouble or of making charges against any member of the Committee; but several Unionist members persisted in a demand that the statement ought to be withdrawn. The CHAIRMAN remarked that Mr. M'Kinlay had merely made a historical reference to matters that were buried in antiquity, and that no personal reference was intended.

After further discussion, the amendment was rejected by 29 votes to 22.

The clause provides that an annual report shall be presented to Parliament as to the operations of the Land Corporation, including a summary of its accounts for the last preceding year. CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) moved that this report should be submitted not later than May 1, and the amendment was accepted by Dr. Addison, subject to the alteration of the proposed date to June, and agreed to.

Clause 1 of the Bill was adopted by 33 votes to 20.

The Committee adjourned until 5 p.m. to-day.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA

LORD KIRKLEY ON RESULTS OF TRADE MISSION

Lord Kirkley, who was the guest at luncheon of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce yesterday, discussed the British trade mission to South Africa.

LORD KIRKLEY said that in their investigations they had interviewed about 400 individuals and firms and organizations, and were able to get the real sentiments of the people. He never came across any commercial anti-English feeling. Whatever anti-English feeling there might be was from a certain section of the Press. Commercially they were keen to support the trade of Britain. As an example of this there was the fact that in one part where one might expect that feeling to prevail, the Orange Free State, there was a placard issued by the Farmers' Association in English and Dutch urging the farmers to "Buy British goods," because Britain was the best market they had.

The primary object in going to South Africa was to ascertain the causes of the arrest of the rate of progress of British exports. A great many people wrongly argued that our trade had gone back. It had not gone back. It was greater than it was years ago. The point was that we were not getting our proportion of the increased trade that we were accustomed to have. For instance, there was an increase between the years 1922 to 1928 in the import trade of South Africa of nearly £28,000,000. The increase of Britain was 18 per cent., of the United States 126 per cent., and of Germany 119 per cent. Rather alarming figures, but when these alarming percentages were turned into the aggregate Great Britain did not look so bad; 18 per cent. of British imports represented £5,500,000, while 126 per cent. increase of American imports was only £7,000,000, and 119 per cent. of German increase was £3,200,000.

He urged closer attention to the motor industry in South Africa, and he was certain that, with grouping and co-ordination, we would not only secure the market for the smaller but also that for the larger cars. In regard to a Tyneside complaint regarding lost locomotive orders Lord Kirkley said: "I was assured that South Africa will always give preference to British makes if the price is right. In Rhodesia they assured me that anything within 10 or 12 per cent. of the competitors' figures would bring the orders to this country. This country can hold its own, but we have to realize the keen competition from the Continent. We can regain anything we have lost if we put our brains into it."

TRAFFIC AT ELEPHANT AND CASTLE

£1,900,000 SCHEME OF IMPROVEMENT

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Sir John Ganzoni (Ipswich, C.), had under consideration yesterday the L.C.C. Improvements Bill, which contains a scheme for making new streets, widening existing streets, and reconstructing tramways in the neighbourhood of the Elephant and Castle.

Mr. Evan Charteris, K.C., and Mr. J. Abady appeared for the L.C.C.; and Mr. F. J. Wrottesley, K.C., appeared in support of a petition against the Bill by a number of owners, lessees, or occupiers of premises affected by the scheme.

Mr. Charteris, in opening the case, said the Elephant and Castle area had been for many years, and remained now, a district in which were found the most acute difficulties in London from the point of view of traffic congestion. The London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Board, which was set up in 1924, presented a report in the following year recommending the construction of a ring road round the Elephant and Castle. That was really the present scheme in embryo, because the proposals in the Bill looked further ahead, so that future requirements could be met as they developed. Six main thoroughfares converged on the Elephant and Castle, and all traffic coming from the south and requiring to get to one of the six bridges crossing the Thames between the Tower and Lambeth radiated through that centre. In 1923 during 12 hours there were 20,757 vehicles at the Elephant and Castle; in 1929 that figure had increased to 26,536. Delays of as much as 13 minutes occurred to traffic endeavouring to find a way through this area. In 1927 the Ministry of Transport put forward a scheme which would have cost £3,000,000. The L.C.C. suggested an alternative, obviating the necessity implied in the Ministry's scheme of purchasing a number of valuable properties. In that way the estimated cost was reduced to £1,923,000. The Ministry suggested some amendments, and the scheme was finally approved by the L.C.C. on May 20, 1930, and embodied in the present Bill.

It was proposed to construct a semi-circular road based on an almost straight road, 120ft. wide, running from Walworth-road to Newington-causeway. The semi-circular road, which would also be 120ft. wide, would start from a junction with Walworth-road and run west, north, and east to a junction with Newington-causeway. In its passage round the semi-circle the new road would cross Newington-butts, St. George's-road, London-road, and Skipton-street. Draper-street would also be widened and tramways laid there.

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC

A one-way traffic system would be worked so that all vehicles would go round the semi-circle from south to north. The scheme would involve reconstruction of the tramway system so that tramcars would conform to the movement of the general traffic. It was anticipated, as the result of experience, that the scheme would increase the fluidity of the traffic by something approaching 100 per cent. The whole area enclosed by the semi-circular road would be acquired by the L.C.C., and in due time that area would be redeveloped by the L.C.C. in consultation with the Ministry of Transport. The Bill was approved by the Ministry of Transport, by the Traffic Advisory Committee, and by the Southwark Borough Council, and it was opposed only by people who would be displaced. They would, of course, be compensated in the manner provided by law, and he thought it was worth pointing out that although 180 persons would be affected in that way, only 17 were signatories to the petition against the Bill.

Mr. E. H. Tabor, assistant chief engineer to the L.C.C., gave detailed evidence of the engineering work involved by the scheme. He said the semi-circle proposed would have an external radius of 390ft. and an internal radius of 270ft. The tramway system would be altered to conform to a clockwise one-way arrangement for all traffic.

Sir Percy Simmons, chairman of the Improvements Committee of the L.C.C., said the scheme would cost £1,930,000, and the Ministry of Transport was prepared to contribute 75 per cent. of the cost subject to a limit of £1,375,000. This was one of the most urgent improvements which could be carried out in London.

Mr. Wrottesley asked whether the L.C.C. was not taking, in the interest of long-sighted economy, more land than was really necessary for carrying out the scheme.

Sir Percy Simmons.—If you are suggesting that we are taking more land in order to make money out of it you are wrong.

Replying to further questions by Mr. Wrottesley, Sir Percy Simmons said that business people who were displaced could apply for new sites when these were available and they would receive sympathetic consideration, but the Council could not offer alternative accommodation nor give them an option on a particular site.

Mr. Frank Hunt, valuer to the L.C.C., said the property to be acquired included two underground electric railway stations, shops, warehouses, small factories, and dwelling houses. New sites equally convenient to the public would be provided for the railway stations.

Mr. Wrottesley, addressing the Committee on behalf of the petitioners, said that as a matter of policy it was wrong to banish traders in this area to other parts of London, and there should be reinstatement of the people turned out. He asked the Committee to put on the L.C.C. a direct obligation to offer equivalent accommodation on the new frontage created by the scheme to any person who had carried on business on the old frontage for five years. Further, he asked that, as there were cases, curious as it might seem, of people carrying on substantial businesses in this area on precarious tenancies—weekly, monthly, or yearly—those people should be compensated if they had in fact carried on business for five years and built up a goodwill.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

SWEDISH ART

THE PEASANT TRADITION

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Design and Industries Association yesterday, the Swedish Minister, Baron Palmstierna, announced that the large and representative exhibition of Swedish Industrial Arts and Crafts (to which reference was made in *The Times* of yesterday) would open at Dorland House, Lower Regent-street, in March next. The Minister described the renaissance in architecture and in arts and crafts, which bore witness to the great national revival in present-day Sweden.

The dream of Swedish artists (he said) was beauty in everyday life. The movement was greatly influenced by the romantic current in literature during the nineties, and by painters, who, coming from Paris, revealed the beauty of their own land to the public. It rooted itself deep in the national soil. In past centuries Swedish peasants and their wives had through long winter nights weaved their own costumes, carpets, and curtains, carved chests, and painted their walls. The variety in Swedish decorative art would never be understood unless it were realized that it was born on farms in a vast country rich in varied colours and shapes. He doubted whether there was any country in Europe where Nature showed such diverse lines of horizon.

It was important to keep in mind the influence France had on Sweden in the eighteenth century, "our *grand siècle* of art and literature." The Town Hall of Stockholm was a late product of the renaissance of Swedish rustic art, tempered by foreign influence. It was still more remarkable in another way. Architect, engineer, sculptor, gardener, weaving experts, furniture-maker and designer had united in enthusiasm during and despite the Great War to erect a building which should speak of beauty in a time which saw Louvain destroyed by fire, Rheims Cathedral shelled, and the Halls of Ypres silenced in the dust. Swedish executive organizations such as the Svenska Slöjdföreningen early realized the great opportunity which cooperation in the building trade could produce. That association of talents accounted for the standard they had reached in Sweden. They had got rid of cheap German pottery, of the ugliness which decorated the mantelpieces.

"JILL AND THE MAGIC ISLAND"

Mr. Ernest A. Jelf, one of the Masters of the Supreme Court, whose fairy fantasy for dancing children, *The Little Old Woman*, has been performed in many parts of the country both indoors and out of doors, has now written a similar work called *Jill and the Magic Island*. This will be produced this evening at 8.15 at the Field End Hall, Eastcote, by Miss Sharp and Miss Breukelman. The profits will be given to the funds of the Boy Scouts.

THE ST. HELIER ESTATE

L.C.C. AND LICENSED HOUSES

THREE LEASES GRANTED

The question of licensed refreshment houses on the St. Helier Estate came before the London County Council at yesterday's meeting, over which Major R. I. Tasker presided.

The Housing Committee recommended the grant of three building leases for 99 years, on the basis of the payment of premiums and ground-rents, for the erection of refreshment houses for the supply of food and alcoholic and non-alcoholic liquors (subject to the requisite licences being obtained) on terms and conditions to be approved, including the special conditions of control and management laid down by the Council.

In the first case the letting was to the Improved Public House Company, Limited. The company's scheme provides for a three-storey building with a roof garden. There is to be a symmetrically planned refreshment house round the central service space, so arranged as to permit easy observation and supervision of all public rooms from the manager's office. In the front of the building is to be a tea-room, with separate service space and lavatories for both sexes; a public saloon lounge with large verandah entrances; and a public meal-room with a separate entrance. At the rear of the block, facing the garden, a lounge and assembly hall with vestibule and cloak-rooms are designed. An off-licence and a shop for the sale of cooked foods are included in the scheme, while a garden at the rear will be laid out for public use in any way the Council may approve.

For the second site Mr. R. G. Hollingbery submitted a scheme described by the Committee as being designed on novel lines. The arrangement of the building is based on Continental principles, with kitchen service as the hub of the business. Special accommodation is proposed for children, with facilities for obtaining good, plain food at suitable prices. There is a children's restaurant and waiting-room, with separate service and lavatory accommodation.

ALL-NIGHT CAFE

Mr. Hollingbery informed the Committee that his scheme was based on long practical experience and a desire to bring about an entire reform in the conditions under which alcohol is served to the public. It is proposed to keep the house open all day and the café section all night. Mr. Hollingbery proposes to promote a private company to raise the necessary capital.

The third site, for which the Council recommended the acceptance of the offer of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton and Co., Limited, would be developed much on the lines of the first.

MISS ADLER expressed regret at the recommendations and moved the reference back. She thought that working people preferred the large catering firms which now had depôts all over London. The inhabitants of the estate should be consulted as to what they desired.

The REV. A. G. PRICHARD, in seconding, said he viewed the policy of the Committee with indignation and disgust. A man could get just as drunk in an "improved public-house" as in an ordinary one. However, if the people on the estate were consulted and were allowed to have what they desired he would be prepared to abide by their decision.

Mr. H. R. SELLEY said that if local option was to obtain the Council would have to wait until the estates were developed, and it was unlikely that the local justices would wait. Delay would mean the erection of objectionable houses all round the fringe of the estate. The Council must take action if it was to maintain some measure of control and secure the kind of refreshment house for which the Council stood.

The amendment was lost by a large majority, and the three lettings were agreed to.

The report of the Housing Committee submitting the programme of housing measures for the quinquennium 1931-35 was held over until next week.

DR. BARRIE LAMBERT, answering Dr. Stella Churchill, said that the whole question of refuse disposal in London was under consideration.

FLOOD PREVENTION

The General Purposes Committee reported that a conference to discuss the question of co-ordinating the activities relating to Thames floods prevention was held at the Ministry of Health on November 27. The conference expressed the opinion that a single authority operating over the whole of the tidal part of the Thames was needed and recommended the appointment of a committee of the authorities represented at the conference to go fully into the problem. That committee would consider the present organization for the prevention of damage from floods in the tidal part of the Thames and make recommendations, particularly as to whether a single authority should be appointed and what should be its constitution and functions.

The Council concurred in the setting up of the committee on the understanding that it should not be committed as to policy.

Before the meeting, Lord Monk Bretton, chairman of the Council last year, was presented with his portrait in oils from the brush of Mr. S. Melton Fisher, R.A. The portrait will hang in County Hall. The new section of the building is to contain a gallery to house the portraits of ex-Chairmen. At the moment they are in the various lobbies which surround the Council Chamber.

PRIVATE BILLS

DETAILS OF APPLICATIONS

Details of Bills which have been applied for in the present Session of Parliament will be found in the advertisement pages of this issue of *The Times*.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway Company are promoting a Bill for the provision of additional powers in relation to various works to be undertaken and the acquisition of portions of land in a number of counties. Among the proposed works are the construction of a dock and lock entrance on the River Wyre, in the urban district of Fleetwood, and a portion of railway in the parishes of Draycott-in-the-Moors and Cheadle, Staffordshire.

Application has been made by the London Electric, Metropolitan, District, and City and South London Railway Companies for an Act to empower them to construct subways and deviation railways, and to carry out other works. It is proposed to construct subways under Charing Cross-road and Cranbourne-street connecting with Leicester-square Station; under Charing Cross-road at Tottenham Court-road Station, and under London-road, connecting with Elephant and Castle Station.

The Brighton and Hove Corporations and Thomas Tilling, Limited, are promoting a Bill for the purpose of constituting a joint board to maintain and work the tramways of the Brighton Corporation and to run tramcars and public service vehicles within an area comprising the county borough of Brighton, the borough of Hove, the urban districts of Portslade and Southwick, and a portion of the Shoreham urban district.

The City of London (Various Powers) Bill has been promoted by the Corporation of the City of London for the purpose of constituting a new superannuation fund for the payment of superannuation or other retiring allowances to the officers and servants of the Corporation. It is proposed to consolidate and re-enact, with the necessary adaptations and additions, the provisions of the new Act and of the City of London (Various Powers) Acts, 1914 and 1922, with reference to the existing superannuation and pension funds of the Corporation. The Bill further seeks to provide that the officers and bailiffs and criers of the Central Criminal Court shall have, in respect of the new fund, rights and obligations similar to those of the officers and servants of the Corporation.

Provisions are also sought to extend the powers of the Corporation under the Metropolitan Market Act, 1857, so as to empower them to make by-laws for prohibiting within the Metropolitan cattle market the sale or distribution of information as to the probable result of any race, steeplechase, or other competition, and the holding or conduct of any mock or fraudulent auction or rigged sale.

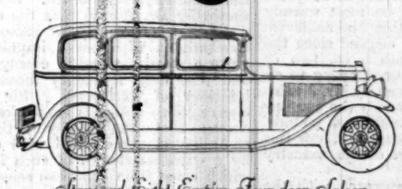
In the Salvation Army Bill, which has been applied for by General Higgins, it is sought to provide that future appointments to the office of General shall be by election, to prescribe the age at which the General shall vacate his office, and to provide for the formation and incorporation of a trustee company under the Companies Act, 1929, in which all property of the Army shall be vested.

Walter Farrance, 28, who was secretary of a loan club at Drury Lane Theatre, pleaded "Guilty" at the London Sessions yesterday to converting £405, the moneys of the club, to his own use. Sentence was postponed.

Still Greater Power . . .

Still Smoother Running

WITH THE BUICK 8



Standard Eight Empire Four-door Saloon

8 POINTS ABOUT THE BUICK 8

1. 8-cylinder O.H.V. engine
2. New oil temperature regulator
3. New intake silencer and air cleaner
4. Grouped chassis lubrication
5. Thermostatically-controlled radiator shutters
6. 3 wheelbases and 7 models
7. * Synchro-mesh transmission
8. * Dual carburation

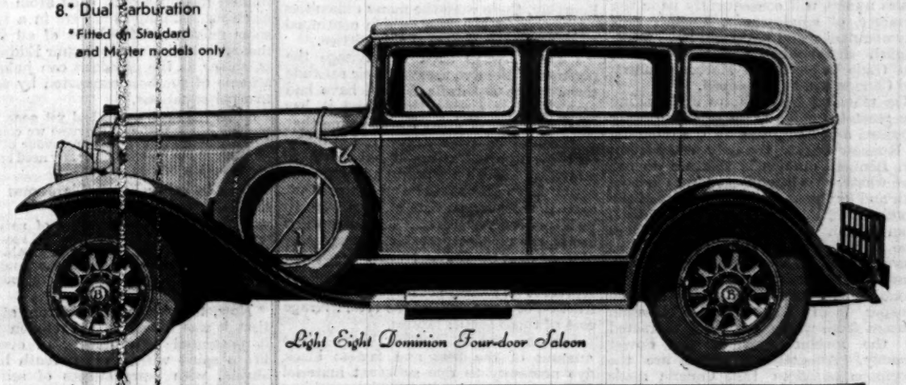
* Fitted on Standard and Master models only

YEARS OF careful planning and rigorous tests have gone to produce the new Buick 8—the overhead-valve straight-eight made by the engineers with twenty-seven years' continuous experience with the O.H.V. engine.

Smooth riding made yet smoother. Easy hill-climbing made still easier. The fine top-gear performance more versatile than ever. The brakes even more powerful. The luxurious Fisher bodies—designed on the most modern lines—ensure superlative comfort over good and bad roads alike. And all models have the new Buick oil temperature regulator to give efficient engine performance immediately on starting and to prevent oil overheating at high speeds.

A four-door saloon costs less than ever before

Yet for the first time there is a Buick four-door saloon under £400 . . . over £80 less than the 1930 model, and capable of over 70 m.p.h. Then there are the 30-h.p. Standard "Eight" and the 36-h.p. Master "Eight," both of them fitted with synchro-mesh transmission and dual carburation and having maximum speeds of 75 to 80 m.p.h. Any dealer will be pleased to give you a trial run. All models are obtainable by the G.M.A.C. plan of convenient payments. General Motors Limited, The Hyde, Hendon, London, N.W.9.



Light Eight Dominion Four-door Saloon

THE NEW BUICK 8

27-h.p. *Light Saloon, wheelbase 114 in.* . . .	£398
30-h.p. *Standard Saloon, wheelbase 118 in.* . . .	£485
36-h.p. *Master Limousine, wheelbase 132 in.* . .	£695

THE MARQUETTE the six-cylinder companion to the Buick "Eight," is now priced as follows: Saloon, £295; Fabric Saloon, £315; Fabric Coupé, £315; Tourer, £275.

BOOTH'S DRY GIN is the finest for COCKTAILS

There is no gift more welcome than a case of BOOTH'S DRY

If proof of this were needed one has only to remember that in this year's International Cocktail Competition

THE PRIZE WINNING COCKTAIL had as its chief constituent BOOTH'S DRY GIN. If further proof is needed one has only to notice the frequency with which BOOTH'S DRY is specified for

THE MOST POPULAR COCKTAILS

Undoubtedly the most popular are those composed of "Gin and It." But, we would impress upon you not to say just "Gin and It" but demand BOOTH'S DRY and benefit. For BOOTH'S DRY is the only matured Gin and its mellowness ensures Cocktails at their very best.

BOOTH'S DRY and "IT" can be obtained in hotels, restaurants, clubs and bars everywhere. In the panel opposite is given the simple recipe.

Recipe
For a Sweet one:
One half BOOTH'S DRY GIN
One half ITALIAN VERMOUTH
(If a Dry cocktail is preferred substitute French for Italian Vermouth.)

READY MADE COCKTAILS FOR XMAS

If your friends enjoy good cocktails give them BOOTH'S MARTINI (dry or sweet) made of the finest ingredients and at a special strength. Sold ready mixed in the special frosted bottle by Wine and Spirit Dealers at 10/6 per bottle.

Give BOOTH'S DRY this Christmas

Willing B.G. 22

Letters to the Editor

IMPERIAL TRADE

THE CANADIAN OFFER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No one can be surprised at Mr. Bennett's crushing reply to Mr. Thomas's grossly discourteous speech in the House of Commons the other day, or at the resentment which he rightly shows at the way in which the Government has treated the Dominion Premiers at the futile Conference which has just closed.

Coming here with the great desire shared, as I know, by all the leading financiers and business men of Canada whom I recently met over there, to increase trade within the Empire, knowing the importance to the future development of the Dominion of Canada of finding an assured market for a large proportion of its grain output in the United Kingdom, it is hard to be met not merely with rebuff but with insult. How different the action of Mr. Bennett and his Government in practice towards British produce as compared with the action of the present Government towards Canadian produce!

As Chairman of the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries I have for a long time been interested in developing Britain's anthracite trade with Canada, and this trade has grown to very considerable dimensions. This year, however, it was threatened with grave disturbances to prices by dumped Russian anthracite sold regardless of economic conditions. The attention of Mr. Bennett being called to this fact, he took immediate steps to prohibit the further entrance of the dumped Russian anthracite into the Dominion. He has, moreover, given assurances to those interested in importing Welsh anthracite into Canada that they can safely increase their commitments, as he will not allow legitimate trade between Great Britain and Canada to be interfered with by Soviet dumping. Thousands of South Wales miners will consequently have the certainty of employment, English railway companies and ports will have work, English shareholders will have profits, and trade between the Mother Country and Canada will be developed.

On reaching these shores and finding the great Canadian grain trade seriously harassed and hampered by the dumping of Russian wheat, the only satisfaction Mr. Bennett obtains is that we do not care whether we buy wheat from our own kith and kin, grown on the prairies of the Dominion of Canada by those descended from British stock, produced by those who fought shoulder to shoulder with us during the Great War, members and citizens of the Empire of which we are all proud—if we can only get it a little cheaper from the wretched Russian peasant from whom it is being extracted by the machine-guns of the Soviet tyranny. Altogether forgotten are the enormous sacrifices that Canada made during the Great War, altogether disregarded the serious economic condition of the Canadian farmer during a time of exceptional depression, entirely indifferent as to whether the great Dominion of Canada continues and extends her valuable preferences to us or transfers them to other countries—in fact, instead of the slogan, "Everything in the family that the family can produce," the anti-Imperialist Labour slogan, "Everything from the foreigner if we can only possibly get it!"

What a message Mr. Bennett has to carry back to the Dominion of Canada! I feel sure that it does not express the feelings of the millions of citizens of this country. With a more fundamental feeling of race, with wider vision for the future, and greater gratitude for the past, we should surely be prepared to go a long way to develop their mutual trade with the British Empire, which is the only trade which is open to us to develop, and where it is within our power to restore the economic prosperity of this country.

Yours faithfully,
MELCHETT.

35, Lowndes-square, S.W.1, Dec. 2.

BRITISH DYES

COST IN THE FINISHED PRODUCT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although I retired from active participation in the industry of dye manufacture over 20 years ago I have continued in close touch with everything connected with that industry in various ways.

When Lord Moulton declared that some form of protection would be necessary if we were to establish in this country a dye industry to compete successfully with the Germans and Swiss, I declared publicly on more than one occasion that the five years he suggested would be quite inadequate because of the tremendous complexity of the industry, as well as for several other reasons. It seemed to me that if those entrusted with the task here were successful in meeting the situation adequately after the lapse of 20 years they would deserve to be most warmly congratulated on what they had achieved.

Ten years have now elapsed since the Dyestuffs Act came into force, two or more of which were wasted owing to an unfortunate decision given by Mr. Justice Sankey as a result of which the country was flooded with many millions of pounds' worth of dyes from abroad. And now this much-needed protection of the industry is to be abandoned.

Anybody closely conversant with the facts realizes that to start an effective dye manufacturing industry which has to produce perhaps a thousand different individual dyes, not counting intermediate products, is a very difficult task. First, there was then a paucity of highly trained British chemists which has only recently been overcome. Secondly, our patent law had been for years of such a nature as to favour most unfairly the foreigner as against the British manufacturer. Thirdly, there was lacking a world organization for the sale of the products produced. Fourthly, there were the many difficulties arising out of the War, which continued for a long period after the Armistice.

I have always tried to envisage the position of the dye users in their attitude towards the Dyestuffs Act. I have had many friends among them, and it has been a matter of great regret to me that the form of agitation on the part of many of these dye users should have led to statements which are not in keeping with actual facts. It should be recognized that even if the average cost of dyes were to be 25 per cent. over what the ruling prices are at the present time, the average cost of the dye in the finished dyed or printed textile material would not on an average represent an increase of more than a small fraction of 1 per cent. of the total average cost of those textile fabrics.

Let me put it another way. The amount of the best and fastest black dye necessary to dye sufficient material for a man's suit is, roughly speaking, about half a pound, which would cost about 6d. Suppose the cost of the dye were 25 per cent. higher, this would add merely 1½d. to the suit's cost price. Can it really be contended by the dye user or the textile manufacturer that such an addition to the cost of the finished article would constitute a serious burden on the textile industries of this country?

The complaints that have come from some of the dye users are unjustified. Further, many of the dye users must be perfectly well aware of the enormous importance of a home dye-making industry as a key industry affecting national interests in a great variety of ways. It is deplorable that the Government should have taken the decision they have done without a very careful inquiry into the facts of the case. They have consulted a number of other industries, but they have failed to do so of the one more closely affected than any other.

Yours, &c.,
ALFRED REE.

15, Mauldeth-road, Withington, Manchester.

THE MYSTERIOUS UNIVERSE

SUBCONSCIOUS LIFE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When Sir James Jeans tells us that the Universe appears to have been designed by a mathematician and Sir Arthur Eddington affirms that responsibility towards truth is an attribute of our nature, the biologist may point out that life depends on accurate response to the environment. The subconscious life of the cells of our bodies accurately carried out exceeds the conscious by millions of millions of times, for these unconscious living cells are myriad in number.

We need to think only of the millions of cells in every droplet of blood, and of the myriads of cells which sweep clean the air tubes of our lungs by an ordered rhythm of movement, which, under suitable conditions of environment, continues for days after death. It has been shown by Dr. Adrian that the electrical discharges of a single sense organ, concomitant with nerve impulses, are, given a steady stimulus, evenly spaced, and that their frequency measures the intensity of excitation. Sir Charles Sherrington and his co-workers have shown that the bodily actions are co-ordinated and effected with accuracy by a ceaseless stream of such impulses, which come from countless sense organs placed in muscles, tendons, joints, skin, otolith organs, &c., and do not enter into consciousness. Such impulses accurately co-ordinate the movements of a champion skater, a skilled mechanic, or Houdini, the champion lock-pick; they act in the central nervous system as it were in an automatic telephone exchange, but an exchange which far exceeds in complexity all the telephone exchanges of the world.

In the brain there are computed by Sir Arthur Keith to be some 14,000 million nerve cells. The physicist tells us there may be in each of them some million million atoms, each atom having electrons spinning as it were in a minute solar universe. The basis of all phenomena, according to Sir Arthur Eddington, is, so far as the physicist can judge, "a scheme of symbols connected by mathematical equations."

So far (he says) as we had yet gone in our probing of the material universe we could not find a particle of evidence in favour of determinism. There was no longer any need to doubt our intuition of free will.

On the other hand, Sir James Jeans thinks it possible

that the minutest phenomena of nature do not admit of representation in the space-time framework at all. It is conceivable that happenings entirely outside the continuum determine what we describe as the course of events inside the continuum.

Now, Sir Arthur Eddington affirmed that it was the essence of religion "that it presented as a matter of everyday life a spirit within which truth had its shrine, with potentialities of self-fulfilment in its response to beauty and right." "We had," he says, "to grasp it in the form of familiar recognition and not as a series of abstract scientific statements." Now the research of Pavlov and his pupils has made possible the study of conditioned reflexes which result in behaviour, and the means of study are those of familiar recognition. Determinism of behaviour is evidence by familiar recognition in the case of an honest man; we count on the condition reflexes established by his upbringing. We depend on familiar recognition of determinism in every experiment we carry out with instruments of precision. Can Sir Arthur Eddington justly use a scheme of symbols connected by mathematical equations to prove free will, and then appeal to familiar recognition as the proof of religion?

In "The Philosophy of a Biologist" I have endeavoured to bring together evidence in favour of the view that power of response to beauty and right is, *inter alia*, in the unknowable nature of the atoms of which we and the whole universe are made. The response is conditioned by our upbringing acting on an inborn quality of brain, and the response will be to wrong if our education is wrong. While the subconscious responses of living cells are accurate, conscious responses are led astray by the evolution in man of the power of getting a living by deceit.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,
LEONARD HILL.

Nicholl's Wood, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.

UNEMPLOYMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the House of Commons yesterday there was another vote of ten millions to the credit of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, making the total borrowing power seventy millions sterling. Does the nation really realize what all this colossal expenditure means? Are we or are we not creating a vast population in this country whose outlook can never extend beyond the extraction of a livelihood at the expense of those who are employed?

When is this perilous state of demoralizing indifference to the real position of the country to be fully understood? Are we to become a nation with a permanent proportion of the population eternally supported by the State and by those who work? Are we moving down the slippery slope of decreasing economic power with dangerous acceleration? When will the brakes of economic wisdom be applied?

While the home market of this country is being presented for the unlimited exploitation of the foreigner, we are pledging national credit to sustain non-productive masses of people. While the great Empire market of the British race is being shut out from reciprocal consideration, we are playing fast and loose with the fortunes of our people in these islands by our contemptuous rejection of the offer of the Dominions Prime Ministers.

We say in solemn seriousness, and with the full gravity of the facts before us, that the nation is heading for disaster, and we submit the time has arrived when, if this country and its people are to be saved from the greatest peril since the War, there must be a change in our fiscal policy. In our view every day during which the present system continues there will be a loss of competitive power, decrease of exports, increase of imports, and a deterioration of credit more fraught with danger than at any time since the beginning of the present century.

Yours truly,
HENRY PAGE CROFT.
SAMUEL SAMUEL.
E. A. RUGGLES-BRISE.
P. J. HANNON.
L. BEAUMONT THOMAS.
NEWTON MOORE.
PHILIP DAWSON.
J. S. COURTAULD.
GEORGE BALFOUR.
GUY KINDERSLEY.

House of Commons, Dec. 2.

DARK DAYS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—By a happy coincidence the verdict as between "M.D.Lond." and "Sluggard" is pronounced by a correspondent in a letter on page 12 of *The Times* of November 28. He says, "Better cry Live dangerously than bleat Safety First." A cold bath at 6.30 may be an extreme instance of the former, but the Empire was not made by those who stayed in bed—far otherwise.

To console "Sluggard," however, may I quote a verse from an old poem?—

"Morning sleep avoydeth broyles,
Wasteth not in grievous toyles,
Doeth not suffer care or grieffe,
Giveth acheing bones reliefe.
Of all ye crimes beneath ye Sonne
Say, which in morning sleepe was donne?"

ONE WHO RISES AT THE PROPER TIME.

FALLING PRICES

EFFECT ON PURCHASING POWER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter which you publish today, Sir Herbert Samuel calculates that the prices of the articles on which half the national income is spent have fallen on the average by about 10 per cent. since 1925. By releasing purchasing power this has the result, he says, of "providing additional employment for at least 500,000 workpeople." He suggests that a further fall of prices would provide still more employment, so that—presumably—when prices had fallen another 40 per cent. every one would be employed. He recognizes that the fall of world prices injures our foreign trade, but he thinks that the greater cheapness of home goods to home consumers provides this important offset.

He does not suggest that his result is due to an increase of efficiency. His conclusion seems to be reached by assuming (correctly) that the money-incomes of those working men who are not yet out of work and of those recipients of fixed incomes from securities of which the interest is not yet in default will, being substantially unchanged, purchase more goods, and *forgetting* that the fall of prices will *reduce* the receipts, and hence the purchasing power of the other sections of the community. If it were not for foreign trade, this reduction of purchasing power would exactly offset Sir Herbert's increase. In so far as the prices of imports have fallen more than those of exports (including sea-freights), and in so far as the net interest due to us from abroad is fixed in terms of money (and is not defaulted), we obtain a real benefit. But our benefit is limited to this; and even this benefit is, as Sir Herbert agrees, largely or entirely offset by the ruin which the fall of prices has brought on agriculturists and other producers of raw materials all over the world, and the consequent destruction of the purchasing power of our best customers. In any case such net benefit, if any, would be due, not to the fall in British prices, but to the exact contrary—namely, to their having *risen* relatively to foreign prices.

What an extraordinary thing that Sir Herbert should claim advantages to employment from the excess of production-costs over sale-proceeds, which ensues when wages and interest charges are unchanged, but prices fall! For it is that very excess which causes business losses. Yet it is only the expectation of reasonable profit which causes offers of employment, whilst the fear of business loss causes the withdrawal of such offers.

It is shocking to read that he ventures to launch the fragile barque of free trade on the treacherous waters of such an argument. For it is not merely that there is no increase of purchasing power for the community as a whole as a result of falling prices (except such as arises from foreign prices falling more than British prices after allowing for the adverse effect on British exports). It is much worse than this. The offer of employment depends, as I have said, on the expectation of some margin of profit for the employer. A transfer from producers to consumers which is large enough to destroy this margin destroys at the same time the possibility of employment. If, instead of arguing that a fall of British prices by 10 per cent., unaccompanied by a fall of wages, increases employment by 500,000, he were to argue that such a fall increases unemployment by 1,000,000, he would be nearer the truth.

Yours, &c.,
J. M. KEYNES.

King's College, Cambridge, Dec. 1.

THE PRESS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As in your issue of November 29 some prominence is given, not unnaturally, to the arguments of the Newspaper Society in favour of the Local Authorities (Admission of the Press to Meetings) Bill, we desire, on behalf of the under-mentioned Associations of Local Authorities, to express the hope that equal prominence will be given to this letter in order that the general public may be fully aware of the fact that there is another important side to the issue now raised.

The proposed extensions of the 1908 Act have been carefully considered by these associations (which represent all the county councils and almost all the borough, urban district, and rural district councils in England and Wales), and are strongly objected to by all of them on the main grounds that no case has yet been made out for the suggested additions to the privileges of the Press, whose representatives already enjoy conditional right of access to the meetings of councils and their education committees and can be admitted to any other meeting at the discretion of the authority concerned; that discussion upon the many important matters now dealt with by local authorities would be unduly hampered by the almost constant presence of Press representatives at a large number of meetings (including those of councils sitting as committees); and that the proposed requirement of a two-thirds majority (instead of the bare majority prescribed by the 1908 Act) for the passing of the excluding resolution would inevitably lead to such delay and confusion at meetings as to add substantially to the already considerable difficulties of local administration.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
S. M. JOHNSON, Secretary, County Councils Association.
HARRY G. PRITCHARD, Secretary, Association of Municipal Corporations.
ARTHUR J. LEES, Secretary, Urban District Councils Association.
JOHN J. MCINTYRE, Secretary, Rural District Councils Association.

84, Eccleston-square, Westminster, S.W.1.

"FOR ADULTS ONLY"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The correspondence in your columns on the subject of unpleasant films prompts me to ask leave to raise an even more important question than that hitherto dealt with.

I have long felt that the whole principle of licensing films "for adults only" is, in its essence, wholly objectionable and ought, in the public interest, to be discontinued. If a film is of such a dubious character that it can only be shown to an audience of a limited class, ought it to be publicly shown at all? I know of no similar restriction or limitation in any other branch of art, dramatic or pictorial, and I submit that no adequate case has ever yet been made out to justify the application of special rules and regulations in the case of films. We need to readjust our ideas on the whole subject—if it be not too late.

I am convinced that nothing but harm has resulted from the system now in vogue, however well intentioned the motives of those responsible for its introduction.

The mere fact that a child is now publicly notified that certain films may be seen by its elders—and by them only—at once arouses a prurient and unhealthy curiosity in the mind of that child as to what the "forbidden fruit" consists of. Why this taboo in the case of cinemas, and not at theatres, music-halls, museums, picture galleries, &c.? It does not need great powers of imagination to picture to oneself the sort of effort the child makes to satisfy this unfortunate curiosity—the thoughts indulged in and the surreptitious talk on the subject with other children or precocious adolescents. And all the time, although the child is not allowed to enter the cinema showing the "film for adults only," the blatant and suggestive posters that generally advertise this class of film are openly flaunted before the wide-open eyes of these "little innocents"—if I may so term them.

What good can possibly come of such a ridiculous state of things? The time has surely come when, at any rate in this country, no films should be publicly shown at all that are calculated to pervert the mind or morals of any normal person—man, woman, or child—that may see them. If that entails the banning from all cinemas of the openly suggestive type of film—well, I think the country will survive the loss.

Yours obediently,
ERNEST LESSER.

13, Holland Villas-road, Kensington.

Points from Letters

RENEWAL OF DRIVING LICENCES

As a motorist who has been fined recently through having inadvertently overlooked the expiry date of his driving licence for three or four weeks, and having been asked during that period, for the first time in four years, to produce his licence, may I suggest a simple and inexpensive way of dealing with the issue of reminders to licence-holders, namely, that a driver be permitted on renewing his licence to deposit a stamped postcard addressed to himself, bearing on the reverse a reminder that the expiry date of his licence is, *e.g.*, November 21, 1931? All that would be necessary for the licensing authority to do would be to file these cards in chronological order and each day to post those relating to licences expiring, say, one month hence. The expense involved would be negligible and would be more than covered by the amount at present lost through drivers inadvertently overlooking the renewal date and consequently not taking out a new licence for some time.—Mr. W. A. STURDY, India Audit Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

WATER RATES

My attention has been called to the letter from Mr. Henry J. Pitt in *The Times* of November 27. May I say that the water rates throughout the area of the Sutton District Water Company have been reduced on three occasions during the past five years and that a further reduction will operate from January 1, 1931 (of which notice was conveyed to the several local authorities concerned some months ago), when the pre-War rates will be reverted to. This is a record which—so far as my present knowledge goes—cannot be claimed by any other water company and puts an entirely different complexion upon the subject from that suggested by the letter referred to.—Mr. E. F. COURSE, Secretary, the Sutton District Water Company, Sutton.

GERMAN LAWYERS' FEES

The fees of German lawyers, both in litigious and in non-litigious business, are regulated by Fees Codes establishing an *ad valorem* tariff with an elaborate graded scale in accordance with the value of the object-matter. The fees are not expressed in percentages, but figured out for certain ranges of value. There is no difference between what are known as collection cases and those which require particular legal skill or acumen. It may happen, therefore, that a lawyer is entitled to charge a somewhat large amount for a routine case without much trouble, but involving a big sum, while his charges will be small in comparison in a case with not much money in it, but requiring hard brainwork and great expense of time. The idea of the system is to afford the lawyer a fair average remuneration in the course of his mixed practice. Under our law a successful litigant cannot be deprived of his properly incurred costs.—Herr WILLI ROTHSCHILD, Advocate at the Oberlandesgericht of Frankfort-on-Main.

THE BIRMINGHAM MORAL

"It is complete (the deadlock) because when consciences are in conflict there is no known means of reconciliation." I quote from the Bishop of Durham's letter in *The Times*. It would be interesting and instructive if the Bishop would inform your readers how Disestablishment will overcome this difficulty.—The Rev. H. A. E. BRINDAST, The Rectory, Stoke Newington.

CHESHIRE CHEESE

The highest point of perfection is procured by Cheshire cheese made during the months of September and October, because in these months the milk contains more solids or fats than at any other time, therefore making a better quality of cheese. Cheshire cheese (pure) possesses characteristics both as regards texture and flavour, or while it is often open grained, it is yet mild, soft, and of a nutty flavour. When mature it has a suggestion of richness about it, possibly unequalled by any other make. When ready for consumption Cheshire cheese should be outwardly firm, but the texture open and mealy. It should be bright and clear, and uniform whether white or coloured. The flavour should be full and nutty.—Mr. JAMES DOBSON, 115, Manor-road, Wallasey, Cheshire.

BUILDING LAWS

The new Broadway House is constructed throughout of fire-resisting material. The two upper storeys are not permitted to be occupied as offices for eight hours a day, yet it is topped by a higher building, built many years ago, which is occupied as residences. No tenant would have the slightest hesitation in saying that the two upper storeys in Broadway House are from a fire risk point of view far superior to 99 per cent. of the offices at present occupied. The result of such restrictions only has the needless effect of increasing rents, and suggests that our regulations need the closest scrutiny. New building is to be encouraged.—Mr. J. H. HUMPHRYES, Broadway-buildings, S.W.1.

FAITHFUL SERVICE

My old nurse entered my mother's service just on 62 years ago and has remained in the family ever since, a faithful and devoted friend. She is now in her ninetieth year, in good health, and in the possession of all her faculties.—Mr. E. J. P. BROOKS, Stoke Green House, Stoke Poges, Bucks.

MUSICAL REACTIONS

Having been charmed with your toad pictures and much interested in the correspondence on musical reactions, I think your readers may like to hear that many years ago we discovered that the big house-spider which occasionally appears in our rooms in the autumn and is the *bête noire* of housemaids, reacted extraordinarily to music. I was one of a clergyman's family in Cornwall, and acted as organist. My father and I used to carry on the regular choir practices, and we noticed that as soon as the music began numbers of these enormous spiders came quietly along the walls of the church till they reached the east end, and came down on to the Communion table, which was covered with a holland cloth. They sat there quite still till the music was over, when they solemnly paraded back to their homes among the rafters in the roof. We sometimes counted about a dozen, but we never saw them at any other time.—Mrs. WALKER TYACKE, Tenderah, Helston, Cornwall.

STIRRUP LAMPS

Stirrup lamps were in common use in India 30 or more years ago, but a special stirrup was not required. The lamp had a special fitting on top which clamped it firmly below the crossbar of the ordinary stirrup. It also had a folding handle so that it could be used as a hand lamp. It was extraordinarily useful, especially when riding across broken country.—SIR HUGH TURNBULL, 7, Regent's Park-terrace, N.W.1.

DETECTIVE STORIES

Your leading article on detective stories concludes by saying that "they lay no claim to a permanent home upon our bookshelves," and that "once read they are content to be banished to the spare bedroom in the hope that they may be of passing interest to a visitor, or may even be packed by mistake in a departing suitcase." I should like to suggest that the British Red Cross and Order of St. John Hospital Library, 48, Queen's-gardens, W.2, would be a most grateful recipient of any number of unwanted detective novels, which are more appreciated possibly, in hospitals than anywhere else.—Miss A. ELISE WALKER, Assistant Librarian, British Red Cross and Order of St. John Hospital Library.

A COURT LEET IN CHESHIRE

Although, evidently a mere juvenile by comparison with the Court Leet of Ashburton, it may be of interest to note that the Court Leet of the Manor of Altrincham, Cheshire, recently elected their 640th Mayor. Among his officers, who are appointed annually, are Common Looker, Swine Looker, Dog Muzzler, Chimney Looker, and, of course, Ale Taster. In present days the Mayor and his officers have no share in the official administration of the town but they take a prominent and valuable part in social and benevolent work. All the offices are non-sectarian and non-political.—Mr. JOHN BROUGH, Westminster Bank, Altrincham.

BRONZE ON WAR MEMORIALS

Some two years ago you kindly published a letter seeking advice as to how we could stop the charming bronze figure crowning our war memorial from "weeping" verdigris all over the stone base. Thanks to the replies of your correspondents and the advice given, our Girl Guides, who took on the work, have for some time now dried the "tears," but no amount of scrubbing will quite eliminate the old poisonous stains. But does this virulent verdigris rot the stone in time or not?—Mr. E. J. F. GARNET MAN, Benenden, Kent.

LONGER AT SCHOOL

For some years I have employed a series of lads, 14 to 16 years of age, in my garden, at a small wage, to assist the gardener. At the age of 16 each one goes to more remunerative employment, having acquired a good grounding in gardening. My last lad is now doing well in South Africa. With the extension of the school-leaving age I shall be precluded in the future from offering employment to such lads. Doubtless there are many others, like myself, similarly placed, and so to my mind, through a mistaken policy, many lads are to be kept at school who would otherwise be usefully employed.—Mr. W. E. ADAM, Koh Kwai, Sheet, near Petersfield, Hants.

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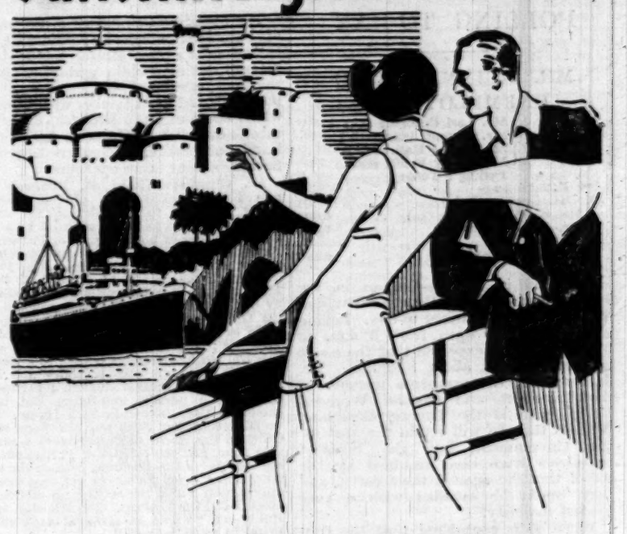

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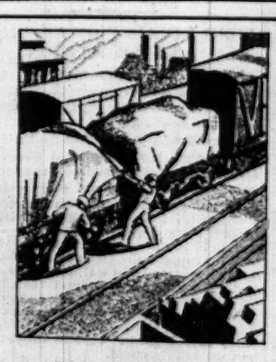

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COAL DISPUTE

NO SETTLEMENT IN SCOTLAND

MORE MINERS ON STRIKE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, DEC. 2

By the decision to-day of a delegate meeting of the National Union of Scottish Mine Workers the coal stoppage in Scotland will not only continue, but will probably be extended. Ayrshire delegates to the conference gave an undertaking that they would endeavour in every way to bring the Ayrshire miners, who have continued at work under a temporary arrangement, into line with the other Scots miners who are on strike. A similar undertaking was given by delegates from other districts where men are still working.

The resolution of the conference to-day was a threefold one, in which the delegates reaffirmed the decision of last Saturday not to accept the owners' terms; agreed to place the Scottish position before the national conference of the Miners' Federation in London on Thursday; and asked the Miners' Federation officials to arrange for a deputation to interview the Prime Minister and the Secretary for Mines, in order that the whole Scottish position may be placed before these Ministers. With regard to the safety men the executive decided that reasonable facilities should be allowed to keep the mines safe, but that the number of firemen and pumpers should be limited to the lowest possible figure.

The conference also decided that if any colliery owner offered a 7½-hour day the men should not work under those conditions, but should await a decision affecting the whole of Scotland. Another meeting of the Scottish Union will be held on Saturday, or earlier if necessary, and delegates have been appointed to attend the federation conference in London on Thursday. It is stated that the men in seven more pits in Lanarkshire and three in Ayrshire came out to-day, and the stoppage is likely to spread still farther during the week.

Nine miners were arrested as the result of a slight disturbance at Fallin Colliery, near Stirling, this morning. Some men have remained at work at this colliery.

ALL PITS WORKING IN SOUTH WALES

A SHORT CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, DEC. 2

Reports received at Cardiff this morning show that collieries are working to-day in all the South Wales districts without exception. The workmen employed at the Tareni Colliery, Swansea Valley, who abstained from work yesterday as a protest against the acceptance of the owners' terms for a temporary spread-over arrangement, returned to the pit this morning. The efforts of local Communists to exploit the situation for their own ends at the Lewis Merthyr Colliery, Trehafod, Rhondda Valley, met with short-lived success. Yesterday morning they persuaded 750 men to return home, but in spite of a number of ingenious ruses they failed to dissuade the afternoon and night workmen from going down the pit, and this morning all the men are reported to have gone to work.

There was a brief session of the Conciliation Board at Cardiff this morning, but it was mainly concerned with the terms of the temporary agreement, and after a preliminary discussion negotiations for a permanent settlement were deferred until Monday. Mr. Tomas Richards, the workmen's secretary, was engaged in important discussions in London. The official report was as follows:—

"The Board had a preliminary discussion on the terms and conditions of employment to operate as from January 1 next at the conclusion of the temporary period. It also considered the terms on which the men are at present working, and the owners explained how they would operate. The meeting was adjourned until Monday next."

I gather that the owners were informed that the workmen's representatives could not discuss a permanent spread-over arrangement until after the miners' national conference on Thursday.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

The report of the accountants for the South Wales coal industry for the three months ended October 31 shows little if any real abatement in the severity of the depression. The proceeds at the pithead amounted to £7,172,428, and costs of production other than wages were £2,253,404, leaving a surplus of £4,919,024. As 85 per cent. of the proceeds (the proportion allocated to the workmen) is only sufficient to pay wages on the basis of 11.59 per cent. on the 1915 standard rates, and the present minimum percentage is 28, wages for the next three months, in the event of the present temporary agreement being continued, will remain as at present. The total wages paid amounted to £4,768,176, leaving a balance representing a profit of 3.57d. a ton.

Mr. Finlay Gibson, the coalowners' secretary, points out that both production and exports were less than those in the preceding quarter, and considerably less than in the corresponding quarter of 1929. Output was 332,000 tons lower than in the previous quarter, and 801,000 tons lower than in the corresponding quarter last year, while exports went down from 6,326,055 tons a year ago to 5,525,570 tons—a reduction of 14.5 per cent. The bunkering trade for the quarter declined to 883,936 tons, as compared with 1,047,917 for the corresponding quarter of 1929.

The decline in home demand is attributed chiefly to the depressed state of the iron and steel industry in South Wales.

DISTRICT DECISIONS

The following messages record the position in several of the coalfields:—

CANNOCK CHASE

The Cannock Chase miners will decide by ballot whether they are prepared to accept the coalowners' terms of a spread-over of eight hours on five days weekly and five hours on Saturday. Wages will continue this week and next on the old rates, but it is intimated that after that period substantial reductions will have to be accepted.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE

As the result of a communication from headquarters, the North Staffordshire miners' district council has decided to accept a spread-over of hours as a temporary measure, and to ask the Miners' Federation to join with the Mining Association in an application to the Board of Trade for an order putting such an arrangement into operation. If such an order is obtained the miners will seek an agreement on the basis of a 7½ hours day at present rates. If no such agreement is reached, the case will go to the National Industrial Board.

NORTHUMBERLAND

The Northumberland Miners' Council yesterday instructed their delegates to the national conference to-morrow to vote against any national stoppage at this juncture. Other resolutions instructed the delegates to oppose any proposal to agree to the spread-over instead of the 7½ hours shift and to vote in favour of districts being advised to secure from their district coalowners the best wages terms they can; failing a settlement in any district, such district is to appeal for assistance, financial or otherwise, to another federation conference, which should consider all the circumstances obtaining at that time in deciding action then to be taken. Northumberland is working under the 7½-hour day as laid down by the Act.

YORKSHIRE

After a meeting of the council of the Yorkshire Miners' Association at Barnsley yesterday Mr. Herbert Smith announced that the council had decided to vote against the application of the spread-over in any mine, and pledged the association to be loyal to the Miners' Federation rules if action should be necessary to protect that position.

Other news of the coalfields appears on page 11.

CATERING TRADE INQUIRY

OBJECTIONS TO PROPOSED BOARD

Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour, continued his hearing at Montagu House, Whitehall, yesterday, of objections to the proposed setting up of a Trade Board for the catering trade.

Mr. George Reeves-Smith, vice-chairman and managing director of the Savoy Hotel, Limited, who was called on Monday by Mr. C. G. L. Du Cann, for the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain, was questioned by Mr. J. J. Mallon on behalf of the Trade Boards Advisory Council of the T.U.C. Mr. Reeves-Smith said that the tronc system was in operation in the restaurants and grillroom at the Savoy, so that it was known exactly what tips the workers received. Fifty-five per cent. of the adult males in the trade received no tips. Replying to Mr. S. P. Low (for the Ministry), Mr. Reeves-Smith said that one of the difficulties of a trade board would be in regard to overtime. At present his staff was willing to work 20 hours a day if circumstances demanded it.

Mr. A. G. Chifferiel, chairman and managing director of Holborn and Frascati, Limited, said that there was no demand for a trade board in his section of the trade. Some of his waiters engaged in the luncheon trade went to City company and other dinners at night and earned very good wages there, £3 to £4 a week.

Mr. Robert William Turier, assistant controller of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Hotels, said that the application of a trade board would be very difficult on account of the interchangeability of the staff. The staff of their hotels had special food cooked for their meals; they had it in their own room, and special waiters were detailed to wait on them. This was the highest remunerative branch of the catering trade. It was a popular avenue of employment. They had no difficulty in getting people for the work, though there might be difficulty in securing the right type.

Mr. Du Cann.—Although it is difficult to obtain servants in private houses, is it difficult to get domestic servants for an hotel?

Mr. Turier.—Not at all.

Mr. Frank M. Miller, General Organizing Secretary of the International Geneva Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, said that his organization supported the order to apply the Trade Boards Acts to the catering trade. If hotels, licensed or otherwise, were included in the order he would be quite satisfied.

DEFINITION OF A "TRADE"

Mr. R. M. Montgomery, K.C., who with Mr. O'Hagen represented the National Consultative Council of the retail liquor trade, submitted that there was no jurisdiction legally to make an order for a trade board unless it could be said not only that the wages were unsatisfactory, but that the cause of that was that there was no effective organization of the trade. He suggested that there was no such thing as "the catering trade." There was an immense catering business, and all sorts of catering work, but to speak of the work of catering in all its branches as being a catering trade was an entire misapplication of the word "trade."

SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX.—Cannot you include more than one trade in an order?

Mr. Montgomery.—I submit not, otherwise you could make an order which covers heaven only knows what.

SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX.—This is an extremely difficult portion of this case, whether this can be called a "trade" within the meaning of this section.

Mr. Montgomery said that the existing conditions of employment in the industry were not such as to render the application of the Acts necessary or desirable. There were various categories of employment in public-houses, inns, &c., one of which was a curious but important one—the "chucker-out." (Laughter.)

The case of employees in the section he represented was very different from that of workers in a factory; the hours of work and the hours of duty were not at all coincident. The suggestion of an order in a trade like that was an entirely new departure. How could they arrive at a fair cash wage in a case in which, in addition to the cash wage, there was the advantage of having board and lodgings for the whole week? It seemed to be an attempt to make the comforts of living for those people very much worse than they were at present. The fixing of a minimum wage would defeat its own purpose.

SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX.—The public might become more generous with regard to tips.

Mr. Montgomery said that in some places where tips were abundant the employee paid the employer and not the employer the employee at all. How could tips be brought within cash remuneration therefore? It would be quite impossible to work with fairness a system of a minimum wage in any of the classes of employment which he represented.

Mr. H. Weber Brown, chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London, said that he had heard no complaints as to the conditions in the trade in the last 12 years. He was absolutely staggered at the proposition for a minimum wage. It bristled with difficulties to such an extent that he did not see how a satisfactory conclusion could be come to. At present there were exceedingly good chances of promotion, and he did not see how these would continue under the cast-iron machinery of a trade board. The reason the trade was not organized on the lines the trade unions desired was that the employees were perfectly contented.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

BEDFORD WOMAN'S DEATH

HOME OFFICE PATHOLOGIST TO INVESTIGATE

A Home Office pathologist is to examine the internal organs of Mrs. Tamar Annie White, 56, of Ashburnham-road, Bedford, wife of Mr. Sidney Henry White, who died on November 27 following peripheral neuritis. This symptom, it was stated by a doctor, is due to poisoning by lead, arsenic, or alcohol.

At the opening of the inquest in Bedford two doctors and the husband gave evidence. Dr. J. Mackenzie Stuart said he was called on November 10. He found Mrs. White in a very weak and emaciated condition, and she complained of feeling sick and of loss of power in the lower limbs. On examination he found that she was suffering from peripheral neuritis. She told him that the trouble had been coming on gradually for the last 12 months, and said that ground glass had been put into her food. On November 11 Mr. White called to see him, and the witness informed him of her serious condition, and mentioned the ground glass. Mr. White said it was all nonsense.

On November 12 the witness visited Mrs. White again, and again on the 14th, when he arranged for her to leave the house. He told her she must do so in order to get away from the surroundings and the food prepared there. He offered to take her to a hospital, but she declined to go there, and said she would go to friends in the country. He arranged to call on the 17th to see what arrangements had been made, and she then told him she was leaving the next day. He heard nothing further until the 26th, when Mr. White called and said his wife had not gone away. The witness arranged to call the following morning, but before he arrived she had died.

Dr. Stuart said he was present when the *post-mortem* examination was carried out, and he could not even now suggest the cause of death. He knew it was from heart failure, but he did not know what caused the heart failure. There was nothing to show whether her food had been tampered with or not.

Dr. Kenneth B. Bellwood said that on November 28 he made the *post-mortem* examination. He came to the conclusion that the immediate cause of death was failure of the heart muscles in an anaemic woman. The precise cause of failure of the heart could not be further determined. He would be prepared to consider the possibility of death from natural causes had he had an opportunity of examining the blood before death. He saw no suggestion of irritation from ground glass.

The CORONER said he would consult the Home Office and adjourned the inquest until December 12.

CHARGES AGAINST EX-TOWN COUNCILLOR DISMISSED

HARGREAVES BATESON, a former member of the Blackpool Town Council, again appeared before the Blackpool Magistrates yesterday to answer summonses under the Public Bodies (Corrupt Practices) Act, 1889, charging him with having corruptly received money from James Enwright, who was a contractor to the corporation. The Bench dismissed the summonses, holding that there was not sufficient evidence to send Bateson for trial.

MIRACLES IN THE BIBLE

SIR AMBROSE FLEMING ON NATURAL LAW

Rear-Admiral Sir Harry H. Stileman presided last night at a demonstration of the Bible Testimony Fellowship held at the Royal Albert Hall.

SIR AMBROSE FLEMING, Emeritus Professor of Electrical Engineering, University College, London, said that the wonderful and ancient literature we called the Bible was not the product of the unaided human intellect, as some would have us suppose, but was assuredly, and in a very special sense, a definitely inspired literature. These sacred writings, if coming to us through man, were not wholly the work of man, but rather a communication to us from the Creator of the universe, infallible in all that concerned the state, the salvation, and the destinies of mankind. This conviction about the character of the Book of Books was one which in the past had been deeply engraved on our national life. No one, however, could be ignorant that in recent years powerful attacks had been made upon this Book, with the object of destroying its supreme authority and reducing it to the level of a purely man-made literature. This attack on the inspiration of the Scriptures had proceeded along many lines. In all parts of this unique literature we found accounts of events which were out of line with our normal human experience—in which the sick were suddenly cured, the dead were raised to life, and food amazingly provided. These events were usually called miracles. They were never wonders simply intended to astonish, but almost invariably works of mercy, and exhibited a special Divine power on behalf of man. This miraculous element in Scripture constituted a difficulty to many modern minds, more so than in ancient times, when men did not know so much what they might expect in Nature. It was unquestionably, however, the fact that scientific investigations in the last 300 years or so had revealed to us a wonderful consistency or invariableness in the phenomena of Nature. If it were not so, there would be no scientific research, because scientific research was the investigation of order in Nature.

This had given rise to the notion in some minds that the way things happened, or, as they were usually called, the laws of Nature, were necessarily invariable, and that no exceptions could possibly occur. Hence the common argument against Biblical miracles ran somewhat as follows:—It was asserted that the laws of Nature were invariable, but a miracle was a departure, or variation from that, and therefore could not occur. All accounts of so-called miracles, whether Biblical or otherwise, it was said, must be unhistorical and the result of hallucination, legend, or myth. The first thing to be noticed about such a statement was that it made an assumption which was not justified. The word law was used in our language in more than one sense. When we spoke of a law made by Parliament, or of a Divine law, we meant some regulation for conduct which must be obeyed. There was an underlying idea of necessity, or compulsion, and there were sometimes penalties threatened for non-observance. When we used the word law in a scientific sense, as in such a phrase as the law of gravitation, or the laws of optics, we meant an exact statement of the way things happened, as observed over a certain time. There was no idea of compulsion. Thus, Newton's law of gravity was a statement made 250 years ago concerning the way in which material substances attracted each other, and that statement had to be modified recently by Einstein in order to comply with certain phenomena which were not known in Newton's time. But there was no underlying idea of compulsion. Suppose they released a stone from the hand; it fell towards the centre of the earth on account of the mutual attraction of the earth and the stone. Suppose they did that experiment a million times with the same result. What had they done? They had only established an enormous probability that if the experiment was tried once more the same thing would happen; but they had not established any necessity that it should happen. The assumption was therefore not justified that events must always happen in the same way. We did not know enough about the sacred forces of Nature—or, as we ought to call them, the forces of God—to say that the laws of Nature were necessarily invariable.

Any single person could only observe these so-called laws for a limited period of time, and could at most verify a very small portion of them. For all the rest of our knowledge we depended on the testimony of other persons. Even the most learned and industrious of scientific men had not themselves verified more than the merest fraction of the laws of Nature, and for the rest we depended upon the testimony of experience for our knowledge of them. If, therefore, these so-called laws were established by human testimony, any exception to them could also be established or proved by sufficient human testimony. It was all a question of evidence. The usual method of sceptics when attacking Biblical miracles was to select some one instance for which the evidence was least extensive and then, by ridicule or by the erroneous assumption that the laws of Nature were necessarily uniform, to endeavour to prove its historical inaccuracy, and hence, by inference, the improbability of others. The proper course was to select that miracle for which the evidence was most extensive and try to discover how far it was valid, because, if it was true, it afforded indirect proof of all the rest and cut the ground completely from underneath the statement that the forces of Nature must necessarily be varied.

The Rev. E. A. CARTER, the president of the Fellowship, the Rev. H. TYDEMAN CHILVERS, and Dr. DINSDALE T. YOUNG also spoke.

ROAD WIDENING AND IMPROVEMENT

GRANTS BY MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Ministry of Transport state that during November schemes for widening, reconstructing, and improving roads and bridges at a total estimated cost of about £2,250,000 have been approved for Road Fund grants. Work will begin at an early date.

The schemes in the Home Counties include the widening and reconstruction of 1¼ mile of road between Stanford-le-Hope by-pass road and the Cock Inn, Orsett (£50,000); widening and reconstruction of two miles of the Chatham-Maidstone road between Maidstone borough boundary and the Lower Bell publichouse and a section of new road near Sandling (£70,000); widening of 1¼ mile of the Portsmouth road in Surrey between A.245 and Pointers-road (£15,000); widening of the Great Bath road between Theale and Woolhampton (£94,000) and from Woolhampton to Newbury (£99,000). In the Midlands and North the new work includes the widening of the London-Coventry road from Northampton county boundary (£125,000); widening of the Preston-Blackpool road between Little Plumpton and Ribby Wood (£80,000); widening and reconstruction from Peel Hill Bridge to Little Plumpton; and construction of a new road one mile long bypassing Kirby Lonsdale (£50,000). Grants have also been made towards the construction of a new road from Barden-lane to Colne-road, Burnley (£15,000); a section of the Inner Ring road, Bristol (£80,000); the widening of a section of Western-road, Brighton (£49,000); and preliminary expenses in connexion with the construction near Hull of a new bridge over the River Humber.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION

At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Institution, which was held on Monday afternoon, with Sir Robert Robertson, treasurer and vice-president, in the chair, Lord Eustace Percy was unanimously elected president of the Institution in succession to the late Duke of Northumberland.

The thanks of the members were returned to Major C. E. S. Phillips, secretary, for his gift of a water colour of the Royal Institution by T. Hosmer Shepherd; to Mr. R. W. Paul, M.R.I., and Mr. R. S. Whipple, M.R.I., for their present of auxiliary projection apparatus for the lecture theatre; to Mr. S. G. Brown, M.R.I., for handphone installation and equipment for the lecture theatre; to Mrs Tyndall, M.R.I., for a silver-plated inkstand, formerly the property of Michael Faraday; and to Mr. L. Rome Guthrie, M.R.I., for Japanese paper for the ambulatory and for the restoration of early plans of the Institution. Mr. Angus Blue, Mr. P. Dunsheath, Mrs. Frizell, Miss Pomeroy, and Professor A. M. Tyndall were elected members.

DISCIPLINE AMONG LONDON STUDENTS

A meeting of the Collegiate Council of the University of London on Monday discussed the need of stricter discipline among the students in consequence of recent "ragging" incidents. It is understood that members of the council took a serious view of the matter, but were unable to arrive at an immediate decision, and adjourned the discussion until a further meeting to be held in January.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN LIVERPOOL

BISHOP'S COMPLAINT

WOMEN TERRORIZED BY ROMAN PRIESTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 2

The Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. David), in a communication which he handed to me to-day, returns to his statement at the recent Diocesan Conference on things which, he said, stood in the way of a Christian temper between Anglicans and Roman Catholics in Liverpool. Among the things he complained of on that occasion were the methods by which, he said, "Roman priests brought relentless pressure upon non-Roman partners in mixed marriages."

In his statement to-day Dr. David says that in October he asked the Archbishop of Liverpool (Dr. Downey) whether it was by his authority that Roman priests constantly asserted that partners in mixed marriages who were unwilling to submit to Roman rites and conditions were not married, and that their children were illegitimate. In a very courteous reply the Archbishop explained to him the Roman Catholic marriage law, and added, "I cannot imagine any priest would be so ignorant and foolish as to pronounce the children of a mixed marriage contracted outside the Church illegitimate." He (Dr. David) had now sent the Archbishop six extracts from letters (others were in process of being verified) specifying occasions since the time when the *ne temere* decree was promulgated in this country, on which such statements had been made, often in language much coarser than that he had quoted. The writers had allowed him to give their names to Dr. Downey, and in most cases the priests' as well, and were prepared to stand by what they had declared. He had sent the Archbishop also notes from other letters which corroborated this evidence. He had a number of other communications from persons whose names he was not allowed to pass on, even to Dr. Downey, for fear of the priest.

WIVES' NERVOUS BREAKDOWNS

"It is pitiable," continues the Bishop, "to realize the terror revealed in many letters I have received and interviews I have held, and the extent and depth of the misery so caused. My husband will lose his job,' 'Our windows will be broken';' he says he will put us out of salvation';' he is going to send the ghost of my mother to curse me all my life';' the priests will make my life a worse hell than ever.' I am not surprised to hear this autumn of several cases of nervous breakdown among defenceless women (it is the women who suffer most) subjected to such a strain. It is to be noted that the Roman Church reserves this weapon of fear for the unlearned and the poor. I have recently learned of mixed marriages among the well-to-do (who are not so readily frightened) in which the parties have made their own arrangements and the situation has been tacitly accepted by the priests, who remain on friendly terms with the family and leave it in peace, but these cases are mostly in the South of England. It is upon the industrial population in the Roman Catholic dioceses of Liverpool, Lancaster, and Glasgow that the Roman Catholics are concentrating these methods of force and fear, so alien to the mind and spirit of Christ, with a pitiless rigour which the author of the decree could never have contemplated as a result of it."

The Bishop adds that he has submitted to Archbishop Downey quotations from documents carrying at least some Roman authority which seem to render evidence from private conversations almost superfluous. Thus a printed advertisement of a mission in Everton last month contains this statement:—"How greatly in need of God's special grace to save them from hell are men and women whose life is a continual scandal. Sometimes they start life by running to the registry office or the Protestant church to contract a mock marriage that is neither ratified in Heaven nor blessed by Jesus Christ." Again in a Roman Catholic magazine called *Stella Maris* the editor, in answer to a correspondent who complained that a Roman Catholic left his non-Roman wife because she would not join his Church, writes:—"As the marriage from his point of view was no marriage, he was evidently not a married man, and, not being so, he was free to contract a marriage."

THE BISHOP'S ADVICE

In a catechism of Christian doctrine approved by the Archbishop and Bishops in New Zealand, the following answer (No. 313) occurs: "A Catholic and a non-Catholic presuming to go through a form of marriage before a non-Catholic minister or before the civil registrar do not contract a valid marriage—that is, to say, they are not married at all." "This statement might," adds Dr. David, "supply a reason for the Marriage Amendment Act passed in that country 10 years ago. It provided that any person is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £100, who alleges expressly or by implication that any persons lawfully married are not truly and sufficiently married. Some of my correspondents ask me whether there is any legal remedy against a priest who makes similar allegations in this country. I am advised that libel actions of such a kind are not likely to succeed for lack of publication and of the possibility of proving material damage. My own advice, to those who can afford to take it, is that such statements as I have described should at once be challenged, and unless, as sometimes happens, they are withdrawn, they should be reported, with the name of the priest, to the Anglican vicar or to myself, or direct to Dr. Downey, Archbishop's House, Woolton, Liverpool. There need be no fear whatever that his Grace will take unfair advantage of disclosures so made to him. Indeed, I feel sure that in his own way he will take his own part towards setting right a widespread and a grievous wrong."

HOSTILE CROWDS

ARCHBISHOP PREVENTED FROM ATTENDING PRIZE-GIVING

Two demonstrations against Roman Catholics occurred in Liverpool last night. Dr. Downey, Archbishop of Liverpool, was prevented from attending a prize-giving at Notre Dame Convent by the presence of a crowd over 200 strong. Bricks were thrown at the convent windows, which, although protected by wire netting, were splintered.

Some time later a large crowd prevented furniture being moved from a motor-van into a new presbytery in York-terrace. Eventually the van-man had to drive away. Bricks and railings were torn up from outside the new premises, and missiles were thrown at Father Denis O'Shea, the parish priest, who was standing on the steps while the man endeavoured to move in with the furniture. Father O'Shea's hat was knocked off, but he escaped injury. The door of the presbytery was damaged.

MAIL BAG FOUND BESIDE STOLEN CAR

Scotland Yard detectives are inquiring into what is believed to be another mail robbery. On Monday night a mail-bag was found beside an abandoned car in Sussex-place, Regent's Park. The bag contained only one letter. The police have ascertained that the car had been stolen earlier from outside a house in the Paddington district, where the owner had been making a call. The inference is that the stolen car was used by thieves who, after rifling the bag of all contents of any value to them, abandoned it and threw away the bag. Early this morning, however, no loss of mails had been reported to the police.

VICAR AND UNWANTED VESTMENTS

At the Leicester County Court yesterday judgment was given for the Leicester Diocesan Committee of the English Church Union, who sued the Rev. S. SHANNON, vicar of St. Luke's, Leicester, for the return of a set of vestments that had been lent to a former vicar. Dr. Shannon admitted writing a letter in which he said the vestments would not be used again and that they might rot in the church, and that the plaintiffs might consider purchasing them at a forthcoming sale of work. JUDGE HAYDON said it was quite unnecessary to bring the case, for a little good will would have settled it. He could not understand why Mr. Shannon, having decided not to use the vestments, should not have done the gracious thing and handed them over to the plaintiffs. The robes were handed over at the conclusion of the case.

EMPIRE TOBACCO PRODUCERS

QUOTA OR EXTRA DUTY DESIRED

The terms of a memorandum submitted by a deputation of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, on October 22, are published in the current issue of the official journal of the British Empire Producers' Organization. The deputation asked for a quota for Empire production of leaf manufactured in Britain or, alternatively, an increase of 1s. 4d. a lb. on the duty on foreign-grown unmanufactured tobacco. Either of these remedies, it was urged, would meet the needs of Empire growers.

In the deputation Canada, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Cyprus, Mauritius, and Jamaica were represented. The memorandum stated that the introduction of the British preferential duty had developed consumption of Empire tobacco in Britain to 17 per cent. of the total, and only through the preference could the price of the cheapest pipe tobacco mixtures (7½d. an oz.) be maintained.

"It is clear," the memorandum proceeded, "that those manufacturers who employ Empire leaf for blending without advertising the fact and without a corresponding reduction in prices, secure the greater part of the preference for themselves. In other cases where Empire leaf is sold as such, a proportion of the preference is passed on to the consumer as an inducement to buy in the form of price reduction. Meanwhile the grower continues to receive less than the cost of production of his crop, and the retailer is offered no inducement to push Empire brands by sharing in the manufacturers' profit on a slightly extended scale."

Advantage had been taken by the trade of the large stocks of Empire tobacco lying in Customs houses to buy at prices which could not repay the grower. It was evident, not only from statements in American trade papers, but also from the figures of exports to Great Britain, that a great and sustained effort was being made to put an end to the advance of the Empire product. Since Empire tobacco began to compete with American, the Government of the United States had appointed special tobacco trade commissioners to investigate the possibilities of increasing sales of American leaf, and to encourage a more extensive use of their product in the United Kingdom. Increases in imports of American tobacco into Britain in the past few years were:—1925, 162,718,944lb.; 1928, 171,838,580lb.; 1929, 206,2[illegible],535lb.

The memorandum alleged that a campaign of foreign interests against the inroad of the Empire product "had been conducted. There had been one manifestation of it which was plainly seen, and which had "an extremely dangerous effect upon the Empire trade." In support of this allegation the memorandum instanced the advertising of "pure American Virginian," and "the subtle insinuation that only pure American Virginian could be smoked by the consumer with impunity."

"Very unfortunately," continued the memorandum, "other big manufacturing concerns, British in origin, were led by this example into conducting a similar campaign, calculated to put inordinate value on the foreign, as against the British, product. The effect of this campaign at a time of close and keen competition has been to convey to the consumers of Great Britain an insinuation about the Empire product which is definitely injurious."

Probably 50 per cent. of the pipe tobacco used in England was of Dominion and Colonial production, but not more than 3 per cent. of that of the cigarettes was Empire grown. To indicate how rapidly the increase in cigarettes had come about, it might be noted that between 1923 and 1929 exports of bright flue-cured tobacco from the United States to Britain had increased by 113.6 per cent.

Far too much, added the memorandum, was made of the differences in burning qualities between the best Empire and the best American. There were no grounds for attack on the best Empire leaf, except that it was to a certain extent different. Empire bright leaf contained less nicotine than American; it did not stain the fingers so much, and it had better burning qualities. Both in the United States and in South Africa there had been a change over in the type of leaf used by manufacturers in a minimum of time and with no trouble apparently. Empire growers desired a steady increase in the use of their products, realizing that any big jump forward was to their disadvantage.

THE SALE ROOM

GEORGE OFFOR OF HACKNEY

The first name in the column of deaths on the front page of *The Times* yesterday, that of Mrs. H. T. Ashby, at the age of 85, recalls a sale room sensation of no ordinary character. Mrs. Ashby was the last surviving child of George Offor, of Grove House, Hackney, once "a large and populous village to the N.E. of London."

George Offor was born in 1787, and was for long a bookseller at 2, Posternow, Tower-hill, London, where he acquired a fortune, and died at Grove House, Hackney, on August 4, 1864. During his lifetime he gathered together a remarkable collection of early printed English Bibles, Psalters, and Testaments, and, what was far more remarkable, a unique collection of John Bunyan's works, the largest that had ever been formed. There were over 500 lots by and about Bunyan.

The sale of the library, at Sotheby's in Wellington-street, Strand, was fixed for June 27, 1865, and 10 following days, the 3,921 lots comprising many thousands of volumes. On June 29 a fire broke out at the sale rooms and almost the whole of the library was destroyed. Lord Charlemont's fine library was in large part destroyed in the same fire; it just happened that at the moment Halliwell-Phillipps had some of the rarest of the Charlemont Shakespeare and other books on loan at his house in Old Brompton, and these escaped the fate of the others. George Offor was an author as well as a bookseller and collector; his own life and that of his last child covered a span of 143 years.

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS AND ENGRAVINGS

Sotheby's two sales yesterday consisted of Oriental drawings and manuscripts, Hebraica and Judaica, and old engravings, derived from various sources, the combined total amounting to £2,329. A fifteenth-century Manuscript of the Hebrew Bible, with the Later Prophets and Hagiographa, on 605 leaves, with illuminated initials of delicate workmanship, fetched £290 (Maggs); a Persian Manuscript of the "Shah-Namah" of Firdansi, A.D. 1511, on 492 folios, the property of Mr. P. S. Garling, of Sydney, New South Wales—£101 (Mackenzie); and Lord Elphinstone's Persian Manuscript of Jalal'd-Din-Rumi, "Mathnawi," on 300 leaves, early sixteenth century—£150 (Heoster).

Among the engravings were two by Rembrandt, landscape with sportsman, early impression of the second state—£120 (Colnaghi); and a fine impression of the portrait of Cornelis Claesz Anslo, first state—£110 (Dunthorne); and a fine copy of "Landscapes Characteristic of English Scenery," after J. Constable by D. Lucas, 1833, 42 engraver's proofs—£140 (Colnaghi).

Christie's sale of furniture and porcelain, including the property of the late Major C. P. Allen, of 37, Grosvenor-place, brought £2,623; a chiming bracket-clock by John Ellicott, London, in walnut case, 23in. high, fetched 118 guineas (T. Cannon); and a Sheraton mahogany winged bookcase, 12ft. by 8ft., 105 guineas (Hood).

THE STATE OF SMALL PORTS

"STARVED AND NEGLECTED"

The terms of assistance offered by the Government in respect of works at small ports were criticized at the annual meeting of the British Sailing Ship Owners' Association, Limited, held yesterday at Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Mr. A. ANDERSON (Whitstable), the chairman, said that the small ports had been constantly starved and consequently neglected. It seemed a great pity that the Government had not realized that the financial position of most of the small ports was such that it was practically useless to offer to those ports terms of assistance unless they were materially better than those offered to the big ports. Like the total world sailing ship tonnage, the British sailing ship tonnage continued to decrease, but, apart from the United States, Great Britain still owned more sailing ship tonnage than any other country. At many ports there had, the chairman said, been no real reduction in charges since about 1923, and strenuous efforts should be made to reduce them substantially. The level of charges was much higher than that on the Continent.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £2, conscience money.

News in Brief

The distribution by the New Tabernacle Sick and Provident Society of £30,000 to over 22,000 members will take place on Saturday, December 13.

Mr. James Milne, general manager of the Great Western Railway, was yesterday elected chairman of the Railway General Managers' Conference for 1930, in succession to Sir Ralph Wedgwood.

A sailing barge was badly damaged when it crashed into a buttress of London Bridge yesterday. Only two men were on board, and they were rescued by the crew of another barge.

Stafford Edward Somerville, 73, solicitor, of Doncaster, pleaded "Guilty" at the Leeds Assizes yesterday to eight charges of fraudulent conversion, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The Grand Jury at London Sessions yesterday threw out the bill against Israel Edward Defries, 27, licensed victualler, committed from Marlborough-street Police Court on a charge of stealing a wireless set.

The body of a man was found in a Brighton train which arrived at Victoria shortly before Monday midnight. It was later identified as that of Captain Stanley Woods, 47, a veterinary surgeon, of Second-avenue, Hove.

William Dobbs, 74, master boot repairer, a Labour member of the St. Pancras Borough Council, was *Acquitted* at Marylebone Police Court on Monday on a charge of assaulting a woman at his shop in Castle-road, Kentish Town.

Thomas Henry Iceland, 28, labourer, committed from Wimbledon on a charge of being found on enclosed premises when subject to the Prevention of Crimes Act, was found *Not Guilty* at the London Sessions yesterday, and was discharged.

The Conservative Central Office announces that Miss Norah Dundas Gourlie has been appointed woman agent for the Home Counties (North) Area, comprising the counties of Middlesex and Essex, in succession to Miss Mann, who has been transferred to the West Midlands Area.

Miss Amy Johnson will speak at the first of the Royal Empire Society's Christmas lectures for children at the Hotel Victoria on Monday, December 29, about her flight to Australia. The following afternoon Mr. Granville Squiers will speak on "Life in the African Bush."

At a meeting of the Barmouth Urban District Council held yesterday, the deputy clerk (Mr. R. Llewelyn Owen) reported that Mr. Lloyd George had consented to lay the foundation-stone of sea defence works at Barmouth on January 7. The scheme will cost £130,000, the Unemployment Grants Committee contributing 75 per cent.

Stanley Jones, of Banks-road, Kirkdale, Frederick Devonport, of Ciceley-street, Wavertree, and Mariah Lawson, of Scarisbrick-road, Liverpool, were injured when an explosion occurred at a shop in County-road, Walton, Liverpool, yesterday. Workmen were spreading solution on a floor to put down some rubber flooring, and it is believed the solution became ignited. Jones and Lawson were taken to hospital.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A reward of £50 is offered in respect of a stolen Persian lamb coat and two stolen silver fox skins. (p. 1)

The Keepers' Benefit Society records with thanks the receipt of a legacy of £200. (p. 1)

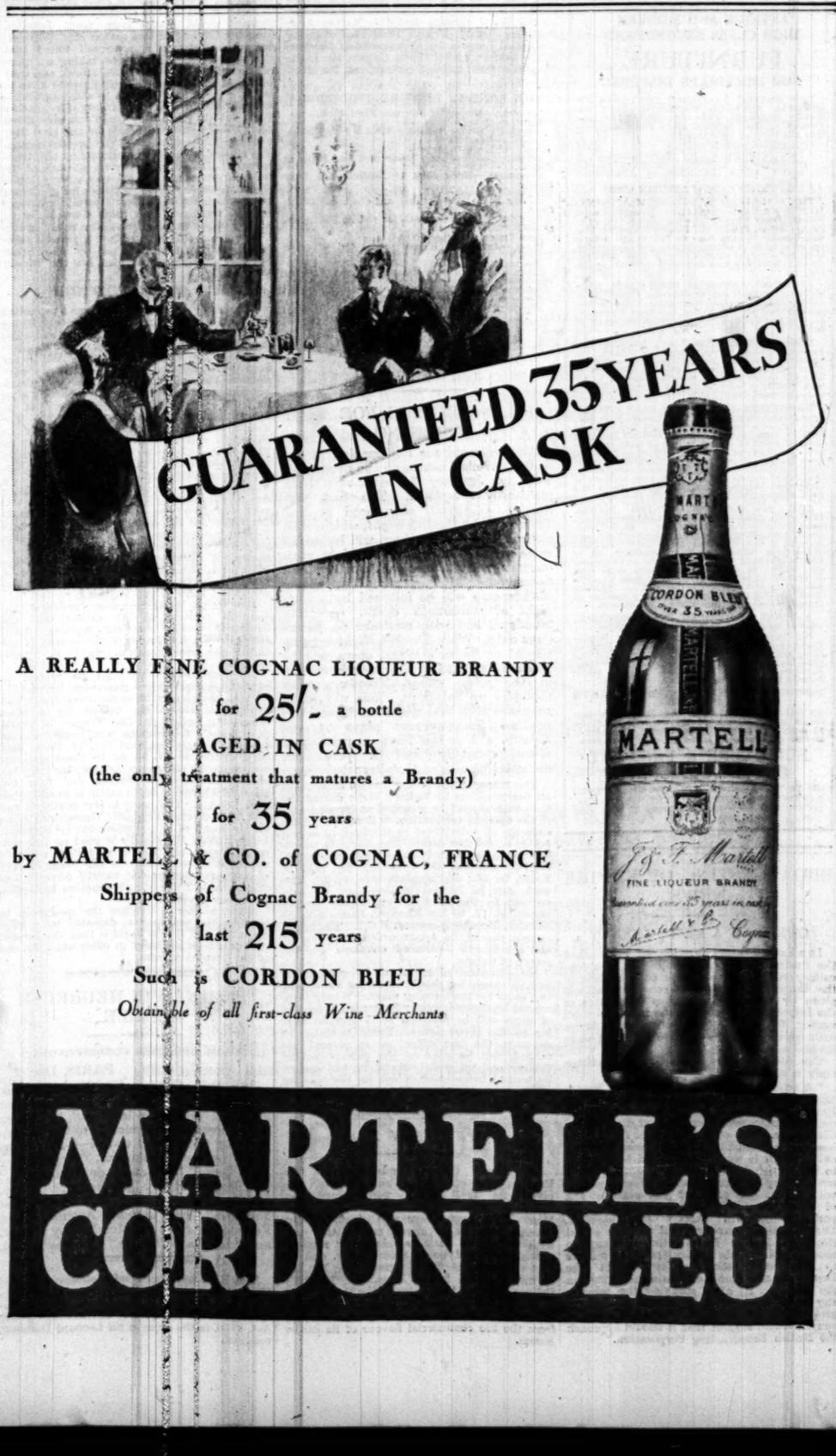
Frederick Hollyer would be glad to hear from clients whose portraits he has taken during the period 1880-1930, as he is now closing his studio. (p. 1)

An advertisement manager is required for a semi-literary weekly. (p. 1)

The High Commissioner for India invites applications for one appointment each in the Mechanical Engineering and the Transportation (Power) Departments of the Indian State Railways. (p. 3)

MACCLESFIELD DYERS ON STRIKE

The whole of the workers engaged in the dyeing industry of Macclesfield went on strike on Monday night for increased wages. For some months they have been agitating for an increase of 3s. 1d. per week, so as to bring the local rates up to the Yorkshire standard. Negotiations between the parties broke down on Friday but they are to be reopened, and there are earnest hopes of an early settlement of the dispute.



A REALLY FINE COGNAC LIQUEUR BRANDY

for 25/- a bottle

AGED IN CASK

(the only treatment that matures a Brandy)

for 35 years

by MARTELL & CO. of COGNAC, FRANCE

Shippers of Cognac Brandy for the last 215 years

Such is CORDON BLEU

Obtainable of all first-class Wine Merchants

MARTELL'S CORDON BLEU

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

SHOPPING WITHOUT FEARS

By CALLISTHENES

There are those who, when they go shopping, love the cut and thrust of bargaining. They like to think of every purchase as a battle of wits which they approach with zest and leave with exhilaration.

There are countries where these wary and pugnacious shoppers may satisfy their desire. There are markets where the buyer who does not haggle will certainly be worsted.

But this is not how London does its shopping. Nor is it the sort of thing that most Londoners would enjoy.

Ordinary London men and women do not like to think, when they enter a shop or a store, that unless they are suspicious and assertive they will be swindled. They like to do their shopping without fears. They like to believe that the price asked them is the price asked from every one else, that it is the fixed price, not a mere starting point for a discussion.

There are those who, indeed, would feel their pleasure in shopping was destroyed if they had to be suspicious of every statement made to them and had to spend hours of careful scrutiny and calculation when they got home to make sure they had got good value.

There was a note of universal human nature in a saying of Mr. Justice Eve the other day: "I could not go out for a day's enjoyment and put down what I had spent when I came back."

This desire to be free from all anxiety in shopping is specially strong during these busy December days.

Christmas shopping should be completely enjoyable. It is shopping which springs from generosity, not from necessity; it has in it more of romance than economics; it has its bright apotheosis in the glowing hours of Christmas morning. Moreover, there are at these times thousands of little folks in the Store spending their accumulated Saturday sixpences.

It is necessary then that there should be not a shadow of fear in any purchase.

It is at these times, we think, that our reputation for good value, clear and fixed prices, faultless quality, unfailing courtesy and the determination to make every transaction end in satisfaction, stands us in good stead.

Not the oldest nor the youngest, nor the most inexperienced, nor those who look upon bargaining with most aversion need fear for one moment that they will not in every transaction in this House get the best quality the world can give. Neither in the Store, nor when they get home and think things over, need they have a moment's anxiety.

The purpose of the existence of this Store is to give good value, and we do not wait to have it extracted from us; we give it eagerly and always.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN HIGH CLASS SECONDHAND
FURNITURE
FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL

THE ENTIRE VALUABLE CONTENTS OF SEVERAL NOTABLE MANSIONS, Town and Country Residences, Flats, &c., removed for convenience of Sale, including many important items from the following Collections:—
LANSDOWNE HOUSE.
THE PRINCESS PALEY (Paler Palace).
Sir FREDERICK CHARLES HOLIDAY (decd.).
MARY ANNA, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.).
THE THIRD EARL of DURHAM (decd.).

THE MAGNIFICENT BED-ROOM APPOINTMENTS comprise:—500 Complete Suites in English Walnut, Finely Figured Mahogany, Green, Green and Black Lacquer, Painted and Figured Satinwood, Fine Oak, ranging in price from £4 10s. to £250 Guineas per suite, many of which originally cost over double, including a special offer of 36 only Club Bed-room Suites in Solid Oak with Bedsteads complete, £4 10s. set.

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDSTEADS, Tallboy and shaped-front Chests, Sofas, Tables, Corner and other Washstands, Toilet Mirrors, and numerous Dressing Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes, &c. Several fitted Gent.'s Wardrobes offered at £4 each.

5,000 CARPETS AND RUGS, including Fine Persian, Turkish, Wilton, Axminster, Chinese, and Aubusson, including a large saloon stock now being offered at remarkable bargain prices. A quantity of Fine Pile Carpet at 2s. 9d. per yard, together with a large number of seamless squares in various designs and colourings from 21s. each.

750 SETTEES AND LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, some covered Morocco Leather, Tapestry, Rich Silk, Hide, &c., removed from a large West End Club and Hotel, a large quantity covered Plain Art Repp, all being of excellent quality and in all cases equal to new. Small lounge Easy Chairs offered at 21s. each, several in Real Hide £3 3s. each. Large Club Lounge Chairs £4 17s. 6d. to 12 Gns. Well-made softly sprung Chesterfield Settees 5 Gns., and a large quantity of Chesterfield Settees with Loose Pillow Backs and Seats, ranging from £7 15s. to 25 Gns.

THE MAGNIFICENT DINING ROOMS, LOUNGES, LIBRARIES AND HALLS comprise a wonderful collection of all periods. Early Tudor, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Adams, and Sheraton in Oak, Mahogany, and Walnut. Complete Dining-room Suites, comprising Sideboard, set of Chairs and Dining Table, being offered at 10 Guineas set; whilst the more elaborate range from 25 Guineas to 300 Guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over treble the price now asked to clear. Special attention is called to a quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs offered at 6s. 9d. each.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PIANOFORTES by eminent makers, ranging from 10 Gns. to 150 Gns.

Old English Chiming Grandfather and Bracket Clocks, important collection of Statuary, Pictures, Silver and Sheffield Plate, quantity of fine old Cut Glass, Bed and Table Linen, a large quantity of Office Furniture, including Iron Safes, Roll-top Desks, Pedestal Desks, Bookcases, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (T.) POST FREE.

ON SALE DAILY, 9 till 7. Any item may be purchased separately, can remain warehoused free for 12 months, or delivered to any part. Settlement of accounts can be arranged to suit customers' convenience.

FURNITURE & FINE ART DEPOSITORIES, LTD.
(By Royal Appointment to H.M. the King of Spain.)
PARK-STREET, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.1. Within 10 minutes of West End.
'Phone: North 3580. [Advt.

BROADCASTING OF EMPIRE NEWS

OFFER OF A NEWS AGENCY

In a Parliamentary question, Mr. Hurd asked the Postmaster-General whether he was consulting bodies representative of the Press of the Empire before further consideration was given by the Communications Committee of the Imperial Conference to the offer of a news agency to broadcast news bulletins thrice daily throughout the Empire by short-wave telephone wireless.

The Assistant Postmaster-General's written reply is as follows:—

"A scheme proposed by the British Broadcasting Corporation for the provision of an Empire broadcasting service was submitted to the Communications Committee of the Imperial Conference. One of the details of the scheme was the broadcasting of three news bulletins daily, which it was stated would be supplied to the British Broadcasting Corporation by a news agency on terms which had been arranged with them. A copy of the scheme and of the Communications Committee's report on it will shortly be published. The Committee recommended that, as a first step, the British Broadcasting Corporation should communicate particulars of the scheme to the broadcasting authorities in the Dominions, and should ascertain their views on the subject. If, after studying the scheme, any Press organisation wishes to discuss the proposed arrangements for the broadcasting of news, I would suggest that it should approach the British Broadcasting Corporation."

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

POSSIBILITIES OF WIDER FILMS

The possibility of obtaining stereoscopic effects by using a wider film and a larger screen has for some time been engaging the attention of many of the leading American producing companies, and as a few of the companies have now decided to adopt a wider film for some future productions, the position is being closely watched by British exhibitors. According to the Technical Committee of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, some exhibitors are inclined to regard the wide film as an attempt to stampede the film industry into another "money-extracting" change, but unquestionably, the committee states, the change is due in the main to two circumstances arising from the advent of the talking film. The first of these is the need for greater area of sound track, in order to improve the quality of reproduction; and the second is the desire to remedy the curtailment of the width of picture made necessary by the introduction of the sound track and to provide a picture of more artistic, pleasing, and spectacular proportions.

Wide screen projection may be divided into two types; the first of these is the magnifying of portions of the film in order to emphasize certain salient episodes, or "shots," in the picture. The first instance of this type of wide-screen projection came in 1926, when Paramount used the Magnascope in New York for the projection of scenes in *Old Ironsides*. The Magnascope was also used at the Plaza and other London theatres for the presentation of *Chang*, and later for *The Four Feathers* at the Carlton. The Magnascope is merely an optical arrangement of magnifying lenses used in conjunction with the standard projector and with an enlarged screen, the surround of which is unmasked synchronously with the magnifying of the projected picture, and remasked as the picture returns to normal dimensions. In America the effect of this magnifying of image is heightened by the use of a screen mounted on a track, so that it is pushed forward toward the proscenium as the enlarged image opens out. Other systems of a similar nature are the Fear, the Fox Grandeur, the R.K.O., and the Sono-Art.

In the opinion of the C.E.A. a standard width will have to be achieved before the wide film can be generally adopted. The Fox Film organization has, the C.E.A. states, achieved some notable successes with stock of 70mm., and there was a moment when it seemed pretty certain that that would be the dimension finally set as standard. But claims have been no less strongly advanced for 65mm. and even 60mm. base.

NEW LONDON CINEMAS

Two new London cinemas are to be opened this month—the Forum at Fulham, and the Trocadero at the Elephant and Castle. A special feature of the Forum, which will be opened on December 18, is the huge dome of the auditorium. Its span is 80ft., and it is lined with sound-resisting felt to prevent echo. The walls of the auditorium and the fire curtain have been painted by Mr. George Murray, A.R.A. The pictures represent Italian pastoral scenes and add considerably to the beauty of the theatre's interior flanked as they are by eight red Corinthian pillars. In addition to organ recitals and stage presentations, there will be a permanent orchestra of 24 performers, as Mr. Herbert Yapp, the owner, is convinced that music, played by a good orchestra, offers an audience welcome relief to "canned" music. The theatre, which has been designed by Mr. J. Stanley Beard, will seat 2,250 people, with standing-room for another 1,000. The Trocadero, of which the architect is Mr. George Coles, has been built for Messrs. H. and G. Kinemas, Limited, and will have seating and standing-room for 6,000 people. It will be opened with a gala performance on December 22.

A large number of British films have been produced lately, and two of the latest—*The Man from Chicago*, a British International film, and *Birds of Prey*, an Associated Radio picture—are to be seen this week respectively at the Regal Cinema and the Marble Arch Pavilion. Other British films now showing in Central London are *Compromising Daphne*, at the Empire, and *A Warm Corner*, Mr. Leslie Henson's first talking picture, at the New Gallery.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Mystery of Life* and *Night Birds*.
ASTORIA.—*Common Clay*.
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Round the World in Fifty Minutes*.
CAPITOL.—*Renegades*.
CARLTON.—*Animal Crackers*.
EMPIRE.—*Compromising Daphne* and *One Night at Susie's*.
KENSINGTON.—*Seven Keys to Baldpate* and *Light Fingers*.
LONDON PAVILION.—*Hell's Angels*.
MARBLE ARCH.—*Birds of Prey* and *Check and Double Check*.
NEW GALLERY.—*A Warm Corner* and *At the Bottom of the World*.
NEW VICTORIA.—*Renegades*.
PLAZA.—*Anybody's Woman* and *Accidents will Happen*.
POLYTECHNIC.—*Dawson*.
REGAL.—*The Man from Chicago* and *The Immortal Vagabond*.
RIALTO.—*A Lady Surrenders*.
STOLL.—*Man Trouble* and *Hell Harbour*.
TIVOLI.—*Whoopee*.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OPENING

Arrangements for the opening of the Sadler's Wells Theatre on the evening of Tuesday, January 6, have now been practically completed. The first production, as already announced in *The Times*, will be *Twelfth Night*, which, with the exception of Mondays, will be staged there every evening for a fortnight, with *matinée* performances on Thursdays and Saturdays. After a run of two weeks Shakespeare will be followed by a fortnight of continuous opera, excepting Mondays, and with *matinées* on Saturdays only. While *Twelfth Night* is being played at Sadler's Wells, opera will be produced at the Old Vic on each evening of the week except Tuesdays, with *matinées* on Saturday. This will mean that the Old Vic, while continuing to produce Shakespearian plays at one theatre, will at last have a permanent opera company and a permanent orchestra playing at the alternate house.

The management of the theatre desire that all performances at Sadler's Wells during the first week should be regarded as forming part of the opening celebration, as it will be impossible for all subscribers to the fund to attend on the actual first night. The charge of admittance will be as follows:—Stalls and circle, 5s. 9d.; pit-stalls and circle, 3s. 6d.; floor of house, 2s. 4d.; and amphitheatre, 1s. 3d. The seats can be booked preferentially by subscribers to the fund on application, before December 15, to the Manager, Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebury-avenue, E.C.1. The applications should be accompanied by payment and a stamped addressed envelope for the return of tickets.

No allotment of seats can be guaranteed, and no subscriber should apply for more than two seats for the opening night. Where seats cannot be allotted, money forwarded in respect of them will be returned or it may be used for another performance. From December 15 onwards the box office, as at present arranged, will be open to the general public. Gallery and pit seats (6d. to 1s. 3d.) cannot be booked beforehand except for the opening night, when all seats will be booked and the lowest charge, including tax, will be 1s. 3d.

"THE QUEEN BEE"

The Queen Bee, the adaptation of the French farce of André Paul Antoine, was given its first public performance last night at the Prince of Wales Theatre. Miss Iris Hoey plays the part of the woman who works havoc among the men with whom she deals, a character familiar enough in this type of French play, and all that can be made of it is presented by her. Mr. George Barraud is the lover, and Mr. Guy Pelham Boulton the doctor. Miss Renée Gadd ably portrays the girl who, in the last scene with Mr. Ballard Berkeley, redeems the play from the too commercial flavour of its earlier scenes.

ADVENT SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S

BRAHMS'S "REQUIEM"

The first of the special seasonal services of oratorio since the reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral was held last night. For many years now Brahms's *Requiem* has been chosen for the Advent service, and it was given by the Cathedral choir, with, it seemed, a few additional men's voices, and with orchestra under the direction of Dr. Stanley Marchant.

The service began with Martin's simple and therefore effective setting of Psalm cxxx. for choir and orchestra, and lessons from Isaiah and Revelation were interpolated between the third and fourth and the fifth and sixth movements of the *Requiem*. This plan, besides serving the devotional purpose, is of advantage to the music, for Brahms's *Requiem* is a symphonic meditation in seven movements, and the music is not continuous, while the meditation is to a certain extent repetitional.

The music was beautifully sung, and in the quieter movements, notably "How Lovely is Thy Dwelling-place," and "Ye now are sorrowful" (the soprano solo sung by a group of boys perfectly together), the comparatively small number of voices was felt as a gain, at any rate by listeners favourably placed. The clear articulation of every part is of much more importance than body of tone in an over-resonant building. The limitations of the small choir were felt where Brahms has scored richly for brass instruments, as in the chorus, "Death, where is thy sting?" but the vigour of the choral singing was never in doubt.

Perhaps the two most impressive moments in an altogether fine performance were the beginning of the third movement, "Lord, let me know mine end," where the building lent solemnity to the open harmonies sparsely scored, and a fine bass voice singing rhythmically, and the *finale*, which is impressive simply as one of the greatest codas of all music, summing up all that has preceded it. For this *finale* the congregation, a very large one, stood.

THE STAGE SOCIETY

WINDING-UP PROPOSAL DEFEATED

An extraordinary meeting of the Incorporated Stage Society, with which is amalgamated the Three Hundred Club, was held last night at the Duke of Argyle Hotel, Great Windmill-street, W., to discuss a recommendation of the Council of Management that the Society should be wound up at the end of the present season.

Mr. CLIFFORD BAX (chairman) presided, and among the company were:—

Mrs. Gwladys Wheeler (honorary secretary), Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. H. F. Rubinstein, Mr. Geoffrey Dearmer, Mrs. Rathoven, Mr. C. K. Munro, Mr. H. Barrett, Mr. W. S. Kennedy, Mr. Norman Wilkinson, and Mr. Graham Rawson.

The Stage Society was founded in 1899, and has produced 150 plays, the authors of which have included:—G. Bernard Shaw, H. Granville Barker, Arnold Bennett, Harold Chapin, Joseph Conrad, Ashley Dukes, Lady Gregory, St. John Hankin, Thomas Hardy, Henry James, George Moore, Gilbert Murray, Swinburne, J. M. Synge, W. B. Yeats, and many representatives of the Continental drama. It first produced R. C. Sherriff's War-time play, *Journey's End*.

The CHAIRMAN said that about two weeks ago the Council of Management unanimously passed a resolution recommending that the society should be wound up at the end of the present season. That was an exceedingly serious step to take, for if the society were wound up it would leave a great gap, and the last stronghold of the entirely uncommercial theatre would have gone from London. Towards the end of last season Mrs. Wheeler, the hon secretary, and himself found that the work of the society was taking up more of their time than they could afford, and they informed the council that they would have to retire. They were pressed to stay on, and it was agreed to run the society for another year, but they felt they could not give much more time to the work, and in any case they would retire at the end of the present season. The council were not recommending the dissolution of the society solely on account of the financial situation. There was a very intensive competition among societies for producing plays which would not immediately be acceptable to managers, and there were 10 or 12 such societies in existence. The Arts Theatre Club produced about 40 plays a year, as compared with four produced by the Stage Society. Taxation had also hit the society very hard.

FINANCIAL POSITION

In its early days the society was a crusading body, but he did not think there was anything to attack now—(laughter)—and he was quite sure that there was no body of crusading playwrights. He did not feel that the Stage Society had fulfilled its functions. He thought there was room for a non-commercial theatre, but sentiment would not run it. Shortly after he took over the chairmanship the bank refused to finance the society any longer. The society raised a guarantee fund among its members, and a gentleman outside put up £100. The guarantee amounted to nearly £1,000, but he thought that when he and Mrs. Wheeler retired that guarantee would be withdrawn and the society would have to be run on its income. Such a possibility was very slight, and the council thought it would be better for the society to die in the high Roman fashion than accumulate another debt and go into bankruptcy. They hoped at the end of the year to bring down the debt to £150, and he thought that amount would be paid by the guarantors, and the members would not have to pay anything.

Mr. HOYE, hon. treasurer, reviewed the financial position of the society, and the CHAIRMAN moved that the meeting should authorize the dissolution of the society at the end of the present season. Mr. C. K. MUNRO seconded.

Mr. BERNARD SHAW said he wished to explain his position as a guarantor. He said:—"I am speaking with some irritation, which has been caused me to-day by a most infuriating article in *The Times*. It would have been a tremendous compliment and an enormous encouragement if *The Times* had only written it 30, 20, or 10 years ago, but you wait for 30 years and see us through several almost fatal illnesses, and then you come in when our death rattle is sounding all over London. You come to our deathbed and say, 'You are not ill at all.' (Laughter.) I can hardly speak of it in Parliamentary language. I don't think the society is good enough now to guarantee, and that is why I am going to withdraw mine. I owe to the Stage Society almost as much as the society owes to me. (Laughter.) The society's function had gone, Mr. Shaw declared.

After further discussion the resolution to wind-up the society was defeated by a large majority, and it was decided that the present council should continue in office until the end of the present season.

FEMINA VIE HEUREUSE PRIZE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 2

The Prix Femina Vie Heureuse has been awarded to M. Marc Chadourne for his novel "Cécile de la Folie." Six books were chosen for submission to the British jury for the British award—"Pays sans Eua," by André Sikorska, "Regain," by Jean Giono, "Antaräm de Trebizonde," by Paule Henry Bordeaux, "Mme. Maillard" and "La Fin de Mme. Maillard," by Claude Aveline, "La Femme du Bout du Monde," by Perjac, and "La Place Deserte," by Yves Pascal.

The King has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel William David Allan, lately Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, to be one of the inspectors under the County and Borough Police Act, 1856, in the room of Sir Leonard Dunning, resigned.

ART EXHIBITIONS

EAST LONDON GROUP

With its second exhibition of paintings at the Lefèvre Galleries, 1A, King-street, St. James's, the East London group of artists has passed the stage of circumstantial interest, and can be taken on its merits as a local school of native art. It is still new enough, however, to make a few words of history convenient. The group began as an informal art club, meeting in a room near Bow-road, under the direction of Mr. John Cooper, who was teaching at the local art school. Other artists joined, Mr. Sickert was interested, and presently the group was organized in its present form, with Mr. Cooper as president.

What strikes one at once in looking at the present exhibition is the way the East London artists take their surroundings for granted as providing adequate artistic material. The dangers of idealization and—what is almost worse—conscious defamation, in the effort to be local, are both avoided. At the same time the exhibition is full of interesting discoveries of effects that are almost peculiar to East London. "Stratford Signals," by Mr. W. J. Steggles, and "St. Pancras Signals," by Mr. Elwin Hawthorne, are two good examples. Mr. Hawthorne, indeed, appears to be the most original artist of the group, and he is producing pictures of East London which are the English equivalents—though more matter of fact—of what Utrillo is doing for Paris. His "St. Mark's Church, Victoria Park," telling as a grey silhouette beyond open ground, with railings to complete the composition and give distance, is an admirable picture, and so is "Mile End Road," in which the tonal values of signs and posts against the light are used with great skill and judgment. Mr. Hawthorne's work has a slight awkwardness which is the best of signs for the future.

Mr. Henry Silk composes more easily and paints more fluently. His "The Wireless Set," an interior, and "The Tyre Dump," a study of backyards, are good illustrations of his remarkable skill in filling a canvas, and they have great charm of subdued colour. Mr. H. Steggles is hard and clear in his impressions, as witness "The Bridge" and "Landscape," but he puts things in the right place for pictorial purposes and realizes perfectly the quality of London light. Mr. John Cooper appears to be concentrating for the moment on places of amusement, with equal interest in human character and general effect, contrasting two types in "Bad Times, Blackpool," and producing something nearly monumental in "The Great Ventriloquist," with his familiar.

One of the pleasures of this exhibition is that the work of women in it looks feminine. Miss Brynhild Parker has clearly a special talent for painting children, unsentimentally, but with sympathy, and in "The Garden Seat" she has produced a lovely if rather precarious thing. Her more elaborate "Leicester Square" is graceful in arrangement without losing character. Miss Grace Oscroft, too, has several pictures, such as "Back Yard" and "The Iron Foundry," in which the quality of mercy appears at no expense to truth. Mr. Murroe Fitzgerald appears to have two manners, and the one that results in what may be called "parlour pictures," such as "Woman with Necklace" and "The Crippled Woman," is preferable. "Prison Gate," by Mr. A. Turpin, "Giraffes at the Zoo," by Mr. William Coldstream, and "Narcissi," by Mr. A. Hattimore, are other pictures to note in an exhibition which suggests one of the healthiest artistic movements of our time.

BEN URI GALLERY

Though it only represents a beginning the opening of the Ben Uri Jewish Art Gallery at 63, Mansell-street, E.1, is a first step towards filling an obvious need. Whatever its quality, the Jewish contribution to contemporary art is too definite and extensive to be overlooked. It is also an interesting phenomenon in itself, because—though there had been Jewish artists in the past—it was only about the beginning of the present century that the race distinguished in literature, music, and the drama began to make its mark in the plastic and graphic arts. Some of the reasons for this, though not all of them, are discussed by Mr. Leo Kenig in his extremely interesting essay on "Jews and Plastic Art" in the catalogue of the present exhibition.

Making every allowance for the fact that Jewish artists differ in nationality and reflect the styles of their adopted countries, as they may be English, French, or Polish, there does not seem to be any doubt that they show certain common characteristics in art, certain predilections in form, colour, and surface. So much so that a Jewish strain has often been diagnosed in the work of artists not confessedly of the race. Not only that, but some of the general characteristics of what we call specifically "modern" art appear to be due to Jewish influence, and it is at least plausible to suggest that, in addition to the reasons given by Mr. Kenig, the particular turn taken by art at the beginning of the present century—that is to say, the change from representation to organization as a primary aim—was in itself an encouragement to Jewish talent. All through history the Jews have been organizers rather than doers and makers. The possibility is worth bearing in mind, because, though works of art must be judged on their merits, irrespective of origin, peculiarities which are due to race deserve a more sympathetic consideration than those which are "put in to make it more difficult," so to speak.

The present exhibition, held in a small room at the Jewish Shelter for Emigrants, cannot be called more than a "scratch" affair. Mr. Epstein and Professor Henry Glicenstein are represented by sculpture, and there are paintings by Mr. David Bomberg, Mr. Jacob Kramer, Mr. Hyam Myer, Mr. Leopold Pilichowski, Mr. Alfred Wolmark, and other well-known Jewish artists in London. But some important figures are missing—Mr. Mark Gertler, Mr. Bernard Meninsky, and Miss Clara Klinghoffer being the most obvious names to occur. To a certain extent the exhibition is retrospective—to include an etching by Israels and drawings by Simeon Solomon, which last might very well have been spared to make room for more contemporary work. The Ben Uri Jewish Art and Literary Society, we learn, has been in existence for 15 years, but this is the first time it has had a permanent exhibition gallery. It should be noted that, for the present, the exhibition is open only on Sunday and Wednesday evenings from 8 o'clock.

ROYAL HOMES

The best tribute to the drawings of "Royal Homes near London," by Major Benton Fletcher, exhibited in aid of Westminster Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem to-day and to-morrow at 35, Grosvenor-square—by permission of Susan Duchess of Somerset—is to say that they set one thinking about ways and means of getting to the places represented: Hampton Court, Richmond Palace, and Hatfield House we know, but who has been to Nonsuch, Jericho, Havering-on-the-Bower, and Theobalds? All the places are within the boundaries of the Home Counties, and none has been admitted to which some historical allusion may not be found. But apart from that most of the buildings, or parts of buildings, are interesting in themselves from an architectural point of view. Altogether the exhibition suggests a most attractive programme of short excursions with a definite object. Major Benton Fletcher has a very good style for his purpose, broad, firm, and clear, and he never makes the mistake of losing the subject in atmospheric accidents—as artists in the picturesque are apt to do. Views of Jerusalem by the artist are included in the exhibition.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 19

GUILD OF AID FOR GENTLEFOLK

Mr. VERNON CROTTHER-BENYON presided yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Guild of Aid for Gentlefolk, held at 53, Prince's-gate, South Kensington, by permission of Mrs. Frances Abel Smith. Reporting on the work of the guild during the past year, Lady MERIELEIGH (chairman of the committee) referred to the great loss in the death of Dr. Mary Scharlieb, who had been a very great friend of the guild. Its work was varied, and did not merely consist of helping old ladies who had fallen on evil times or were ill. Latterly the guild had been doing something a little different by assisting a young student; she thought it good policy to assist the young, as they would probably remember the guild when they were in a position to look after themselves. At the present moment the guild was very anxious to get a little boy of seven into Christ's Hospital. She appealed for more subscribers, and would welcome any offers of help in the way of whist drives or entertainments. Among those present were:—Dr. H. B. Bellis, Miss Hammersley, Mr. Alfred Noyes, Mrs. Crawshay, Mrs. Ling Marsh, Ella Lady Simeon, Lady Owen, Miss Yellowlay, Mrs. Rigby, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Newman, Miss Otway, Mrs. R. F. Thorp, Mrs. Hume, Lady Winnington Ingram, Lady Wolseley, Lady Struthers, and Mrs. John Lyster.

CONCERTS, &c.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-DAY, at 3.
KOROVSKY.
BLUTHNER PIANO. Tickets, 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.), 3s. The MICHELL DIRECTION, 39, Offord-terrace, W.2.

QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
ALL SEATS SOLD.

QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8.
GROSSE FUGE FOR STRINGS ... Beethoven
PIANO CONCERTO No. 3, C MINOR ... Beethoven
PELLEAS AND MELISANDE ... Schonberg
First Performance in England.)
SCHAMOND.
THE B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
(Leader—ARTHUR CATTERALL.)
CONDUCTOR:
HERMANN SCHERCHEN.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 4s., 3s., 2s., at usual Agents, Chappell's Box-office, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
SUNDAY NEXT, DEC. 7, at 3.
LIONEL POWELL announces
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
YEHUDI MENUHIN.
At the Piano: HUBERT GIESEN.
STEINWAY PIANO.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
21s., 15s., 12s., 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 9d., 4s. 9d., 3s. 6d.; from Box-office, Royal Albert Hall; CHAPPELL'S BOX-OFFICE, 50, New Bond-street; Queen's Hall Box-office (no booking fee); usual Agents and Libraries.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
SUN. EVG. NEXT, DEC. 7, at 8.30.
CLIFFORD WHITLEY and LIONEL POWELL present
MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN PERSON.
21s., 15s., 12s., 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 5s., 9d., 4s. 9d., 3s. 6d., from Box-office, Royal Albert Hall, Usual Agents and Libraries, and CHAPPELL'S BOX-OFFICE, 50, New Bond-street, W. 1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 8, at 8.15.
LIONEL POWELL presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Brandenburg Concerto ... Bach
Overture, "Don Giovanni" ... Mozart
Ave Verum (Motette Eccl. for Chorus and Orchestra ... Mozart
Magnificat ... Bach
Piano Concerto in F minor ... Bach
Symphony No. 29 ... Mozart
STRONSKY.
The BACH CHOIR.
Conductor—ADRIAN BOULT.
STEINWAY PIANO.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
Tickets, 17s., 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 4s. 9d., at the Box-office, Queen's Hall; CHAPPELL'S BOX-OFFICE, 50, New Bond-st., W.1 (no booking fee), and usual Agents.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
YORK-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, N.W.1.
Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830.
Patrons
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).
President
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Principal:
JOHN B. McEWEN, M.A., D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M.
LENT TERM
BEGINS THURSDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1931.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
QUEEN'S HALL
(Sole Lessees: Chappell and Co., Ltd.),
FRIDAY NEXT, 5th DECEMBER, at 3 p.m.
Conductor: SIR HENRY J. WOOD.
The Programme will include:
TWO WATER-COLOURS for ORCHESTRA (MSS.)—IVOR WILLSWORTH (student).
SUITE in B MINOR, SOLO FLUTE and STRINGS—BACH.
SINFONIA CONCERTANTE—WILLIAM WALTON.
&c., &c.

DUKE'S REHEARSAL THEATRE.
THE STUDENTS' DRAMATIC CLASS
(Under the direction of A. Action-Bond, Hon. R.A.M.)
will give performances of
"QUALITY STREET"
(a Comedy in four acts), by J. M. Barrie,
on December 12th and 13th, at 8 p.m.
PROSPECTUSES, SYLLABUSES,
Calendar, Entry Forms, and further information from
A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. Session commences 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.30. "MYSTERY OF LIFE," &c. The Progress of the World. Also "NIGHT BIRDS."

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5328. Continuous 1-11. Constance Bennett & Lew Ayres in "COMMON CLAY," showing daily at 1.50, 4.25, 6.55, and 9.30. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, Mickey's Luck, &c.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. WARNER BAXTER & Myrna Loy in "RENEGADES." Daily at 1.5, 3.45, 6.25, and 9.5. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—D. McCALL MARX BROS. of "Cocoanuts" Fame in "ANIMAL CRACKERS," Craziest Show in Town! with Lillian Roth, All-Talking, Sing, Dance Revue. 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. Suns., 6 o'c., 8.45. "A Cracker-jack."—Sketch. Prices from 2/6. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. That delightful farce "COMPROMISING DAPHNE," with JEAN COLIN and Charles Hickman, and Gripping Underworld drama, "ONE NIGHT AT SUSIE'S," with BILLIE DOVE and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Junior. From 11.30 to 1.0. Every seat (except Loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All-Talking: RICHARD DIX in "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE." Dorothy Revier in "Light Fingers."

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily, 2.30, 5.30, Sun., 4, 6.30. "HELL'S ANGELS," Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Con., 2-11. Robert Louise and Warwick Ward in "Birds of Prey," 3.28, 6.28, 9.28. Also Amos 'N Andy in "Check and Double Check," 2.35, 8. Gaumont Sound News, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER"; 3.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. Victoria 2544. Continuous, 12-11. 2,000 seats at 1s. between 12-1. Warner Baxter in "RENEGADES," Daily at 12.47, 3.51, 6.38, 9.25. High-Speed Variety Show and World's Latest News. Next Monday: DE GROOT, the famous Violinist.

PLAZA. Last 2 Days! Ruth CHATTERTON, Clive BROOK in "Anybody's Woman." Love Drama of the Year! All Talking. Smith and Dale in "Accidents Will Happen." An Unusual Stage Show. "The Roof Garden." Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201. Fri. Next: "The Spoilers." Gary Cooper, Betty Compson, Harry Green, Rex Beach's Dynamic Outdoor Epic!

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1741. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON Presents with Sound and Dialogue "ADAMAS." A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch. "THE MAN FROM CHICAGO," daily at 2.40, 6.0, and 9.20. Also "THE IMMORTAL VAGABOND," at 1.5, 4.25 and 7.45. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Picc.-circ. (Reg. 2588.) Daily, Conrad Nagel, Basil Rathbone in "A LADY SURRENDERS." "It's a great picture." Showing 12, 2.20, 4.50, 7.15, 9.40.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. 'Phone: Holborn 3703. MILTON SILLS & Dorothy Mackaill in "Man Trouble"; LUPE VELEZ and Jean Hersholt in "Hell Harbour."

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 50 MINUTES." See and Hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE." the Screaming Comedy of the Wild West; daily at 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, and 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy, Cartoon, &c., &c.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. (Speedwell 2800.)
EVENINGS, at 8. Mats., Thurs. Sat., 2.30.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT ... TOSCA ... Mat., Thurs. LA BOHEME
Thurs. (evening) ... ... DIE FLEDERMAUS
Friday ... ... RIGOLETTO
Mat., Saturday ... ... MADAME BUTTERFLY
Sat. (evening) ... ... DIE FLEDERMAUS
Mon. Next (2 weeks), STREATHAM HILL THEATRE.
Evgs., at 8 (Dec. 12, at 7. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
NEXT WEEK
Monday ... ... DIE FLEDERMAUS
Tuesday ... ... TOSCA

Imperial and Foreign News

THE FAMINE IN KANSU

II.—WORK OF RELIEF

(By the Rev. G. Findlay Andrew)

External appearances in Kansu Province have much improved on those of last year, largely because, in this particular region, deaths from starvation, pestilence, and sword had claimed such large numbers of the population that the very demand for food had greatly lessened. A partly successful harvest had augmented the food supply, but in most districts the supply was exhausted.

Our task was to support as large a population as our funds would permit through the summer months until the autumn harvest was realized and to do everything within our power to assure a harvest for those areas. By this time a large proportion of the population was adrift, wandering aimlessly over the countryside, many of them very often preying with violence upon their fellows. Villages were absolutely deserted, and every bit of wood missing from the buildings. Cities had

been made desolate. In the slightly better-off districts village populations had decreased 40, and even 60, per cent. Whole families had ceased to exist. One remembers roads littered with dead and large open graves piled with the bodies of the unknown. Pictures of all this would be too terrible to exhibit.

It is not my intention to stir emotions, but in order to outline the background of our effort in Kansu I will write down two stories. The first is about a boy who rejoiced in the name of "Mao-Er," or Cat. He came to one of our mission stations in seemingly the last stage of exhaustion. While inquiry was being made into his story, he was given 50 cents to buy a pound of bread. Later investigation revealed that Mao-Er had used that 50 cents to hire two men to carry the body of his mother, who had died from starvation the previous night, outside the city and there bury it in a shallow grave.

The second story deals with another little boy who lived with his parents in the west of the Province. Starvation had claimed the mother last year. Father and son became wanderers, living on anything they could find. This spring they returned to the site of their home—and if you have ever heard it said that "home" has no meaning for a Chinese, disbelieve it. They found the place desolate and destroyed. Before they had time to depart the place was visited by brigands, who, with the lust of plunder strong upon them, killed the father and raked through the débris of the destroyed home. The father fell across the doorway. The boy crawled into the hole of the "kang," or brick divan, the hole through which fuel is put in winter to heat the "kang," and there he remained hidden so long that when he eventually crawled out into the sunshine he was half-blinded. Through a peculiar set of circumstances he wandered into one of our relief camps.

THE CHOICE

We had to avoid all indiscriminate giving of occasional meals or money to people who then had to be abandoned and left to starve. With limited funds and practically unlimited need a choice of people who had to be kept alive and an abandonment of others to death became a painful necessity. That to me was the hardest task of all. To make it easier we decided upon a labour relief scheme, which required people to work for the relief they received.

At first glance this might seem a strange method, to require that human beings reduced to abject destitution and weakness should be forced to work for the food they received. It goes without saying that the question of the work accomplished was always secondary to the main purpose—that of getting food to the deservingly needy. It also had the advantages of keeping away to a large extent those who could fend for themselves, yet could cadge; of teaching the people to help themselves; of keeping them mentally and physically employed; and of producing some effort of public utility. For our sphere of operations we selected districts where famine was primarily the result of drought, where there was a reasonable absence of banditry, where it was possible to transport grain and there were reasonable prospects of realizing a harvest. We eventually found ourselves operating in 14 districts of Kansu.

We managed to buy large stocks of grain from territory bordering on the Tibetan country, in the higher reaches of the Yellow River. These stocks were floated down the river on skin rafts, and from there carried to the relief centres. We reconditioned over 400 miles of road, built bridges and dykes, filled in war-time trenches, and thus reclaimed large tracts of good farmland. We excavated springs in the mountains. Among our labourers we had Chinese, Moslems, and Tibetans, our total daily roll during the last six weeks of operations running to 20,000 labourers. Apart from labour, we had free relief depôts in three main centres, where 10,000 needy people received daily food rations. These efforts represented indirect aid to 100,000 people a day. When prospects of a harvest materialized we changed the form of relief from grain to money, to assist resettling, and distributed a large amount of cloth. A good deal of free seed grain distribution was undertaken, and here and there farming implements were supplied.

GETTING THE MONEY

Many people have been interested to learn how funds were got from Tientsin to Kansu. It is one thing to have half a million dollars lying in the bank at Tientsin and another to get it inland without any of the usual banking facilities. Fortunately we could sell our cheques directly to merchants at a premium resulting in a clear gain to us of some $17,000. This surplus covered all overhead expenses, so that all the money given went on to the backs or into the stomachs of famine victims in Kansu. Large sums in actual silver were moved through robber-infested areas without loss, one pack mule carrying $3,000 a journey.

Whenever we came into touch with brigand forces we received immunity from molestation. When the city of Tainchow fell to anti-Government forces it was looted clean and many thousands were killed. At that time we had a sum of $5,300 in the city, which seemed irrecoverably lost, but a personal letter to the leader of the horde reminding him of a former friendship with his father caused him personally to see that the money was refunded. One would like to describe the help of many fellow workers and the devotion of many Chinese helpers, in positions where clashes between rival armies took place within sight of our offices.

As the autumn harvest prospects became promising, we fixed August 31 as the date for closing the relief centres. On September 8 we left Lanchow on our return journey, selling our motor truck to the local Government. For the journey back down the Yellow River 240 inflated goat skins were lashed to a light wooden framework, and this constituted a craft of remarkable buoyancy. For 100 miles below Lanchow the river runs through gorges over a whole series of rapids, the shooting of which, with the water running high, was an exciting business, as we were escorted by other rafts carrying mostly women and children who were taking advantage of the opportunity of our company. From Lanchow we went 1,200 miles in 14 days, leaving the river at Paotowchen. This time we were remarkably lucky in that we heard only one shot fired during the whole fortnight.

(The first article appeared in "The Times" of yesterday.)

THE RUMANIAN ROYAL FAMILY

PRINCESS HELEN'S FUTURE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, Dec. 1

It is reported in to-day's *Lupta* that Princess Helen is soon going to Hesse and will stay abroad for three months. She is to be accompanied by the Crown Prince Michael, who will, however, be absent for a shorter period. On her return here she will remain in this country for two months, and then leave again for five months. Apparently she is in future to reside abroad part of the time.

This announcement is of interest in connexion with a statement made to the Press on Saturday by M. Argetoianu, who hinted that King Carol did not intend to proceed with the annulment of his divorce. This statement has not been officially confirmed.

EMPIRE PREFERENCE

CANADIAN COMMENT ON MR. BENNETT'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 2

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Leader of the Opposition, in a statement to the Press on Mr. Bennett's reply to Mr. Thomas's suggestion that the Canadian preference proposal at the Imperial Conference was "humbug," said:—

I am leaving Mr. Bennett to do all the talking at present. I am anxious he should have just as much leeway as possible.

Mr. W. H. Price, Attorney-General of Ontario, speaking to-day at the annual meeting of the Ontario Conservative Association, strongly endorsed Mr. Bennett's statement, which, he said, had thrilled the whole people of Canada, whether they agreed with its terms or not.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, Dec. 2

Commenting on Mr. Bennett's statement, the *Manitoba Free Press* says that the merit of blunt speech is that it applies both ways.

Mr. Bennett is to be congratulated on his frank discussion of realities, and Mr. Thomas's retort of "humbug" keeps the discussion on the same level of frankness. But Mr. Bennett's irritation, the newspaper says, shows how touchy a blunt man is when he meets another blunt man. If it were to be argued that Mr. Thomas was speaking only for the Government and not for the British people, it would be equally accurate to say that Mr. Bennett did not represent the unanimous opinion of Canada.

S. AFRICA AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 2

General Hertzog arrived here to-day from the Cape and addressed a Nationalist women's meeting.

Referring to the Imperial Conference, he said that apart from preferential tariffs there was not a single thing they had asked for which they did not get. Not only did they get everything they laid claim to, but everything was readily granted to them. He added that now that South Africa had reached manhood's estate it must go forward more boldly and confidently.

General Hertzog will address the Nationalist Party Congress to-morrow.

THE OUSTRIC CASE

FRENCH SENATE DEBATE TO-MORROW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 2

The details of the Oustric case continue to agitate the groups in the Chamber, especially those of the Left, the members of which are inclined to regard the fall of M. Tardieu's majority to 14 as a moral defeat. The position of the Government still depends very largely upon the result of the division in the Senate on M. Héry's interpellation, which will be debated on Thursday. M. Tardieu has decided to reply as soon as the circumstances of the debate permit. The Senators belonging to the Radical Left will decide their attitude to-morrow, but it is said that the support for a concerted attack on M. Tardieu's Government is weakening.

MRS. KEITH MILLER'S ESCAPE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2

Mrs. Keith Miller who after being given up for lost arrived at Nassau, Bahamas, in a fishing-boat yesterday, announced her intention to-day to retrieve her machine, the Bullet, from the place near Kemps Bay, in Andros Island, where it was forced down on Friday, and continue her flight to Miami. The storm, which blew her more than 100 miles out of her direct course from Havana to Miami, was so violent as to hold up shipping and interrupt wireless communication. Her compass went wrong so that she did not know whether she was heading into the Gulf of Mexico or out over the Atlantic.

The aviation authorities at Miami are much puzzled about the course taken by Mrs. Keith Miller's machine as the wind was from the east when she left Havana on Friday. They say that they would have expected her to have been blown into the Gulf of Mexico instead of towards the Bahamas.

Tomalevski, one of the opponents of the Macedonian Revolutionary leader, Ivan Mihailoff, was shot dead in Sofia yesterday as he was leaving his house. His two assailants were captured after a running revolver fight with the police.

NEW SOUTH WALES CRISIS

GOVERNOR AND PREMIER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Dec. 2.

Mr. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, unexpectedly moved the adjournment of Parliament a few minutes after it had assembled this morning. He refused to disclose any reason, saying he felt it would not be appropriate to do so, and doubted whether it would be constitutional. It was a matter of high public importance, and a desire to carry out the policy for which his Government was returned, that caused him to move the adjournment.

The motion was carried on a party division amid Opposition protests.

This dramatic move followed immediately upon Mr. Lang's return from a visit to Sir Philip Game, the Governor, and, although no official statement is forthcoming, it is learned that the Premier asked for 40 new appointments to the Legislative Council—the Upper House—which the Governor refused, either on account of the number's being excessive even for the purpose of carrying Government measures through the Upper House or because the Council had not been tested on its willingness to pass measures in accordance with the Government's mandate from the country.

Political circles are all agog, wondering whether Mr. Lang will seek immediately to force the Governor's hand by tendering the Cabinet's resignation, in which case the Opposition could not carry on the Government and a dissolution would be the alternative. Another course for Mr. Lang would be to send to the Council a Bill for that Chamber's annihilation, and, if it were rejected, to demand the appointment of new members in conformity with the mandate which he clearly received at the election, the abolition of the Legislative Council having been an unequivocal part of his election policy.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

MINISTERS AND CREDIT EXTENSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 2

Although the possibility of the Commonwealth Bank accepting the proposals for release of credits is remote, the Board is paying the compliment to the sponsors of giving the proposals full consideration. When the conference between the Ministry and the Board was due to resume to-day Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, intimated that the Board was engaged on an exhaustive examination of the plan propounded in Mr. Gibbons's resolution which was passed by the Labour caucus on October 31.

Moderate members of the Cabinet, while recognizing that the caucus plan could not be carried out without currency inflation, submitted it to the Board as an expression of fear that, according to present indications, the traditional banking policy would not be adequate to the unemployment problem. It was urged that credits should be made available for financing the wheat harvest and other primary industries where profitable returns were assured. Secondary industries and businesses could similarly be helped by overdrafts. It was not proposed to capitalize new undertakings, but to relieve existing industries of financial embarrassment. Mr. Anstey and the other inflationists did not conceal their real hopes, but endeavoured to impress the Board with the plea that protection from the evils of unwarranted inflation would be ensured if Mr. Wickens's plan for control were followed.

The Board has maintained silence, possibly in the fear that comment on the proposals might aggravate the extremist Ministers and so prejudice the success of the Conversion Loan. The extremists, however, are hopeful that the Board, while unwilling to finance loan works to the extent of £20,000,000, will create credits for industry and wheat.

Ministers left for Canberra to-night. The Labour caucus will meet to-morrow before Parliament assembles.

ARTILLERY PROMOTION IN SPAIN

REVERSION TO OLD RULE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Dec. 2

A Royal Decree published in to-day's *Gazette* re-establishes the law of June 29, 1918, governing promotion in the Artillery, which allowed members of that Corps to refuse promotion by merit. The Artillery officers have thus won the long struggle, during which their Corps was twice disbanded by the late Dictator.

In a preamble to to-day's Decree, in signing which the King has apparently shown as little prejudice as when he signed the dissolution of the Corps, General Berenguer, as Minister for War, declares that his personal opinion is not favourable to seniority as the sole criterion for promotion; but that he feels obliged to acknowledge that laws can only be modified by the Cortes, and that until this can be done the Artillery officers, who have clung for 40 years to the tradition of promotion by seniority, have the right to exercise the choice between promotion or a Medal of Merit, which the law of 1918 gives them.

SEIZED DRUGS BURNT AT SHANGHAI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 2

The drugs recently seized in Italian ships, together with quantities of opium, the accumulations of previous seizures, were taken across the Whangpoo to Pootung on Saturday, and set on fire. The furnaces of the Customs were heavily guarded as a precaution against possible action by the lawless gang interested in the traffic, to whom these seizures are a heavy loss.

Over 1,200lb. of heroin and morphia, mixed with over a ton of shellac varnish, ceresine and other material, blazed furiously, while the burning of 1,500lb. of opium gave out dense clouds of smoke which filled the whole neighbourhood with its odour. After the burning the ashes were collected.

THE SEINE FLOOD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 2

After a rise of 5in. during the night, the level of the Seine has remained steady since this morning and is now beginning to show signs of falling.

Owing to the danger of flooding, another station, the Gare d'Alma, has been closed, while the rails between the now deserted Gare des Invalides and the Champs de Mars, which has temporarily become the terminus, have been removed and a large sandbag barricade erected.

The additional rise during the night, which was confined to Paris and its immediate environs, caused some extension of the flooded area, and roads in the neighbourhood of Longchamp racecourse were under water to-day for the first time.

THE SEPARATION OF BURMA

INTEREST IN DELHI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2

Great interest is being taken here in the Round-Table Conference proceedings in relation to Burma, particularly in view of the apparent inclination of the Conference to take critical decisions on the future Constitution of Burma, without there being a preliminary inquiry in Burma.

The recommendations of the Statutory Commission and the Government of India in this regard are before the Conference, but it is recalled that Sir Charles Innis, when addressing the Burma Legislature as Governor of the Province on August 8, declared that all interests in Burma should have an opportunity of being heard on the problem before a settlement; and, further, that on August 11 the Provincial Legislature passed a resolution asking for a preparatory inquiry in Burma by a Royal Commission, the proposal being opposed by only two speakers.

The Viceroy, Lady Irwin and party left Delhi to-day on a tour which will last several weeks and in the course of which they will visit Assam and spend Christmas in Calcutta. They will not return to Delhi till January 16. During the Viceroy's absence references from London concerning the Round-Table Conference will continue to come to the Reforms Commissioner in Delhi, and he will be telegraphically in touch with Lord Irwin.

BURMESE GRATITUDE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, Dec. 2

Replying to a telegram from Sir Charles Innes, Governor of Burma, who is now in London, stating that the full Committee of the Round-Table Conference had accepted the principle of the separation of Burma from India, Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Acting Governor of Burma, replied that all true Burmans and all lovers of Burma would receive the message about separation with feelings of joy and gratitude and would appreciate the good will of the Indian delegates.

INDIAN STRIKE THREAT

RAILWAY UNION'S PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Dec. 2

Jamnadas Mehta, president of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Employees' Union, has addressed a strong protest to the president of the All-India Trade Union Congress against the decision to call a general strike.

Dissociating his union from the decision, Mehta emphasizes the greater need to stabilize and strengthen trade unionism in the country instead of spending energies on "ultra-militant activities like a general strike." He refuses to discuss the propriety of a general strike in the abstract, except to say that it is a weapon that not only would hit the Government and the employee class, but would also seriously interfere with the normal life of the whole community. Further, he cannot ignore the fact that trade unionism in India is weak and unorganized, and that the Trade Union Congress is divided against itself.

This emphatic declaration from an important railway union is all the more welcome at the present time, because there are undoubted signs that Communism is gaining an ascendancy in some of the other unions, and that at least one important development in that direction is likely to be announced soon.

NAZI CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT

REICHSTAG MANOEUVRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

BERLIN, Dec. 2

Herr Hitler's National-Socialists, who are at the moment the most bitter opponents of the present Government and have a complete contempt for all Parliamentary institutions, have introduced in the Reichstag, which meets to-morrow, a motion of confidence in the Government. They have taken this extraordinary course for purely tactical reasons, presuming that it would be harder for some parties to express outright confidence in the Government than merely to oppose a motion of no-confidence.

MUNICH, Dec. 2

The *Völkischer Beobachter*, the official organ of the National-Socialists, in its issue of to-day criticizes the Reich Government's emergency decree in strong terms.

"'Public order and security,'" it says, quoting from Article 48 of the Constitution, "would certainly not be 'endangered' if these new misery taxes were not imposed. The contrary is the case, for the German people, already bled by senseless tribute and an unbearable taxation, will in consequence of these new burdens be driven into a state of despair which will only too surely 'endanger' order and tranquillity."

The responsibility for such consequences Herr Hitler's organ ascribes to "the Government, which refused to recognize the popular verdict of the last elections by making way for new men to lead the 12-year long misgoverned German nation. . . . We do not need new taxes, but a new system of government. Away with the Young dictatorship of Brüning and his fellows! Make way for the new Germany of national freedom and social justice!"

ANOTHER NEW YORK SHOOTING OUTRAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2

A man named Leinhardt was shot last night in the middle of the dense crowds moving along Forty-Seventh Street under the lights of the theatre district. The police believe that Leinhardt was trying to get into the illicit drug traffic, and was shot by other drug peddlers in order to preserve their monopoly of the trade in this area. When the volley of five revolver shots was fired the crowd stampeded. Mounted police charged through the running crowd, and as it scattered Leinhardt was left lying on the pavement with two loaded revolvers beside him.

THE TWO RHODESIAS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BULAWAYO, Dec. 2

Mr. W. M. Leggate, Colonial Secretary, spoke on the subject of the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias at the Caledonian Banquet, pointing out how much in common Northern and Southern Rhodesia had. He said the native question bid fair to be the dominant question, Rhodesia having something to contribute to that matter.

Dealing with objections to amalgamation Mr. Leggate described the fear of "absorption" expressed by some people in Northern Rhodesia as puerile. In 1928 Northern Rhodesia had been promised a representation of seven in the House of Assembly, but if the white population of the north was now, as stated, 16,000, there would be 15 members from the north with representation in the Cabinet. Mr. Leggate also gave a guarantee that the existing rights and privileges of the Civil servants in Northern Rhodesia would be protected.

DATE OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

GERMAN PROPOSAL REJECTED

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Dec. 2

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference held two meetings to-day with the object of disposing of all amendments in order that the complete Draft Convention might be available to-morrow for study by the delegations. The Commission will begin its reading of the draft on Thursday.

This evening there was a lively debate on the German proposal that the Commission should recommend November 2, 1931, as the date for the meeting of the Disarmament Conference. The manner in which Count Bernstorff presented this suggestion obviously displeased Lord Cecil, who said with some warmth that this had not been the first occasion during the session on which the German delegate had spoken as though he were the only real advocate of disarmament. Lord Cecil pointed out that the fixing of the date for the Disarmament Conference was a matter for the Council of the League, and suggested, as an amendment to the German proposal, that the Commission should ask the Council to decide the matter at its next meeting in January. The German proposal was defeated by 14 votes to four and Lord Cecil's proposal was carried by 17 votes.

At this morning's session the Canadian delegate, Dr. Riddell, proposed an amendment to Article A.E. (dealing with the relations of civil and military aviation) to the effect that "personnel seconded, and military material employed, in civil aviation, whether Governmental or commercial, should be counted in the agreed quota." Dr. Riddell's reasons were that Canada was employing military airmen in watching for and fighting forest fires, and that this seconding of military airmen was essential to the well-being of the Canadian people and to the development of Canadian industry. After a long exchange of views a sub-committee was appointed to seek a formula combining the various ideas.

There was a long debate on a British memorandum on chemical warfare which invited discussion on the point whether or not lachrymatory gases should be prohibited, as well as "asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases and all analogous liquids, substances and processes."

While the French delegation was in agreement with the British delegation that all gas warfare should be prohibited, the United States delegate, Mr. Hugh Gibson, was unable to agree. Mr. Gibson pointed out that tear gas was being used with great effect in peace time for controlling crowds and capturing barricaded people without bloodshed, and he thought that many Governments would hesitate to bind themselves not to use in war time weapons employed successfully in peace time. He therefore proposed that the report should mention the British memorandum, so that a decision might be taken at the Disarmament Conference with a full knowledge of the facts. This proposal was adopted.

BRITISH NAVAL MISSION TO CHINA

In accordance with the Chinese-British Naval Agreement signed in June, 1929, in Nanking, the Admiralty announces that a British Naval Mission will proceed to China to advise and assist the Ministry of the Navy of the Nationalist Government in the projected reorganization and modernization of the Chinese Navy.

Captain H. T. Baillie-Grohman, who was promoted in the June list this year, has been selected as the first Head of the Naval Mission. He will assume the rank of Commodore in the Chinese Navy, and will proceed to China early in 1931 to arrange preliminaries for the establishment of the mission with Vice-Admiral Chen, the Vice-Minister of the Navy in Nanking.

The remaining officers and ratings of the mission, the composition of which has not yet been definitely decided, will proceed to China when the necessary arrangements are complete.

MILITARY SERVICE IN FRANCE

POSSIBILITY OF LONGER PERIOD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 2

M. Maginot, Minister of War, in defending the Government's demand for increased credits in the Chamber this evening, hinted at the possibility that the French Government might find it necessary, in view of the approaching deficiency of recruits caused by the smaller classes of the War years, to lengthen the period of military service at some later date.

The present situation, M. Maginot said, should not continue. The supplies of war material were already short of requirements. The difficulties of the financial situation, together with a desire on the part of the Government not to appear to increase its military expenditure immediately after a victorious war, had led to the postponement of the renewal of stocks. This section of the Budget, which in 1914 stood at 122,000,000 gold francs [£4,880,000], had risen in 1930 to only 308,000,000 gold francs [£12,320,000], although the material had undergone a great change and prices had risen in the proportion of one to six.

Inadequate credit had not merely resulted in a deficiency of armaments, but had prevented those existing from being brought up to date at a time when it was essential that the units destined to cover the frontier should be mechanized. It was his duty to see that, in the event of war breaking out, the material and munitions of France were not in a state of grave inferiority as compared with those of her adversaries. With the consent of the Cabinet he had already pledged the country for expenditure to the amount of 600,000,000 francs [£4,800,000], and the Government demanded that the Chamber should ratify this.

International disarmament had been advanced as an alternative. The French Government was in favour of international disarmament, but only on condition that those nations which were sincerely peacefully-minded should not be the dupes of the other nations. He himself had a horror of war, and believed that it would mean suicide for every nation taking part in it, even though victorious. But he differed from his Socialist opponents in believing that all methods tending to prevent war were good; not merely those which aimed at international disarmament, but also those which placed peaceful nations beyond the reach of a treacherous blow.

The one-year military service system did not offer the same security as a service of two or three years; but it was capable of being strengthened, particularly by the system of fortifications, the construction of which was proceeding satisfactorily with a view to completion in 1935. For this purpose men were needed. The Government would therefore soon introduce a Bill tending to modify the duration of the period of instruction for the men of the frontier regions. The periods of training would be made shorter and more frequent. The period of the lean years of recruitment was approaching, and fresh military arrangements would be necessary. It might be considered, in view of the decrease in the number of effectives, whether it would not be necessary to lengthen the period of service. But these were the problems of to-morrow.

By a decree signed by the President of the Republic a few days ago the existing status of the French corps of Customs officers was abolished, and they were transferred into an independent military unit which will form part of the frontier defence troops at mobilization.

In this way an important addition has been made to the number of trained soldiers immediately available in case of need. The Customs officers are ex-soldiers and non-commissioned officers and may be regarded as trained men. By the terms of the decree they will be organized as infantry battalions, each attached to a Customs area. The younger members of the corps may, at the discretion of the Minister of War, be detached from it and returned to the arm in which they did their compulsory service. Men in the ranks will be organized as far as possible under their existing officers and N.C.O.s.

Telegrams in Brief

The flight of the 12 Italian seaplanes which are to leave Orbetello on December 15 for Brazil will coincide with a visit to South America of eight flotilla leaders of the Italian Navy.

The Royal Mail liner Alcantara, with Dr. Washington Luiz, the exiled ex-President of Brazil, on board, arrived at Lisbon yesterday. Dr. Luiz, who is going on to Cherbourg, did not land.

Seven out of the nine students convicted in the famous Skoplye trial about two years ago for having acted as Macedonian agents in Croatia have been released on recasting their former opinions.

Following a proposal to introduce short-time in the Chemnitz tramway service Communists induced a number of men to strike. Disorders followed yesterday, the men remaining at work being assaulted.

Bassanesi, the Italian airman, who flew from Switzerland to Milan and dropped there anti-Fascist pamphlets and was sentenced at Lugano to four months' imprisonment, was released yesterday. He left Lugano at once for Brussels.

The extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which belongs to the Government of Ontario, to the shores of James Bay, Hudson's Bay, will give Ontario its first seaport. It is hoped to complete the line by the end of 1931.

Reciprocal provisions having been made for the enforcement in Malta of judgments of the High Court in England, the Court of Session in Scotland, and the High Court in Ireland, Part II. of the Administration of Justice Act, 1920, has been extended to Malta.

Miss Ruth Nichols on Monday set a new record for women in flying across the United States from New York to Burbank, California, in an actual flying time of half a minute under 17 hours. The previous record, which was established by Mrs. Keith Miller, was 25 hours 44 minutes.

A New York telegram states that the Court of Appeal yesterday decided that Reno (Nevada) divorce decrees were invalid in New York State. In a case before it the Court declared that a divorce obtained at Reno "was not worth the parchment it was written upon."—*Reuter.*

Four men were burned to death and six others injured when an overheated stove in a hunter's lodge near Otis, Massachusetts, set fire to the building yesterday and exploded several boxes of shot-gun cartridges. All the injured suffered from exposure in a temperature only 5deg. above zero.

Lieutenant Mittelholtzer, the Swiss airman, left Zurich yesterday in a three-engined machine for Africa. He is accompanied by two Swiss mechanics and the English pilot Wood. Lieutenant Mittelholtzer will fly over the Sahara and is due at Bathurst, the capital of Gambia, before the end of the month. There he will meet Mr. Macomber, an American, and with him visit the Lake Chad regions.

AUSTRIAN CABINET NEGOTIATIONS

DR. ENDER'S FAILURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Dec. 2

Dr. Ender has failed to reconcile the conflicting claims for different offices in the Cabinet of the Christian Social Party and Dr. Schober's *bloc*, and in an audience with the President to-night abandoned the task of trying to form a Cabinet. Dr. Ender has started for his home in the Vorarlberg.

This afternoon the new National Assembly met for the first time and its members were sworn in. The visitors' galleries were crowded. The first appearance of the eight Heimwehr members was the chief attraction. They marched into the Chamber two abreast, wearing their grey-green military blouses, and soft hats each adorned with a cock's feather. These they doffed when they were seated.

As it was not known who was to be the new First President and there was no Government, a supporter of Dr. Schober moved the adjournment of the House and was seconded by a Socialist. Although the Christian Social members opposed this, it was carried, and the Chamber will meet again on Thursday.

Other Foreign News on following page

ON BUYING NOW. The following is a copy of an announcement by Lewis's, Ltd., appearing in all newspapers published in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow, in which they normally advertise—the first of a series of similar advertisements.

LEWIS'S IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING UNEMPLOYMENT;

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

LEWIS'S BELIEVE that the time has come to appeal to the public of this country to take a hand in solving the problem of unemployment. Over 2,000,000 people are unemployed; the majority of whom will remain unemployed until Manufacturers and Merchants regain confidence that they can profitably sell their products and services.

LEWIS'S BELIEVE that the public can give this confidence. The tide of trade won't turn unless we turn it. There is a time for saving and a time for spending. In the National interests this is a time for spending and for taking risks.

LEWIS'S ARE TAKING RISKS. For the first time for three years they are placing forward orders because they believe prices will rise, and a rise in prices will produce the necessary confidence.

DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS Lewis's have given orders to British Manufacturers whose prices have been brought to present-day levels to the extent of £250,000. They propose to continue this policy of forward buying.

LEWIS'S, IN ADDITION, have shown their faith in the future of industrial Britain by undertaking an immediate building programme involving over one million pounds to be spent on wages and materials.

LEWIS'S NOW APPEAL TO ALL MEN AND WOMEN TO HELP.

THEY SAY, "BUY NOW, because it will never be possible to buy cheaper than to-day; by buying now you will be giving trade the turn of tide it needs."

IN 1916, during a period of national emergency, the public responded magnificently to an appeal to save, and the confidence accumulated was a vital factor in winning the war.

Now we have ANOTHER WAR to win—the war against unemployment. The public again—and the public alone—can make VICTORY POSSIBLE, but this time the appeal is TO SPEND and not to save. By spending now, and by continuing to spend, stability will be given to prices, the country's wealth will be mobilized and the problem of unemployment will be solved.

BUT ONLY THE PUBLIC CAN DO IT.

BUY NOW
BUY AHEAD and BUY BRITISH

LEWIS'S

LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER BIRMINGHAM GLASGOW

LEWIS'S Ltd.

COAL CRISIS

DEADLOCK IN SCOTLAND

NATIONAL ISSUES RAISED

VITAL CONFERENCE TO-MORROW

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The delegate conference of the Scottish Mine Workers' Union has again rejected the spread-over system of working the 7½-hour day and the owners' terms for the working of a strict 7½-hour day and decided that the strike in the Scottish coalfields shall continue. The Scottish miners' case is to be put before the delegate conference of the Miners' Federation in London to-morrow, and the Federation will be asked to send a deputation to the Prime Minister and other members of the Government immediately concerned in order that the position in Scotland, as the miners see it, may be thoroughly understood. An immediate extension of the strike into the Ayrshire coalfield is contemplated, and some pits in the county stopped yesterday.

To-morrow's conferences must therefore take two momentous decisions. The first will be for or against the spread-over of working hours on the application of the South Wales district and the second will be for or against a sympathetic strike in support of the Scottish miners. The Scottish question can be argued independently of the spread-over, inasmuch as the Scottish miners are also resisting the cut in wages contained in the owners' terms for the 7½-hour day.

REJECTED ADVICE

So the Miners' Federation and the Government have not been saved from the dilemma in which the resolutions of last Friday's national delegate conference landed them, and all the urgent advice and persuasions that have gone to Scotland from the Secretary for Mines and the Secretary of the Miners' Federation have failed. Had it been possible to confront to-morrow's delegate conference with the accomplished fact of spread-over agreements in South Wales and Scotland it would have been possible to argue with force that the men of the other districts were not entitled to deprive these large areas of the right to choose for themselves whether they should have the spread-over or not. A verdict in respect of the large districts would, of course, have settled the principle, and the small districts also would have gained their freedom. But Scotland has upset this plan by standing out against the spread-over, and, inasmuch as the South Wales miners' representatives have felt unable to discuss a permanent spread-over arrangement pending to-morrow's conference, the whole subject has to come up again and in harder, not easier, circumstances.

There was great doubt before as to whether the delegate conference would reverse last week's decision. The Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Derbyshire delegates have been instructed to vote for the maintenance of the veto on the spread-over. It is expected that the Lancashire and the Durham votes will go the same way, and Scotland's support is now assured, so that a majority as large as that of last week is probable unless, indeed, some new consideration, which does not arise from the facts in the coalfields, can be brought to bear with sufficient weight to change the opinions of the delegates. The possibility of losing the power of veto might be such a consideration, although the Miners' Federation is capable of ignoring the political pressure even of a Labour Government. The danger of splitting the federation would be another and perhaps greater consideration if it should appear that the South Wales leaders see no alternative to the spread-over except a very drastic downward revision of wages which they would be unable to resist.

THE SCOTTISH CASE

The Scottish case will probably be found quite simple. The general practice in Scotland has been to work six days one week and five the next, each day's work lasting eight hours. Therefore in the 11 working days of the fortnight the miners have worked 88 hours, which is two hours less than the maximum allowed by the new Act on a spread-over basis. The spread-over would mean that the Scottish miners got nothing out of the Act. They therefore ask for the 7½-hour day to be strictly enforced, with no reduction of earnings.

Mr. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, said last night: "Scotland cannot be left alone in the struggle." Last week's delegate conference foresaw the possibility of a strike in one or more districts, and the delegates from the other areas were instructed to return to London to-morrow with authority to vote on the question of a general sympathetic strike. At the worst—and it need not yet be concluded that the worst will happen—a decision for an immediate general strike is unlikely. The Northumberland Miners' Council has put in the forefront of its decisions a declaration that this is not the time for a strike. The Yorkshire Council has undertaken to accept the result of the working of the Federation's machinery in such a case. That is an ambiguous way of saying that there should be a ballot of all the coalfields and that the final decision should rest with the men. In some districts the local miners' association's rules prohibit a strike without the authority of a ballot vote behind it. Notwithstanding, therefore, the wording of the announcement last Friday, which was "that all other districts not involved in the dispute shall consider, in the event of a stoppage taking place in any one district, whether they should not hand in the necessary notices to terminate contracts," the official view that a ballot is necessary before a strike will almost certainly be upheld.

In the statement from which a sentence has just been quoted, Mr. Cook also said:—

> The position in Scotland will compel the rest of the districts of the Federation to face up to the whole issue. They must decide whether Scotland shall have permission to work the spread-over system of hours and safeguard its wages, or whether the rest of the districts are prepared to come out immediately on strike with Scotland to force the position for a rigid 7½-hour day, and no spread-over. In my opinion the rest of the districts will want to ballot their men, as I cannot believe that any national strike could be called before there has been a ballot vote of all the mine workers of the British coalfields. In the meantime the national conference must decide whether Scotland is to remain out, or make a settlement. It cannot let Scotland stay out without doing something to support it. That question will be for Thursday's conference to decide.

According to Mr. Cook, therefore, the conference must make the stark choice between Scotland's surrender and a general strike. To present such an alternative sounds alarmist, but it does not wholly cover the facts, for there is the more simple course of approving the principle of the spread-over and setting the strict logicians of Scotland free to discuss spread-over terms.

Mr. Shinwell, the Secretary for Mines, said last night: "I am taking stock of the position, and I shall not relax my efforts to get a satisfactory settlement." Mr. Shinwell saw Mr. Cook last night and he has invited Mr. Evan Williams and Mr. W. A. Lee, of the Mining Association, to meet him this morning.

QUESTION OF BENEFIT

A question has arisen as to the position in respect of unemployment benefit of miners who are out of work through rejecting spread-over terms. If a case of that kind were to occur it would no doubt be taken to the Umpire for his decision. The general effect of the law is that if an employer offers employment in circumstances that involve a breach of law a workman does not disqualify himself for unemployment benefit by refusing that employment. Whether or not there has been a breach of law must be a question of fact. In South Wales, for example, the employers only offered the miners 7½-hour day terms until the National Board suggested the temporary arrangement of a spread-over. The spread-over terms were a compromise to which the miners were parties. In Scotland the owners informed the miners of the wages they could offer—(1) if there were a spread-over of hours, and (2) if there were a strict 7½-hour day. The miners have replied that they cannot discuss the spread-over terms, because the spread-over itself would be an illegality, and have rejected the 7½-hour day terms. Apparently therefore in both these areas the dispute arose over the rates of pay for a 7½-hour day, and workmen engaged in a trade dispute are not entitled to unemployment benefit.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

LITTLE CHANGE

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that at November 24 the number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain was 1,659,867 wholly unemployed, 521,305 temporarily stopped, and 105,288 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,286,460. This was 473 more than a week before, and 1,001,002 more than a year before. The following are details:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
Nov. 24, 1930:				
Men ..	1,214,464	342,578	102,434	1,659,476
Boys ..	48,562	10,688	271	59,521
Women ..	357,469	158,015	2,556	518,040
Girls ..	39,372	10,024	27	49,423
Total ..	1,659,867	521,305	105,288	2,286,460
Nov. 17, 1930:				
Men ..	1,196,606	359,232	100,883	1,658,811
Boys ..	49,321	10,933	260	60,514
Women ..	357,325	155,911	2,406	515,642
Girls ..	40,972	10,025	23	51,020
Total ..	1,646,814	536,101	103,572	2,285,987
Nov. 25, 1929:				
Men ..	745,357	170,354	75,595	991,306
Boys ..	29,259	3,880	96	33,235
Women ..	147,110	82,421	1,057	230,588
Girls ..	26,091	4,220	18	30,329
Total ..	947,817	260,875	76,766	1,285,458

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

DR. G. F. HILL APPOINTED DIRECTOR

The King has been pleased to appoint George Francis Hill, C.B., Litt.D., LL.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, to be Director and Principal Librarian of the Museum in the room of Sir Frederic George Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B., who will retire on December 31.

Our Museum Correspondent writes:—

Dr. Hill, who entered the British Museum as an assistant in 1893, has been Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals since 1913. He has edited for the Museum six volumes of the Catalogue of Greek Coins, and more recently a two-volume Corpus of Italian Medals of the Renaissance, together with a number of less comprehensive handbooks to the collections. Outside the Museum he has published writings upon coins of all countries and periods, and various individual artists (notably Pisanello), which combine to an unusual degree aesthetic perception and accurate scholarship. As a historian he revised and extended the standard manual of Greek Inscriptions and compiled a well-known sourcebook for the study of Greek History.

Dr. Hill, who was born in 1867 at Berhampur, India, is the son of the late Rev. S. J. Hill, and brother of the late Professor M. J. M. Hill, Professor of Mathematics at London University. He was educated at University College School, University College, London, and Merton College, Oxford, and holds honorary doctorates of Manchester and Edinburgh Universities. He is a Fellow of the British Academy and of the Society of Antiquaries, and an honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Last year he was decorated with the Companionship of the Bath, and he is an honorary or corresponding member of the principal numismatic and archaeological societies of Europe, and vice-president of the Hellenic, Roman, and Royal Numismatic Societies in this country.

WOMEN MISSIONARIES SAFE

RESCUE PARTY'S REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, Dec. 2

The British Legation has received a telegram from Captain Stables stating that Mrs. Hayward and Miss Gomersal, the women missionaries who were reported to be in the hands of bandits, are safe at Mongol Hill camp, 30 miles from Paotowchen, the terminus in Mongolia of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway.

Captain Stables and the Rev. G. Findlay Andrew expect to leave Paotowchen for the camp to-day, accompanied by M. Oberg, a Swedish trader, and the local Chinese officials, to escort the two women to the railhead. Much anxiety is still felt, as the country round Paotowchen is badly infested with bandits.

*** The second of the Rev. G. Findlay Andrew's articles describing his work in the famine-stricken regions of Kansu appears on page 13.

INVALIDS

Lord Riddell is confined to bed with a chill. All his public engagements for the next fortnight have been put off

Sir Otto Beit had a rather restless night on Monday, and was not quite so well yesterday.

Mr. Lloyd George is confined to his house with a chill and was unable to attend last night's meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party.

Sir John Lavery, who underwent an operation some weeks ago, was last night stated to be making satisfactory progress.

The condition of Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., who is in a Leeds nursing home, showed improvement yesterday.

Sir Gerald Hanson, who met with an accident while hunting with the Quorn on Monday, had a good night and was a little better yesterday.

Miss Alexander, daughter of Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, is making satisfactory progress.

THE DOMINIONS' OFFER

CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT

LORDS' VOTE OF CENSURE

WESTMINSTER, Tuesday

The Unionist Party continued its indictment of the Government's management of the Imperial Conference in both Houses of Parliament to-day. In the Commons the attack was confined to questions, and an attempt to make Mr. Thomas explain his description of Mr. Bennett's offer as "humbug" was checked by the Speaker. Mr. Thomas did, however, excuse the alleged lack of preparation for the Conference by referring to his visit to Canada 15 months ago, by pointing to the promised investigations into the possibility of reciprocal trading bargains, and by quoting the contribution to economic cooperation in the shape of increased preferences to British goods in Australia suggested by Mr. Scullin to the Conference. No Dominion, he added, had made any move since the Conference.

In the Lords Lord Hailsham moved a vote of censure on the Government's lack of preparation and failure to accept the offer of the Dominions. He pointed out that the obstinacy and mismanagement of the Government had wasted an opportunity the waste of which both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bennett had declared would be fatal. Mr. Bennett had now stated that his plan had been dismissed without serious discussion. The truth was that the Conference had been side-tracked into every subject save that which the Dominions desired to consider, and that Mr. Bennett's plan had been treated with silence in the Conference and with open contempt by British Ministers outside. Mr. Snowden had previously described Imperial preference as "bunkum"; Mr. Thomas now called it "humbug." It would seem that with the fiscal philosophy of Cobden the Government had absorbed his political philosophy that the dissolution of the Empire was an advantage.

SHAM IMPARTIALITY

The value of Mr. Bennett's offer was not in its precise details. It could only be judged by reference to our falling export trade, to our unique chances in Dominion markets, and to the fact—to which the Government were blind—that the very emptiness of the Empire encouraged the hope of the better distribution of the British race. It was clear that the Government's declaration of impartiality was a sham. They were bound to a fiscal system obnoxious to the Dominions, fatal to the prospects of the Ottawa Conference, and costly to the British people because it necessitated such heavy taxation that retail prices had to be kept up. The House of Lords should tell the Government to ask the electorate whether the Dominions' offer was "humbug" or not.

The Lord Chancellor attempted no answer to this slashing attack. He merely explained the constitutional work of the Conference as the translation into practice of the Balfour Declaration of 1926, and promised the repeal of the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865. This announcement was padded out with what Lord Buckmaster called "noble and irrelevant sentiments," and earned his (Lord Buckmaster's) condemnation as the dangerous crystallization of fluid opinions. Lord Buckmaster excused the unguarded but unfortunate phrase of Mr. Thomas, but challenged the spirit which had inspired it. The Government had been mischievously wrong in rejecting out of hand an offer only put forward as a basis of bargaining. No one could have accepted the offer itself, because it offered so much less than it demanded. But he did believe a bargain could be struck, and he would be willing even to put taxes on food if British goods obtained countervailing expanded opportunities in Dominion markets. This remarkable speech from the Liberal benches was loudly cheered by the large attendance of Unionist peers.

LORD PASSFIELD'S REPLY

Lord Passfield ascribed the omission to examine the offer of the Dominions to the refusal of the British Government to accept the principle of tariffs on foodstuffs. Without such acceptance some of the Dominion Prime Ministers had themselves been unwilling to refer their offer to an expert Committee. The Government could not be blamed for refusing what Mr. Baldwin in his policy letter of October 16 had also refused. They had not refused, but had rather confirmed the principle of preferences, but not the principle of preferences within new duties which they had found Mr. Bennett to mean. They had therefore accepted his proposal to refer to the Ottawa Conference alternatives which there had been no time to explore; and he noted significantly that Mr. Bennett had not accused the British Government of preventing serious discussion. Finally, Lord Passfield contended that the constitutional definitions drafted and to be embodied in a new Statute of Westminster had been demanded by the Dominions and were therefore valuable and necessary. This was as much as he could say, given the necessity of respecting confidences exchanged between the heads of delegations.

Lord Passfield's conciliatory speech could not save the Government from a heavy defeat by 74 votes to 10.

MAINTENANCE GRANTS

Meanwhile the Commons were proceeding with the School Attendance Bill, and found Socialist enthusiasm damped by the prospect of postponing its operation, but Unionist hostility not allayed. The first clash was on the principle of maintenance grants, which Major Cadogan opposed because of their terrifying cost. Sir Charles Trevelyan, however, obtained the passage of the Clause in question through Committee by 289 votes to 200. The Government then submitted to the postponement of the operation of the Bill until September, 1932, with a bad grace. Sir Charles Trevelyan explained that both the other parties insisted on the impracticability of a practicable proposal, and that he therefore was forced to give way. The House was not disposed to cavil at his motives.

FRENCH SERVICES IN R 101 DISASTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 2

The British Ambassador, Lord Tyrrell, will take luncheon with the Prefect of the Oise to-morrow, accompanied by the Air and Military Attachés at the British Embassy in Paris. Later he will present the decorations granted by the King and the gifts offered by the British Government to those who took part in the rescue and salvage operations after the loss of R 101. He will then be offered a *vin d'honneur* by the Beauvais municipality.

SEPARATION OF BURMA

FIRST STEP

INDIAN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The event of yesterday in connexion with the Round-Table Conference was the appointment of the sub-committee "to consider the nature of the conditions which would enable Burma to be separated from India on equitable terms, and to recommend the best way of securing this end." Thus the first step was taken, on lines proposed by the Government of Burma, in pursuance of a recommendation in the Simon Report which that Government have described as having been received by Burmans generally "with genuine pleasure and satisfaction."

The Business Committee met in the afternoon to receive the nominations of the various delegations to the Burma and other sub-committees, the appointment of which was decided upon by the full Committee of the Conference on Monday. The names were subsequently submitted to the Prime Minister, as President of the Conference, and those of two sub-committees were announced at a late hour in the evening. For the moment the question of the chairmanship of the Burma Sub-Committee has not been decided.

There were two foregone conclusions as to the *personnel*. One was that the States delegation would not be represented, since the Princes will have no direct concern with the separated country; and the other that the four delegates from Burma—U Aung Thin, U Ba Pe, Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine, and Mr. O. de Glanville—would be members. Earl Russell, Lord Peel, and Mr. Isaac Foot are the British members, and the British Indian members are Mr. Chintamani, Rao Bahadur Srinavasan, Captain Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Ghuznavi, Sir B. N. Mitra, and Sir Hubert Carr.

A PROTEST

The authorities of the Conference have received from "the General Council of All Burmese Associations" a long and vehement protest against "the immediate separation of Burma from India and Simon Commission recommendations," dispatched from Rangoon last month and signed by the President, U Soe Thein. It claims to represent the views of "millions of Burman Buddhists," and announces with pride that its adherents have boycotted the three general elections to the Provincial Legislature since the introduction of dyarchy in 1922. The resolutions of the Legislature in favour of separation are declared to be unrepresentative, since only 17 to 20 per cent. of the registered voters went to the polls, while the enfranchised proportion of the population is only 3.3 per cent. The objections to separation are set out under 83 heads.

The position of the dissentient section submitting the protest was described by the Burma Government in its dispatch on the Simon Report as follows:—

> Burman politicians of extreme political views who have refused to work the present constitution still believe that Burma would get full responsible government earlier if she remained part of British India, but they wish merely to postpone the day of separation. The Government of Burma believe that they are correct in saying that even these Burmans recognize that ultimate separation is inevitable. The vast majority of Burmans appear to be wholeheartedly in favour of immediate separation.

SUB-COMMITTEE NO. 2

Another sub-committee nominated by the Business Committee yesterday, to be known as No. 2, is charged with the study of "the powers of the Provincial Legislatures," and "the constitution, character, powers, and responsibilities of the Provincial Executives." It has as chairman the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson. The States delegation will be represented on this sub-committee by the Maharajah of Nawanagar, Sir Prabashankar Pattani, and Rao Bahadur Krishnama Chari (Dewan of Baroda). While the States are not directly concerned with provincial autonomy in British India, they are present as holding a "watching brief." The two distinguished States Ministers named have had experience of high administrative office in British India.

Sub-Committee No. 2 has a total membership of 28 (not counting the chairman, Mr. Henderson). This increase upon the limit of 20 suggested by the Prime Minister may be ascribed to the importance of having all the provinces—of course, excluding Burma—represented. In addition to those whose names are given above the following are members of this sub-committee:—

> Lord Zetland, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah, Mr. Jadhav, Sir C. Setalvad, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Sir Provash C. Mitter, Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq, the Rajah of Parlakimedi, Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Sir A. P. Patro, the Nawab of Chhtari, Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Tambe, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, Rajah Narendra Nath, Sardar Sampuran Singh, the Maharajah of Darbhanga, Mr. Barooah, Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Mr. Wood, Mr. K. T. Paul, Mr. Joshi, and Dr. Ambedkar.

Sub-Committee No. 1 met again yesterday morning to consider the four "heads of subjects," including the Federal Legislature and Federal Executive, under its charge. It is understood to have discussed the list of subjects which might come within the purview of a Federal Legislature. It was unable to meet in the afternoon, as had been expected, owing to engagements made by members before the suggestion of two sittings in the day was made. Lord Sankey, who presided, arranged with the sub-committee for meetings to-day at 11 and 2.30. He must leave at 4 to preside at the House of Lords, and he suggested that the meeting could continue with an acting chairman; but the sub-committee expressed a strong preference not to continue its work without him.

STATUS OF WOMEN

Copies of a survey of the status and conditions of women in India, entitled "The Key of Progress," have been presented to members of the Conference, and many appreciative letters have been received in reply by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. The book (published by the Oxford University Press at 7s. 6d., and edited by Miss A. R. Caton) is based on replies to a comprehensive list of questions circulated to experts and workers in India and on the collaboration of contributors with long experience of India. In a foreword Lady Irwin describes the survey as comprehensive, and as providing a record of many of the organizations in India which are working so splendidly on behalf of women.

The British Indian Union is to entertain the entire delegation at dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel on December 15. Lord Reading, as chairman of the union, will preside and Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will be guests.

*** Other Indian news on p. 13.

NEW SESSION IN U.S.

THE MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

ECONOMIC MEASURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2

President Hoover's Message to Congress was read to the members of both Houses assembled in the chamber of the House of Representatives at noon to-day. It dealt primarily and chiefly with the economic situation in a long passage, between the lines of which could be read Mr. Hoover's belief that for the United States at least improvement was in sight. The fundamental strength of the nation's economic life, he declared, was unimpaired, and even the "dislocations" of the speculative market had "generally readjusted themselves." The President's remarks on the economic situation included the following points:—

> The origins of the (economic) depression lie to some extent within our own borders, through the speculative period which diverted capital and energy into speculation rather than constructive enterprise. Other deep-seated causes have been in action, however, chiefly a world-wide over-production beyond even the demand of prosperous times for . . . important basic commodities.
>
> Political agitations in Asia, revolutions in South America, and political unrest in some European States, the methods of sale by Russia of her increasing agricultural exports to European markets, and our own drought, have all contributed to prolong and deepen the depression.
>
> In the larger view the major forces of the depression now lie outside of the United States, and our recuperation has been retarded by an unwarranted degree of fear and apprehension created by these forces. Various indices indicate a total decrease of activity from 1928 of from 15 to 20 per cent.
>
> Economic depression cannot be cured by legislative action or executive pronouncement. . . . The best contribution of Government lies in the encouragement of . . . voluntary cooperation in the community. . . . The result of magnificent cooperation throughout the country has been that actual suffering has been kept to the minimum during the past 12 months, and our unemployment has been far less in proportion than in other large industrial countries.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Some time ago it became evident that unemployment would continue over the winter and would necessarily be added to from seasonal causes.

The number of those wholly out of employment and seeking work was accurately determined by the census last April as about 2,500,000. The Department of Labour index of employment in the larger trades shows some decrease in employment since that time. . . . Moreover, there is estimated to be a constant figure at all times of nearly 1,000,000 unemployed.

We have an average of about three breadwinners to each two families, so that every person unemployed does not represent a family without income.

As a contribution to the situation the Federal Government is engaged upon the greatest waterway, harbour, flood control, public building, highway, and airway improvement in all our history. This, together with loans to merchants and shipbuilders, improvement of the Navy, military aviation, and other constructive work of the Government, will exceed $520,000,000 [£104,630,000] for this fiscal year. . . . I have canvassed the Departments of the Government as to the maximum amount that can possibly be added. . . . I feel warranted in asking Congress for an appropriation of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 [£20,000,000 to £30,000,000] to provide further employment in this emergency . . . and in recommending that this appropriation be made distributable to the different Departments upon the recommendation of a committee of the Cabinet and approval by the President. . . . Such action will imply expenditure upon construction of all kinds of over $650,000,000 [£130,000,000] during the next 12 months.

This was the heart of the Message. Under the heading of agriculture Mr. Hoover said nothing of the sensational activities of the Federal Farm Board in the wheat market, save to remark that "the price levels of our major agricultural commodities are in fact higher than those in other principal producing countries, due to the combined result of the tariff and the operations of the Farm Board." He spoke at some length of the drought, however, the "major expression" of which was scarcity of pasturage and shrinkage in the corn crop, and recommended the appropriation to the Department of Agriculture "to be loaned for the purpose of seed and feed for animals."

His review of the financial position of the Government will come to-morrow in the Budget Message, but he made the anticipatory announcement that the Treasury would face a deficit of about $180,000,000 [£36,000,000] for the present fiscal year, instead of the surplus of $123,000,000 [£24,600,000] earlier estimated. His suggestions for meeting the deficit will appear later, but he said significantly, "I do not favour encroachment upon the statutory reduction of the public debt."

IMMIGRATION

The President's fear lest the present session should end without the enactment of necessary Bills is apparent in his failure to recommend new legislation. Certain measures "left over from last session "should be completed," he said, and for the rest he asked that a number of questions should be "placed in consideration" with a view to "subsequent action." These include the effective regulation of inter-State electric power, consolidation of the railway systems, economic working of the anti-trust laws—though he does not favour the repeal of the Sherman Act—income-tax on "so-called capital gains," and immigration. On the last subject Mr. Hoover said:—

> Under the conditions of current unemployment it is obvious that persons coming to the United States seeking work would be likely to become either a direct or an indirect public charge. As a temporary measure the officers issuing visas to immigrants have been, in pursuance of the law, instructed to refuse visas to applicants likely to fall into this class. As a result the visas issued have decreased from the average of 24,000 a month before the restrictions to a rate of about 7,000 during the last month. These are largely preferred persons under the law. Visas from Mexico are about 250 a month, compared with about 4,000 previous to the restrictions. The whole subject requires exhaustive reconsideration.

Mr. Hoover had little of importance to say of foreign relations, except to announce once again his intention to lay before the Senate "the protocols covering the Statutes of the World Court, which have been revised to accord with the sense of previous Senate reservations." His Message, intoned by a clerk, was heard in silence and given only perfunctory applause.

FOURTH CLASS HONOURS AT OXFORD

In Congregation at Oxford yesterday, a proposal to reduce the number of classes in the final honour schools to three, and to give the examiners the right to allow a candidate for honours to take a pass degree, was rejected by 94 votes to 71. A report of the debate, together with other University news, will be found on page 16.

AUSTRALIA

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The following announcement was issued yesterday afternoon from Australia House:—

> His Majesty the King on the recommendation of the Right Honourable J. H. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, has appointed the Right Honourable Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Australia, to the office of Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia in succession to Lord Stonehaven. The date on which Sir Isaac will assume office will be announced later.

*** Sir Isaac Isaacs, who has been Chief Justice of Australia since the end of March, is 75 years of age. He is a native of Melbourne and the first Australian to hold the position of Governor-General.

He was educated at the Beechworth Grammar School and Melbourne University and was called to the Victoria Bar in 1880, becoming a Q.C. in 1899. As a representative of Bogong he sat in the Victorian Legislative Assembly from 1892 to 1901, holding the offices of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of Victoria. He was a member of the Australian Federal Convention in 1897, which framed the Commonwealth Constitution, and earlier had sat on the Royal Commission on Parliamentary Procedure.

He retired from the Victorian Assembly on becoming member for Indi (Victoria) of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1901, and soon became prominent among the Radical Protectionist section of Sir E. Barton's followers. He took an active part in the party negotiations which followed the defeat of the Deakin Ministry in 1904, remaining in Opposition on the Labour benches. Then, in June, 1905, when Deakin withdrew support from the Reid Ministry Isaacs became Attorney-General under Deakin.

In 1906 he became a Justice of the High Court, in which capacity he has given special attention to constitutional questions, strongly favouring extension of the Commonwealth's powers.

Sir Isaac Isaacs was made a Privy Councillor in 1921 and K.C.M.G. in 1928. He was Acting Chief Justice in 1927 and again in 1929.

MR. SCULLIN'S DEPARTURE

The Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. J. H. Scullin) and Mrs. Scullin, and the Attorney-General (Mr. Frank Brennan) and Mrs. Brennan, will leave Victoria Station at 11.15 a.m. to-day for Australia, *via* the Continent. The Minister for Markets and Transport (Mr. Parker J. Moloney), who is returning to Australia *via* Canada, left Waterloo Station last evening accompanied by Mrs. Moloney and Mr. E. Abbott, the Deputy Comptroller-General of Customs.

THE MOSCOW TREASON TRIAL

"FIRST BOUT" FINISHED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 2

A noticeable change has come over the proceedings of the Moscow Court which is hearing the charges of treason against the eight professors and engineers.

After the prisoners had finished their long confessions—which, according to the Soviet Press, read like prepared lectures, their authors being mostly professors—and had made supplementary statements, Vyshinsky, the presiding Judge, announced that "the first bout, so to speak, is finished," and asked Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor, to give an outline of how he intended to continue the proceedings. Krylenko expressed a desire to cross-examine the prisoners and additional witnesses, because otherwise the Court would, he said, be left without a clear idea of important biographical information and of the prisoners' class sympathies.

During "the first bout" the Judges adopted a comparatively genial attitude, even consulting the prisoners about the advisability of occasional intervals lest they should become overfatigued. The second bout brought a different atmosphere, and the class examiners introduced a certain "reality" by worrying the prisoners, who seemed to lose themselves when, deprived of their manuscripts, they were obliged to rely on memory. Ramzin, Charnovsky, Fedotoff, and Kuprianoff made serious lapses, explaining that their offences were due to the frequent changes in the policy of the Soviet Government, and that the majority of engineers believed that the revival of militant Communism since 1927 must lead to the ruin of the Soviet Union, the prosperity of which appeared to be reviving during the N.E.P. period.

After spending a night in the cells the prisoners collectively informed the Court of their willingness to make a written statement denying reports which had become current that they had been subjected to torture by the Ogpu. [Cheka]; but the earlier genial relations between the prisoners and the Court have not been restored, and the Court is preparing for the third bout and the sentence of the prisoners.

Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party, says that, although the prisoners have tried to save themselves by open-hearted confessions, they are unable to withstand the fire of cross-examination, are collapsing miserably, and cannot conceal incriminating biographical details. In a leading article *Izvestia*, the organ of the Soviet Government, calls the prisoners irreconcilable class-enemies, imbued with hatred of the Soviet Government. But, says the newspaper, "life is cruel, and is laughing maliciously at the wreckers. Their calculations have miscarried. They have lifted the sword against the proletarian dictatorship. The sword has been snatched from their hands, and the proletarian tribunal will deprive them of the possibility of ever raising the sword again."

THE SIX RYABUSHINSKYS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 2

The Communist newspaper *L'Humanité* is publishing a series of daily articles on the Moscow trial from the pen of M. Marcel Cachin, the editor and Communist Deputy who is attending the proceedings. The articles are chiefly remarkable for their complete freedom from the embarrassment of facts, even those which have escaped at the trial itself.

Thus M. Cachin evades the novelty of Ryabushinsky's *post-mortem* activities by ignoring his death, while the Inprekor Agency report in an adjoining column states that Kalinnikoff has gone a great deal better than Ramzin by declaring that there were six Ryabushinskys. M. Cachin pays a tribute to Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor, in the following words:—"The Marxist Krylenko knows how to read events and, therefore, also the minds in which those events are reflected. That is why *il accouche les âmes des accusés avec tant d'aisance* without having recourse to the slightest compulsion." The writer goes on to note the identical confessions of the accused as a proof of their guilt, but does not mention their common error in first choosing as their accomplice the wrong Ryabushinsky out of the six available.

*** It is reported from Moscow that a serious plot has been discovered among the engineers employed in the electric power station at Nizhni-Novgorod.—*Reuter.*

SITUATION IN PERU

With reference to the recent reports from Chilean sources of disquieting conditions in Peru, the Peruvian Legation in London announces that it received official information from Lima yesterday to the effect that the situation in Peru was absolutely calm and normal.

POLITICAL NOTES

LABOUR DISCIPLINE

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THE PRESS

The Parliamentary Labour Party at its meeting yesterday had to deal with two cases of discipline. The first was that of Mr. W. J. Brown, who had been reported to the National Executive of the party for quoting during a debate in the House of Commons a private party document issued by the Chief Whip. The official report of the meeting dealt with the case of Mr. Brown as follows:—

> With reference to the case of Mr. W. J. Brown, which had been reported to the National Executive, a letter was read from that body stating that they had met Mr. Brown and had discussed at some length the details of the complaint alleged against him; that in the course of his statement Mr. Brown confessed his regret on personal grounds to the specific reference to the Chief Whip that he had made on the floor of the House, and also that he had not handled the material issued with the official whip in a different way; that on the question as to the right to use the material so circulated Mr. Brown had claimed the right to use it in a way that might best suit his own arguments, and that following the discussion the National Executive had unanimously agreed that Mr. Brown's regrets and explanations should be accepted.

The second case was that of Mr. J. Kinley, who voted against the Money Resolution dealing with the Education (School Attendance) Bill. The official report, which showed that Mr. Kinley was quite unrepentant, was in the following terms:—

> The meeting then considered a report from the Consultative Committee with respect to the action of Mr. J. Kinley in voting against the Money Resolution dealing with the Education (School Attendance) Bill. The committee reported that Mr. Kinley had appeared before them and had stated that his vote was given deliberately and that he intended to pursue the same course in the subsequent proceedings on the Bill. In the circumstances the committee felt compelled to recommend that Mr. Kinley be reported to the National Executive. In the course of the discussion Mr. Kinley made a statement in which he repeated that his vote was given deliberately and that he intended to pursue the same course, and the meeting thereupon decided to accept the recommendation of the committee that the matter be reported to the National Executive.

Mr. Snell, who presided at the party meeting, also reported that the Consultative Committee had had a joint meeting with the National Executive to consider the general question of party discipline, and it had been agreed to set up a joint committee to go fully into the question of procedure in dealing with cases of indiscipline.

The second reading of the Local Authorities (Admission of the Press) Bill is to be taken in the House of Lords to-day, and a similar measure will be discussed by the House of Commons on Friday. It is understood that the Government has decided that it is unable to support the second reading of the Bills, which are designed to secure the admission of the representatives of the Press to the meetings of every local authority. The Government objects, apparently, to the idea that the meetings of the public assistance committees and the guardians committee or any other sub-committee of a public assistance committee should be reported, on the ground that this would lead to the hearing of claims for relief in public.

There is a division of opinion in the Liberal Party as to the wisdom of the Government's decision to allow the Dyestuffs Act to lapse, and the matter was discussed at a party meeting yesterday. Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, is to deal with the whole subject to-morrow, when the Conservatives will endeavour to secure the insertion of the Act in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, and the Liberals will meet again after Mr. Graham has spoken to consider their position. Some of the Liberals feel that the Act should be continued in view of the assistance which it has given to chemical research in this country, and they would probably be prepared to support its extension for a further period of one or two years.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Golders Green	TOSCA	8

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	8
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.40
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Embassy	THE WITCH	8.15
Everyman	GETTING GEORGE MARRIED	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	2.30 & 8.40
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhou

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE

The Future of Burma .. .. 15 & 16
The Famine in Kansu—II. By the Rev. G. Findlay Andrew 13
London Fashions 17
Lord Leighton, P.R.A. By Our Art Critic 17

Illustrations :

The Whitehall Rebuilding Scheme .. 18

Correspondence :

Towards a National Government (Mr. Duff Cooper, Lord Huntly, and Sir Ernest Benn) 15
Detective Novels (Canon M. R. Newbolt) 15
Imperial Trade (Lord Melchett) 10
British Dyes (Dr. Alfred Rée) 10
Falling Prices (Mr. J. M. Keynes) .. 10
The Mysterious Universe (Sir Leonard Hill) 10
Unemployment (Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., and others) 10
The Press and Local Authorities (Secretary to the County Councils Association, and others) 10
"For Adults Only" (Mr. Ernest Lesser) 10
Dark Days 10
Points from Letters : Renewal of Driving Licences ; Water Rates ; German Lawyers' Fees ; The Birmingham Moral ; Cheshire Cheese ; Building Laws ; Faithful Service ; Musical Reactions ; Stirrup Lamps ; Detective Stories ; A Court Leet in Cheshire ; Bronze on War Memorials ; Longer at School 10

Arrangements ..	17	Law Report ..	5
Art Exhibitions ..	12	"London Gazette"	7
Auction Summary	7	Mails & Shipping	19
Broadcasting ..	19	Naval, Military, and Air Force	7
Commercial Gazette	23	News in Brief ..	11
Court Circular ..	17	Obituary	16
Crossword Puzzle	7	Parliament ..	8
Ecclesiastical ..	19	Political Notes ..	14
Estate Market ..	7	Sale Room ..	11
Film World ..	12	Sporting ..	6 & 7
Finance ..	20-23	*The Times* of 1830	7
Home News ..	11	University News	16
Imperial & Foreign	13	Wills and Bequests	19
Law Notices ..	5		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-east or east, light to fresh; mainly fair, but considerable cloud; local mist early; normal temperature.

Further Outlook.—Similar. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Dr. G. F. Hill has been appointed Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum in succession to Sir Frederic Kenyon. (p. 14)

A Bill to authorize a scheme of traffic improvement, costing £1,900,000, at the Elephant and Castle was considered yesterday by a Select Committee. (p. 9)

Miss Winifred Spooner and Flying Officer E. C. T. Edwards intend to leave Croydon early this morning to attempt to fly to Capetown and back in 10 days. (p. 16)

Polling takes place in the Whitechapel by-election to-day; it is expected that the result will be declared about midnight. (p. 9)

The General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation has written to the employers opposing any change in the number of ordinary looms run by a weaver on the wage proposals submitted by them. (p. 16)

The Scottish mine workers' national delegate conference yesterday rejected both the spread-over system of working the 7½-hour day and the owners' terms for the wages of a strict 7½-hour day. The strike in Scotland continues, and has begun to spread in Ayrshire. Momentous issues face the national conference of the Miners' Federation in London to-morrow. (pp. 11 & 14)

The number of registered unemployed on November 24 was 2,286,460, an increase of 473 in the week. (p. 14)

The Bishop of Liverpool, in a statement yesterday, amplified his recent complaint that "relentless pressure" was brought to bear by Roman Catholic priests on the non-Roman parties to mixed marriages in the city. (p. 11)

In a memorandum submitted to Mr. J. H. Thomas and now published, the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire asks for either a quota for Empire production or an increased duty on foreign tobacco. (p. 11)

The catering trade inquiry was continued by Sir Arthur Colefax at Montagu House, Whitehall, yesterday. (p. 11)

In Congregation at Oxford yesterday a proposal for the abolition of the fourth class in the final honour schools and for the legalization of the grant of pass degrees to honour candidates was rejected by 94 votes to 71. (p. 16)

At the autumn meeting of the Council of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, it was decided that the Summer Vacation Term next year should be spent in Egypt and Palestine. (p. 17)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday a motion by Lord Hailsham deploring the refusal of the Government to respond to the advances of the Dominions towards closer fiscal relations was carried by a majority of 64 against the Government. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Education Bill was considered in Committee. (p. 8)

Clause 1 of the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill was adopted yesterday by Standing Committee "B" of the House of Commons by 33 votes to 20. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Round-Table Conference sub-committees which are to deal with the question of the separation of Burma from India and with the provincial Legislatures and Executives in a federated India were appointed yesterday. (p. 14)

President Hoover delivered his message to the reassembled Congress yesterday. It was concerned primarily with the economic depression and proposed a total appropriation for the year of £30,000,000 for unemployment relief works. There was no mention of new legislation. (p. 14)

At a meeting of the Preparatory Commission yesterday the German proposal to recommend a date next year for the meeting of the Disarmament Conference was rejected. (p. 13)

On the recommendation of Mr. Scullin the King has appointed Sir Isaac A. Isaacs to be Governor-General of Australia. (p. 14)

News has been received by the British Legation at Peking that the women missionaries, Mrs. Hayward and Miss Gomersal, who were reported to have been captured by Chinese bandits, are safe. (p. 14)

In the French Chamber yesterday M. Maginot, the Minister of War, hinted that it might soon be considered necessary to increase the period of military service. (p. 13)

A constitutional issue has been raised in New South Wales by the request of Mr. Lang, the Premier, to the Governor for 40 new appointments to the Legislative Council, the abolition of which was included in Mr. Lang's programme at the recent General Election. The Governor is stated to have refused the request. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Duchess of York, President of the Royal School of Needlework, held a stall yesterday at the sale of Christmas presents of the school. (p. 17)

SPORT

The Leicester Race Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 6)

The Oxford Rugby football team to meet Cambridge at Twickenham next Tuesday was announced yesterday. (p. 7)

Mr. J. E. Greenwood's Fifteen beat Cambridge University in their last match of the term by 20 points to 16. (p. 7)

The second and third rounds of the Royal Air Force Squash Rackets Championship were played at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 6)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Dorman, Long Report; Importance of Rationalization; Floating Debt Expansion; European Harvests for 1930; British Ropes Finance; Lautaro Nitrate Accounts; Agricultural Engineers' Progress; and Heavier Fire Losses in November. (p. 20)

In the Money Market money for the night was in superabundant supply. Discount rates showed little change. The Bank reported the sale of £348,000 of bar gold and the setting aside of 400,000 sovereigns. Apart from a rise in the New York rate most of the leading Foreign Exchanges moved against sterling. There was a sharp fall in the Milan rate. Spanish currency was cheaper. China exchanges declined. Gold rose ½d. to 85s. 2d. per oz.; silver declined 3-16d. to 16 1-16d. (p. 21)

In the Stock Markets yesterday gilt-edged securities were dull, but the tendency as a whole was steady. South American securities remained out of favour. A further recovery took place in Oil shares. There was selling of London store shares. Turner and Newall was weak. (p. 20)

MR. SCULLIN'S CHOICE

The appointment of SIR ISAAC ISAACS to be Governor-General of Australia "on the recommendation of the Right Hon. J. H. Scullin" marks a threefold innovation in constitutional practice. In the first place it is made without any reference to HIS MAJESTY'S Government in this country, which, pursuing to its logical end the line laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1926, has finally divested itself this year of any claim to take part in such recommendations. In the second place MR. SCULLIN'S nominee is the first Australian to be recommended for the position. In the third place—partly as the result of these two circumstances—the name has apparently been submitted to the KING without any alternative, and without that informal preliminary consultation which has always formed an essential part of the procedure in the past. There seems reason to doubt whether HIS MAJESTY knows SIR ISAAC ISAACS so much as by sight; and it is this third new feature of the appointment which, trivial as it may seem in the light of other developments, is really the most significant to those of us who care for the maintenance of the CROWN as the one remaining and most vital link of Empire. The disclaimer of responsibility by British Ministers may be accepted as the appropriate, if somewhat pedantic, consequence of modern Imperial theory. In recent years their function has been limited for all practical purposes to that of HIS MAJESTY'S agents in negotiating with the Dominion Governments, who have long since had the chief voice in an agreed recommendation. It was a useful function, for it widened the basis of discussion and provided intimate knowledge of possible candidates in this country; but its value would obviously disappear if the appointment of a local candidate were ever to become the established rule. Nor is there any case whatever, from the point of view of the CROWN or of the Constitution, against the appointment of a local candidate as such, so long as he is the best man available for the post. Australians may indeed reflect—they have often had the project put before them—on the disadvantage of leaving the highest post in the Commonwealth to be the prize of men who will almost inevitably have taken sides in the party politics of their country. At this moment they may perhaps reflect also that any step which, however irrelevantly, can be quoted as showing a tendency to drift away from the other nations of the Empire is hardly calculated to improve their standing and credit in the eyes of the world. These are practical considerations, but they are for Australians alone. On the other hand the traditional partnership in the choice between the KING and his Ministers is a matter not only of practical but of constitutional importance. There can be no doubt at all that the recent changes emerging from the Imperial Conference, while depriving HIS MAJESTY of his natural advisers nearest at hand, have greatly emphasized and enlarged his own personal responsibilities.

The KING, as every one knows, must act in all things on the advice of some responsible Minister, who can be held to account for his action; and the responsible Minister in the present case is unquestionably the PRIME MINISTER of AUSTRALIA. But the latter, taking over new duties and privileges from the Imperial Government, is clearly bound by the constitutional conventions which he has inherited from his predecessors. In particular he is bound by the long tradition of "consultation" in order to satisfy himself that his choice has HIS MAJESTY'S real "approval." It may be noted in passing that, quite apart from tradition, there is literally no one in the Empire better equipped for such intelligent consultation than the KING. He has unique opportunities of his own for forming a judgment on candidates for high appointments. The services of all his subjects are at his disposal privately. He is barred from no research except—paradoxically enough—through his British Ministers. Moreover he has the acknowledged and very valuable right of refusing to accept the formal advice of his Ministers, whether British or Australian—of course with the normal constitutional consequence either of an attempt to win his approval by another recommendation or of the resignation of Ministers and a General Election, which would in effect be an appeal by the SOVEREIGN to his people. How far precisely in the present instance MR. SCULLIN has observed these constitutional conventions must remain to some extent a matter for speculation. The fact that he was reported, so long ago as last April, to have "offered" the position of Governor-General to SIR ISAAC ISAACS does not suggest that there was very much "consultation" about it. The form in which the appointment is announced this morning (from Australia House) seems to limit the "approval" entirely to MR. SCULLIN. On previous occasions, if memory serves, it has always been HIS MAJESTY who "has been graciously pleased to "approve." The change of style may or may not be deliberate, but it seems accurately to represent the facts. And let it be said here that there is no question whatever of making gloomy predictions about the success of SIR ISAAC ISAACS. For all that anyone in England knows he may be the ideal candidate for the position of Governor-General. At the ripe age of seventy-five he has naturally taken a part, if not a very prominent part, in Australian politics. He has held office in a State and in a Commonwealth Government. Only a few days before a more dazzling prospect was held out to him he had been appointed Chief Justice with general approbation, and was expected to fill that high office with distinction. The point, however, is not what estimate may be placed on SIR ISAAC'S qualifications, but the maintenance of the sound tradition by which the Governor-General—now more than ever HIS MAJESTY'S own representative and *alter ego*—should have the personal acquaintance and confidence of the KING.

One conclusion at all events will hardly be disputed. Whatever may have been the precise degree of consultation in this particular case, there can be no real doubt that the KING was entirely right in formally confirming the appointment. There have been symptoms of opposition to it in some quarters in Australia. It would be easy enough to rouse other forces in its support if that were necessary. But the risk of a General Election fought on a difference between the CROWN and the Commonwealth Government, and enlisting all the forces of Republicanism, Communism, anti-Imperialism, and religious fanaticism, is not to be contemplated for a moment in such a cause. To judge by all appearances HIS MAJESTY must have been placed during the last few days in a position which is in accord neither with constitutional usage nor even with common courtesy. A weaker SOVEREIGN might have mistaken obstinacy for strength and resisted his Minister's advice. But he was clearly wise in taking into account the whole perspective—not only the relative unimportance of this particular issue and the magnifying effect of its intrusion into Australian politics, but MR. SCULLIN'S political embarrassments, his manifest inexperience, and the fact that he had offered the place to a friend in all good faith before he ever left Canberra. The powers of the CROWN will be all the stronger for HIS MAJESTY'S consent in this case; but they must assuredly be kept in reserve—for use if ever the advice of Ministers, in any part of the Empire, should clearly run counter to the wishes of the people and to the true interests of the country concerned.

Preserving the Dole

The action of the Unionist Party on Monday in protesting for the first time by vote against the practice of borrowing to support the Unemployment Insurance Fund was amply justified. Three admirable speeches from SIR HENRY BETTERTON, SIR JOHN SIMON, and MISS BONDFIELD proved beyond doubt that the debt of the Fund is irrecoverable, that "insurance" is a term no longer applicable to the existing system of mitigating the lot of the unemployed, that the Ministry of Labour and indeed members of the House of Commons already know as much about the system as any new inquiry is likely to find out, and that the appointment of a Royal Commission will delay for at least five months all reforms at a time when certain reforms have been proved to be not only urgently necessary but also immediately practicable. MISS BONDFIELD established the need of reform by unchallengeable statistics. The cost of paying so-called insurance benefit to the unemployed is now £107,000,000 a year, of which £77,000,000 is found by the taxpayer, £14,000,000 by the employed, and £16,000,000 by the employers. Of the sum found by the taxpayer, £22,000,000 represents the cost of relieving the Fund altogether of the support of 350,000 persons who fail to satisfy even the present actuarial test. The complete inadequacy of that test is shown by the fact that, in spite of this huge subsidy, the Insurance Fund is running into debt at the rate of £40,000,000 a year. This figure means that, after making allowance for the payment of interest on the debt and for the cost of administration, the Fund is having to support about 500,000 more persons than it can afford. MISS BONDFIELD was equally successful in explaining why this disaster has overtaken the insurance system. The first reason is the "abnormal growth" of unemployment; but that would not have bankrupted the Fund if all Governments had not been guilty in the past and if the present Government were not continuing to be guilty of refusing to protect the Fund by an adequate actuarial test. Secondary reasons, for which the authors of the Act of 1930 are specially responsible, are the existence of legal opportunities for exploiting the Fund and the creation of new classes of claimants with legal right to benefit. Few will deny MISS BONDFIELD'S claim that cases of personal fraud are, in the aggregate, negligible. The Fund is as well administered as the law allows. But the Act of 1930 has admitted to benefit 180,000 persons who would previously have been excluded, and, according to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, 315,000 persons were claiming benefit last July who would normally have passed out of industry and out of benefit. SIR HENRY BETTERTON was also certainly right in claiming that the same Act has facilitated the practice of using benefit to supplement the wages of short time and of intermittent workers.

MISS BONDFIELD remarked on the subject of these legal abuses that "there was really not "much doubt about the evidence." Nor is there much doubt about the cure. To declare that nobody shall draw more benefit than that to which the contributions made by him or on his behalf entitle him upon an arithmetical calculation is a just and comprehensive reform. The amount of benefit in relation to contributions must be calculated to restore the solvency of the Fund; but any fixed relation will have the further effect of stopping abuses now legal. No employer can casualize his labour over long periods so that the employed draw benefit without paying contributions, and yet that is the only condition on which the casualization of labour pays both employer and employed. Persons not really in the labour market or in seasonal employment will exhaust their right to benefit at the very moment their past contributions have ceased to pay for it. The reform will lower the number of beneficiaries to that which the Fund can support, but only to a much slighter extent will it lower the number of the unemployed. The disqualified cannot be thrown on the rates, and undoubtedly the taxpayer must shoulder most of the burden of a new national system of relief for the able-bodied unemployed. The opposition to such a change will perhaps be vocal, but it will certainly be unsubstantial. If the Treasury objects to the charge on the taxpayer, the answer is that the present system of using £40,000,000 a year of borrowed money for current expenditure is wholly contrary to Treasury traditions. If the Ministry of Health objects that the nationalization of relief will cut across the machinery of the Local Government Act, the answer is that local resources could not bear either the cost or the administration of relief to 500,000 more unemployed and their dependents, more particularly because really heavy unemployment is still localized in a few black spots. Nor have local authorities the right to control services for which local funds do not provide. Finally, if the Socialist Party assert, as many of their representatives did during the debate, that a cardinal article in the Socialist faith is the continued amalgamation of insurance benefits and the dole, that is a political issue which must be fought out, because it involves the complete abolition of insurance. The question, which should be put on the more convenient occasion when the Bill to continue borrowing is presented, is, Which side do the Government really take on this issue? And if they repeat their allegiance to the principle of insurance, they may well be asked why they cannot entrust the task of preserving it to an already informed House of Commons instead of inviting suspicions of their good faith by asking for the dilatory advice of a superfluous Royal Commission.

Infant Health

During the third quarter of this year there was recorded the lowest infant death-rate—namely, 45 per 1,000 live births—which has been observed in this country since the beginning of civil registration. There can be no reasonable doubt that it is the lowest figure in the history of England and Wales. During the ten years 1841 to 1850 the rate was 153. It had fallen to 142 in the period 1881-1890, but it rose again to 153 in the period 1891-1900. At the beginning of the present century, however, the fall began, and it has been pointed out that it was at this time that the first large group of children from the public elementary schools entered on the duties and responsibilities of parenthood. In 1900 the rate was 151. Ten years later, in 1910, it was 105. By 1920 it had fallen to 80. The conclusion seems to be warranted that education has had beneficial effects on the health of the nation. With instruction in cleanliness has come to the majority of women a truer understanding of the duties of motherhood.

Another legitimate inference from the infant death-rate is that, although the country as a whole has suffered much from the prevailing industrial depression, childhood has been saved from the effects of this trouble. The infant death-rate is a sensitive index of the state of nourishment and of the general wellbeing of the people. Even when full allowance has been made for the fact that a wet, cold autumn is usually a healthy autumn, there is ground for satisfaction in the knowledge that infants and young children have not wanted, but have, on the contrary, enjoyed healthier and therefore happier lives than their parents or grandparents ever experienced.

Excelsior

The appearance in these degenerate days of a work on climbing is always of interest to the high-minded. It is a comfort to reflect that not aircraft, funicular, telefer, nor even the domestic lift has as yet wholly satisfied the ascensory aspirations of the modern generation. The republication after a quarter of a century of a new edition of a once famous work, originally composed—it is no secret—by one of the most celebrated members of the Alpine Club, is therefore an event which should not pass unnoticed. The sport of climbing in its various aspects, physical and moral, is in many ways peculiar and paradoxical. It is at once an art and a science; teleological in so far as it aims at reaching a definable goal or object, yet at the same time a pure ἐνέργεια, in that it is an activity which is its own reward. Moreover, unlike other arts or sciences, it scorns the grand canon of simplicity; for the climber does not aim, when his aim is highest, at facility: on the contrary, his motto is *arduus in solem*, and his object to reach the summit antigeodesically, not by the easiest but by the most difficult route. Psychologists would no doubt be prepared to explain the delights of this pastime by reference to the arboreal habits of our biologically not very remote ancestors; those, however, who have felt within them the prompting of their feet to "desert th' ignoble plain," will probably feel inclined to ascribe their *scandendi cacoëthes* to a nobler impulse. It is noticeable too that mountaineering is a pastime not so much of indigenous mountain folk as of the plain dwellers. Hence it is scarcely surprising that this latest addition to Alpine literature should emanate from the fens of Cambridge. Unsatisfied by the conquest of the perilous Gog and the precipitous Magog, where should the aspiring Cantab turn more naturally than to the sublime and varied altitudes of his own noblest edifices? There will he find, as the new edition of "The Roof-Climber's Guide to "Trinity" shows, material enough to exercise the skill of Daedalus and the zeal but not the temerity of Icarus. *Materiam qua sis ingeniosus habes*: traverse and chimney, peak and pinnacle fit only for the nimblest thews and steadiest heads. The editors have done their work well: their technical descriptions are at once brief and exact, and, if we miss the romantic excitement of some of the more recent exploits of Alpine story, such as Stufenhauer's now classical epic of the conquest of the Schni-Schalli-berg, or even Saubermaul's description of his first heroic encounter with the Dent d'Yfrys, it would be at once ungracious and unjust to blame them. Within their limited compass they have made a notable contribution to an elevating sport. Few readers for instance could fail to be thrilled by the account of the ascent of what we might call the Smut arête of the Library chimney. Nor have they failed to stimulate our legitimate national pride. Though Everest and Kanchenjunga are still inviolate it is a comfort to read that within the last few years the Great Gate has yielded to the victorious acrobatics of the intrepid stegophil. In conclusion a brief word of warning to those in authority may well be timely. The roof climber should not be confused rashly with his felonious imitator, the cat-burglar, who creeps like Pelops οἷος τν δρομέα about his anti-social business, nor even with the common or garden evader of the twelve o'clock rule. The stegophil, it is true, sets out, like all real Alpinists, under cover of darkness, but he never goes in selfish solitude. His goal is pure and innocent and his purpose the sublimer fellowship of sky and stars: which who would thwart must surely be lacking in true nobility of soul.

TOWARDS A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

A STATEMENT OF THE OBJECTIONS

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES OF POLICY

In a letter published yesterday Major-General J. E. B. Seely pleaded for the formation of a 'National, or all-party, Government. The letters printed below are a selection from the many sent by correspondents in comment on General Seely's proposal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Those who seek to recommend an old, bad thing are wise to call it by a new, good name, and General Seely is therefore right to plead for a National Government rather than a Coalition Government, for, although the two terms mean the same thing, the last Coalition Government is not forgotten.

We are always reminded by those who advocate this expedient that we adopted it during the War, but they forget to add that the first Coalition Government, commanding, as it did, more all-round ability than any Government we have ever had, far from being a brilliant success, proved a dismal failure. The second Coalition, with less talent, fared better, though whether the final triumph of the Allies was mainly due to Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues or to other causes, unconnected with Downing-street, is at least an open question.

But both those Coalition Governments possessed one advantage which would be denied to any similar experiment at the present time. All who joined them had one sole aim in view—the successful termination of the War. Differences of opinion as to the best means of achieving this object might arise, but they could not involve any political principle.

To-day, it might be argued, all parties desire the welfare of the country, which we hope is always the case, but as to the best method of securing that welfare there is a fundamental cleavage of opinion. The Labour Party still say that they believe in Socialism; the Conservative Party insist upon the necessity of some measure of protection; the Liberals are concerned to prevent either of the other parties from putting their principles into practice. The Liberals apparently believe in first paralysing a Government and then keeping it in office, and in a Coalition they would at least have the satisfaction of being able to paralyse two parties at the same time. What is needed to-day is a party with an independent majority and a policy in which they believe. It is more than probable that a General Election would produce such a situation.

Irreverent voices within the Conservative Party have recently been raised in complaint of what they describe as the Old Gang. Whatever we may think of such criticism, surely a combination of the three Old Gangs is an evil from which we should all pray to be delivered.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DUFF COOPER.

90, Gower-street, Dec. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Five months ago, in debate in the House of Lords, I put forward similar views on the political situation to those expressed by General Seely in your issue of to-day, and was met with the assertion that a Coalition Government was unthinkable except in time of war.

The arguments so well expressed in your leading article as to the difficulty of associating the representatives of parties holding widely different views in formulating a definite and constructive policy are unanswerable, but do they not equally weigh against the Prime Minister being able to formulate one as the head of a National Government looking to the extreme opinions and open dissent of an important section of his own party? It is universally acknowledged that the situation of the country is most serious; the Government have signally failed in their policy dealing with unemployment; every class in the country is disturbed and anxious, but they remain in office through the votes of the Liberals. Some prominent members of that party are hesitating as to the wisdom of that course. Sir John Simon, Mr. E. D. Simon, and now General Seely have voiced the dissatisfaction which is increasing among their followers in the country. If ever Liberalism is again to become supreme, it will not be by denouncing Socialism in the constituencies and voting in Parliament to retain the Labour Party in power.

Liberals can justifiably point to their having fathered the McKenna duties and the safeguarding of industries, and to having been among the first to condemn the "dumping" of foreign produce by bounties to undersell our home growers. It would appear a more sensible and politic course for them to support, the continuance and extension of such measures for a further period.

I was one of those Liberals who, with Hartington and Chamberlain, broke away from the party because we believed that Gladstone's proposals for Home Rule in Ireland would bring about civil war in the country. History does not condemn our action at that time, and if any Liberals now cease to support an Administration whose policy is heading towards national bankruptcy, they will improve the position of their party in the country and deserve well of their fellow-countrymen.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
HUNTLY.

24, Grosvenor-square, W.1, Dec. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—General Seely expresses a very widely held opinion, but I beg leave to doubt whether he has found the truth. The gallant General has the war mind and, I submit, is endeavouring to perpetuate the folly of applying to the problems of peace the methods which led to success in war.

This "union," "national," "come together," "co-operate" notion, essential to the conduct of a destructive war, is fatal to the pursuance of any constructive purpose. If the General would study our wonderful history in the matters of government, justice, and the successful ordering of the lives of the people, he would find that the whole thing is based not on union but on diversity.

He talks of pulling together, and would have us all topple over in one direction, whereas surely stability, security, truth, and balance can only be secured if there are sufficient well-defined differences to maintain an adequate pull in every direction. The greatness of the Mother of Parliaments is wrapped up in the principle of Government and Opposition; British justice is based upon the perfect balance of opposite opinions; British trade upon the vitality of vigorous competition, and so on.

The complete and final answer to the national Government so ably advocated by General Seely is to be found in his own words:—"Any single party who propounded it (economy) would very soon come down to the ground." Such an attitude, I submit with all respect, is unsound, untrue, and an insult to our nation. Some of us believe that prosperity can be created by the collection and expenditure of public funds. Others hold the exactly opposite view. Here, as in most questions of government, there are two definite opinions absolutely opposed one to the other. If, as was at one time our habit, our leaders would really divide themselves and would give to the country the advantage of hearing both sides of all these questions, the inherent political genius of our people would, as in the past it has never failed to do, come into play.

The General asks us to abandon party strife, but admits that no such thing exists when the question is economy. He asks us to perpetuate the errors of the immediate past, when every party has for a time accepted the notion that the dole was necessary and then come to a general agreement that the same dole was an abuse. This sort of thing is leading us to ruin. The nation wants our politicians to give us both sides of every question, a little less of the "come together and pull together," and a little more of that difference, argument, discussion, and opposition through which alone we can find the truth.

Things are not so simple as General Seely would have us think.

Yours, &c.,
ERNEST J. P. BENN.

Bouverie House, Fleet-street, E.C.4, Dec. 2.

DETECTIVE NOVELS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I offer a suggestion in connexion with your interesting article on detective stories? An episcopal friend of mine declares that he finds them the most wholesome type of modern fiction. As a subscriber to a circulating library I quite agree with him.

There are two well-marked types of novel, the romantic and the psychological. Both simplify life, as all art must. The romantics concentrate on action; in this respect, Mr. Edgar Wallace is in the succession of Dumas. The interest of the psychological type lies in the study of human nature, which means character-drawing on a preconceived hypothesis. The English progressives, and their followers, have studied the Freudian psychology, generally from American sources, and consequently hold the dogma that sex is everything. Now the over-simplification of human nature results in an experience only to be compared with that of being shown over a building by a sanitary engineer who is firmly convinced that drains are everything. Those who cannot enjoy bad smells even in the cause of realism prefer the romantic criminal.

I am, &c.,
M. R. NEWBOLT.

7, Abbey-street, Chester.

THE FUTURE OF BURMA

SEPARATIST AIMS EXPLAINED

A BUFFER STATE

Burma is the buffer State between the Indian Empire and the Far East. Once the traveller has left cosmopolitan Rangoon behind him—with its wharves, its European clubs, its seventeen cinema theatres, and that strange mixture of races, creeds, and types that one meets in any Eastern seaport—he bids farewell to the Aryan and begins to recognize the Mongol.

If he experiences a feeling of change he will also experience a curious feeling of restfulness. Does the visitor to Wembley remember that graceful teak pagoda, with its carved screens and the bells that used to tinkle in the wind? Its modest lines came as a positive relief after the somewhat overwhelming solidity of the various "palaces"; the music of its chimes was a welcome rest after the blare of the bands in the Stadium.

The traveller through the East will find the same sense of restfulness and peace on a larger scale when he comes to Burma. Behind him lie the plains of the Ganges, where every foot of ground seems to be tilled; where every village looks as if it had been squeezed into a jigsaw puzzle of a million pieces, and where every town is seething with crowds that fill the streets from side to side. He has come through Calcutta, and remembers the city as a confused impression of politics, jute, St. Andrew's dinners, more jute and more politics. Then, after crossing the seas to Rangoon, he comes to Burma. Here is peace, elbow-room, and, in spite of all its earnest nationalism, a kind of happy-go-lucky cheerfulness which suggests that another milestone has been

passed on the way "out East." It is an impression that is by no means due to random reflection, for on the north Burma thrusts her boundaries into the veiled mountains of Tibet; on the east they merge (somewhat too vaguely for diplomatic purposes) into the Chinese Province of Yunan; one may step across the Burmese boundaries into the Lao States, French Indo-China, Siam, and, farther to the south, the Malay Peninsula. Burma itself is somewhat larger than France, but has a population of only 13,000,000.

REDEEMING AN ACCIDENT

Those who know their Burma have read the history of the last day or two at the Round-Table Conference with the utmost satisfaction. People are apt to talk of the separation movement as if it were a political growth that had somehow been forced into being by the general unrest of the last few years. Nothing is farther from the truth. In the 800 odd years between the founding of the pagan dynasty by Anawrata and the foundation by an alien race of a commercial route from the East Coast of India to Rangoon there was little or no contact between India and Burma. And the political accident that bound Burma, with its 13 millions, to the 327 millions of India—separated as they are by 700 miles of sea on the one hand and by vast stretches of untamed jungle on the other—has long been resented by the politically minded Burmese. But it is odd to note that one of the first expressed demands for separation came not from the Burmese themselves, but from British merchants in Rangoon after the war of 1852.

No useful purpose would be served by digging once more into the field of evidence that has been turned over time and again by various committees and inquiries. There is the commercial grievance, which has the tariffs and taxes of India as its natural causes for complaint. There is the political grievance, which directs attention to the fact that the representation of Burma at Delhi amounts to no more than one nominated official and four elected members—who for most of their time have to sit back with folded arms while the *pandits* of Allahabad argue and argue again over questions which are remote from Burma and of no possible benefit to the Burmese people. There is the grievance of finance, which requires, for example, that Burma should contribute towards the enormous burden of defence on the North-West Frontier while its own boundaries are left to its own military police. But as a background to all these concrete instances of alleged injustice is the very real national feeling which makes the Burman feel acutely that he has nothing in common—either by race, religion, or caste—with the other provinces across the water. Even in his characteristics he is entirely different. He is a cheerful, care-free soul, given to neither the religious nor the political reactions which make for so much lamentation in India. A distinguished commentator said that he heard more laughter in a week in Burma than he heard in a whole year in India. It is true that, especially in rural areas, the Burman has somewhat sketchy ideas as to the difference between right and wrong. Indeed, one of the sadder aspects of an otherwise happy land is the prevalence of crime, more especially crimes of violence. The Burman is an honest fellow at heart, and will not rob his master more than most servants east of Suez, but that does not prevent him from sticking his neighbour in the ribs with a knife and so helping to give many a village statistics of murder that might well be the envy of Chicago.

BENEFITS OF SEPARATION

Rather than dwell on the grievances which have led to the agitation for separation, it is profitable to turn to the benefits which separation may be expected to bring in its wake. First and foremost is the impetus which responsibility must inevitably give to development especially in the "backward tracts" of the country. The Shan States (the highlands of Burma, where forty-three chiefs own loyal allegiance to the Crown), the Chin Hills, and the Kachin hill areas are all at present excepted from the authority of the Provincial Council. A tremendous amount, not only of administrative work, but of actual exploration, has still to be done in these areas, and up till now "*Delhi dur ust*" ("Delhi is far away") has been even more true of Burmese affairs than of affairs in other parts of India. The so-called "triangle" formed between the main branches of the Irrawaddy—the Mali on the west and the N'Mai on the east—which has an estimated population of some 40,000, still has its stories of slavery and sacrifice to tell, despite the excellent work done by expeditions in the past few years. An independent Burma, left to work out its own salvation, may well be expected to develop its own

hinterland with more energy and more national pride than a Burma tied to the chariot wheels of India.

As for the prosperity of an independent Burma, that will, as in the past, largely depend upon the Burmese people themselves. The Burman is unlike the Indian over the way; he does not hoard his money—indeed, be the season good or bad, he is rather inclined to spend it with a cheerful prodigality that has earned him his description as "the Irishman of the East." But the country depends for its entire existence upon its rice crops, and the fall in prices last year hit its revenue hard. For thousands of miles, Southern Burma is one large ricefield. Agricultural research; new roads; veterinary services—all these are matters of the first importance to the people of Burma, and it is not unreasonable to expect that a Government concentrating upon its own people will be able to give them closer attention than did that far-off Assembly which in the opinion of nine out of ten Burmans, always puts India's interests first and leaves Burma's nowhere. There is, too, real significance in the fact that the Burman Civil servant dislikes leaving Burma to do a job in India almost as heartily as he dislikes seeing an Indian taking over the administration of a department in Burma.

DEFENCE

There is one important subject on which national, as opposed to provincial, interest is certain to increase in a way that is all to the good. That subject is defence. It has been mentioned before in this article how Burma has had to pay a heavy price for the defence of India's vulnerable North-West Frontier. But there is a North-East Frontier that needs watching as well. Burma stands between India and China, and, although the nearest Chinese rail-head is 300 miles from the boundary and the natural difficulties of the country remain as its best defence, recent history has shown that it is as well to keep a strict eye on the unruly tides that ebb and flow in the East. Separation will mean that India will be able to concentrate on what is peculiarly her own problem; Burma, relieved of an onerous responsibility, may look to her own frontiers; and there are good reasons for believing that the High Command both here and in Delhi is well pleased with the prospect.

It cannot be forgotten that the adjustment of the boundary on this frontier used to be a subject of frequent and occasionally acrimonious discussion with China. There is an awkward bight adjacent to Bhamo that has caused endless argument in the past. At the moment the work of frontier defence, which is mainly confined to repelling local raids, is entrusted to the Military Police—a fine force of some 10,000 men. There are also in Burma at the moment two British battalions, three battalions of the Burma Rifles, two Indian regiments, and various details.

Such, in brief, are a few of the problems that Burma will have to face on its own account. To judge by conversations with Burmese delegates in London, a feature of the Conference that has pleased them almost as much as the prospect of separation itself has been the good will of the Indian delegates. Both sides emphasize the fact that a dissolution of partnership will be a friendly leave-taking rather than a violent wrench. India and Burma will continue to need each other, and, to that extent, to find it desirable to help each other. India wants rice, kerosene, petrol, teak, and various other commodities that lie in the quivering heat upon the wharves at Rangoon. Burma wants—and for some time must continue to want—labour from the overcrowded industrial depôt camps of India. There are certain useful services, such as geographical survey, which are already in existence and which a young country will find it difficult, if not impossible, to replace. What measures of reciprocity can be effected most usefully remain to be seen. But this much is certain—that not the most fervent Burmese nationalist, whether in Rangoon or in the Conference Chamber here in London, regards the separation of Burma from India as equivalent to the erection of a barrier between them.

WEAVERS' WAGES

UNION'S OPPOSITION TO NEW BASIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Dec. 2

A situation that may develop into a serious crisis in the weaving section of the cotton industry is revealed by the full answer of the Weavers' Amalgamation to the manufacturers' proposals for a new basis of calculating wages on the introduction of the new system of more economic production. As reported in *The Times* yesterday, the General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation on Saturday debated the new basis for weaving wages and directed that a letter be sent to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association indicating the policy of the operative weavers on the scheme published by the employers a month ago. The terms of this letter were given out this morning by Mr. T. Ashurst, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association. After narrating the proceedings of the weavers' General Council on Saturday, Mr. A. Naesmith, the secretary, goes on:—

"Much dissatisfaction was expressed with the terms of your proposals, as their acceptance could only mean the further impoverishment of all our members, without the object of cheapening costs of production to stimulate demand for goods being materially affected. The absence of any provision for a fall-back wage for running looms to ensure the standard and quality of yarns and a minimum wage to provide for the contingency of under-employment are lamentable features of your proposals. Other avenues might have been explored to secure the economies necessary to reduce costs of production without first submitting these proposals, which in themselves are both harsh and undesirable, and the imposition of which can only give rise to strained relationships.

"The report of the Economic Advisory Council on the Cotton Industry indicates the reforms in the structure of our industry which are both imperative and necessary, and we have no doubt that if these are carried out production costs will be reduced. The Council has indicated that it is not opposed to changes in methods of production by either the automatic or semi-automatic looms, where satisfactory wages and conditions are obtained. They are, however, opposed to any change in the number of ordinary looms run by a weaver or the drastic revolutionary wage proposals submitted by your organizations, and they refuse to give authority to the Central Committee to negotiate with your representatives upon them."

On Friday the employers' Central Committee will meet specially to consider this letter and decide what the next step shall be. The word "organizations" in the weavers' letter is used in recognition of the fact that there is a weaving section in the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, that there is liaison between this section and the Manufacturers' Association, and any action is certain to be joint action. It will be seen that the weavers' letter offers no opposition to the new methods of more economic production in principle, but it is clear that the operatives are so entirely unable to agree to the effect of the proposed new basis of wage calculation, with a unit payment per hundred thousand picks of loom instead of according to the length of cloth produced, that they have refused negotiating powers to their own executive.

The effect of this attitude will be to force on the employers the whole responsibility for decision. It is not thinkable that the manufacturers will now abandon their intention to make the fullest practicable use of automatic and semi-automatic looms. They might conceivably withdraw their new wage basis proposals, in the drawing up of which the operatives refused the chance to take their share, but this is hardly likely. The manufacturers may prefer to tender notice of termination of existing wage arrangements and of their intention to introduce the new system at a definite date.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SIR JAMES BARRIE'S APPEAL

REBUILDING FUND

Sir James Barrie presided over a festival dinner at Guildhall last night in support of the special appeal recently launched for the reconstruction and re-equipment of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, of which the Prince of Wales is President. After the dinner Lord Macmillan announced donations totalling £40,568.

Proposing the toast of "The Hospital," Sir James Barrie said:—

I notice that I am being called the chairman this evening. If you don't mind I should prefer to follow the old custom and be called the chair. I feel that children would be more interested in me if they thought I was the chair. Children! You know, the marvel of the world to me is that you can pick out your own. Do you really think when you take them to a party that it is always the same ones you bring back? It should now be evident to you that I am the chair to-night owing to an extraordinary blunder made by the hospital. I can't abide children, never could. It was merely pretend on my part to get round their mothers and so spend an idle hour in dalliance. I know a boy of four who, when he wakes up and sees the sun, calls out "Good morning, God." His own idea. Horrible. I saw the eclipse of two or three years ago. There were hundreds of thousands of us on a Yorkshire hill, reverent, appalled; but there was also, of course, the inevitable child. What was he doing in the one thrilling moment of his life? He was trying to catch earwigs in the part of a soap-dish that has holes in it. It is said that mothers like best the children who give them most trouble. I suppose Cain was Eve's favourite. Wordsworth says that children arrive trailing clouds of glory. I question this; but if so, it is probably the very worst ones who come that way. Mind you, I don't blame them. It is every one for himself in this world, and no one knows that better than a child.

Be thankful that you have me to protect you to-night, for they are to make a fierce assault upon your already depleted pockets. This assault will be conducted by unprincipled representatives whom they hoodwinked long ago. The rules compel me to ask those suspects to address you, but before doing so I feel that it is my duty to warn you against them. Perhaps the most sinister figure in Guildhall to-night is Lord Macmillan. Attuned by his calling to make the worse appear the better reason, he will stick at nothing in his championship of the Children's Hospital. One of the most artful things he is likely to do this evening is to invite you to come to that hospital and judge for yourselves. That sounds fair, but don't you do it. If you do that, he has got you. It would be impossible for any Bigly, which is what children call you, to go round those wards without writing in a Wobbly, which is what they call your cheque-book, or producing a Crinkly, which is their name for a fiver. While Lord Macmillan is getting at you, you hold my hand, and I'll pull you through. Those patients in the hospital beds—I don't know whether they are following the instructions of Lord Macmillan, or whether it is just their own natural depravity, or whether in some moment of aberration I have put them up to it myself—but small as they are, as soon as you enter they will immediately look smaller. You may take it from me that this is a deliberate design to melt you. They know that there is a degree of smallness a sick child can reach which is beyond putting up with. There they are, lying broken in their cots, making the most of their illness, their bandages, their shrunken forms, the girls listless, with dolls beside them, neglected, as if they needed someone to teach them what a child does with a doll. Don't let go my hand. They are just playing a game with your long faces. They are so happy in those cosy beds that soon they burst into merriment because you are pitying them, and they hug their dolls as if they knew all about them, and they dive beneath their blankets and kick with joy and peep at you mischievously over the coverlet—all because they are the lucky ones who have cots in the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond-street.

A MILLION SAVED

Now perhaps is the time for you to cut and run. Don't look out at the windows or you may see some emaciated little face staring up at them wistfully. He is carrying a tiny bundle, containing, I suppose, his night things, but he can't get in because we are already far too full. He and his like are a sadder sight than you will find inside the hospital. The little fools think it is a sort of Heaven. Don't ask Lord Macmillan for statistics. He might show you some child who had been carried in a few weeks before, fevered, done for, and is now going out romping with her exultant parents. He might tell you—and it would be the truth—that this is a sight which has been witnessed a million times or so since our hospital was opened. A million children saved. It is something to set against even the ravages of the War.

We have now pulverized Lord Macmillan. But instead of throwing up his brief he calls as witness no less a person than Mr. Justice Eve. You see from the programme that Mr. Justice Eve is to speak about the Medical and Nursing Staffs, and I know he will have such fine things to say of them that I am rather alarmed. I fear that when his turn comes it won't be any good your holding my hand. At this moment I merely ask him to say "Yes" or "No" to two or three questions. Kindly conceive Mr. Justice Eve stepping into the witness-box, and looking around him curiously, as if he had gone into the wrong compartment. Now, Sir, I say sharply to him, do you dare to stand there and tell me that much of the work of the medical staff of this hospital, nobly helped by famous physicians and surgeons from outside, consists of investigations into the causes of children's ailments which are thus in time modified or even banished from the world? His damping answer is "Yes." Take care, witness! Because of their devotion do these eminent physicians give up all the accommodation that is rightly theirs to the children, and carry on their researches in the very holes and corners of the hospital? Yes, again! One question about the nurses. Are the nurses sacrificing themselves? Are they, in order to save a few more children, living in such discomfort that it is a shame to every one of us who lives in comfort? He asks if he is compelled to answer that question. I say hurriedly, "No"; but Lord Macmillan says hurriedly, "Yes."

Things are not going too well with me now, and I had better let go your hand. I can do no more for you. Yes, I can. I have seen enough of our medical and nursing staffs to know that, however hard-heartedly we refuse our succour, they will disregard their own worldly interests and go on fighting for the children. So let us take advantage of that devotion and sneak out of doing our part. The hospital will still go on, because they will never forsake it. For long so great, our hospital will have, of course, to fall gradually from the front rank, but it will continue to shine from Great Ormond-street, beckoning to that emaciated little face carrying a bundle who is still staring up wistfully at the windows. Perhaps the bundle does not contain his night things. Perhaps he has no night things. It would be funny, wouldn't it, if the bundle turned out too late to be full of trailing clouds of glory? Well, the light from Great Ormond-street will still burn, but it may have in the future to be a smaller light, instead of the glowing beacon it could become if you and yours, and others like you, would say it shall.

PRINCESS MARY'S MESSAGE

Lord Macmillan, chairman of the board of management, in reply, said that in Great Ormond-street they believed in fairies, but they believed more in fairy godfathers and godmothers. Sir James Barrie was a fairy godfather. His cynicisms and whimsicalities were merely self-protective armour. Sir James felt so much for the hospital that he had to seek protection behind those fortifications; in him they had one of the most generous-hearted friends of the hospital. (Cheers.) It was something to have Peter Pan at Great Ormond-street. When he came in through the window he brought with him a sense of helpfulness and inspiration. In these difficult times they would not have embarked on the great scheme had it not been that Peter Pan whispered in their ears: "It shall succeed." Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, who received her training in the hospital, and was one of their vice-patrons, had written, in a charming and characteristic message:—

"I am deeply interested to learn of the appeal which has been launched by my brother, the Prince of Wales, and the board of management of the hospital and also of the banquet at Guildhall. I shall always retain happy memories of my association with the great institution, and I most sincerely hope that the required sum of money will be raised. I cannot think of any cause more likely to

(Continued at foot of next column)

commend itself to the generosity of the British public than that of the suffering children, whose home surroundings give little scope for health and happiness.

Mr. Justice Eve proposed "The Medical and Nursing Staff of the Hospital."

Dr. F. John Poynton, senior physician to the hospital, in reply, said that their staff was an Empire staff, famed throughout the world. It was the hope of the staff that the hospital—reborn—would remain for all the children an ever-open home. (Cheers.)

Lord Moynihan, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, proposed the health of the chairman.

Sir James Barrie briefly replied.

Among those present were:—

Mr. O. L. Addison, Sir Alan and Lady Anderson, Sir Dalrymple and Lady Arbuthnot, Sir William and Lady Arbuthnot Lane, Mr. F. D. Ascoli, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Banker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Baron, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Barrington-Ward, Mr. J. Stuart Bevan, M.P., Miss Margaret Bigge, Mrs. Borner, Sir Boyd and Lady Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Sir Gerald and Lady Chadwyck-Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver N. Chadwyck-Healey, the Chief Rabbi, Sir Ernest and Lady Clark, Mr. Justice and Lady Clauson, Sir Herbert and Lady Cohen, Major and Mrs. J. B. Brunel Cohen, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Cohen and Miss Margot Cohen, Sir John and Miss Coode-Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Courtauld, Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Mr. Justice Eve, Mr. and Mrs. James Fairbairn, the Rev. A. M. Fergusson, Sir Philip Freeman, Sir Francis and Lady Goodenough, Mr. W. Graham (Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company), Commander and Mrs. Louis Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Guest, Mr. P. K. Hodgson, Lord and Lady Hollenden, Lady Hope, Mr. Claude and Lady Dorothy Hope-Morley, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Ronald Hopwood, Mr. Geoffrey Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hyde and Miss Maud Hyde, Dr. Inge.

SCHNEIDER RACE

AGREEMENT ON CONDITIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 2

The agreement on the conditions of the next Schneider Trophy contest which was foreshadowed in *The Times* yesterday was accepted by the British, French, and Italian aero clubs at a meeting of the Sports Committee of the International Aeronautical Federation to-day.

The committee decided that there was no need to call a meeting of the special appeal tribunal, as had been suggested, since the Italian Aero Club had made no appeal to the tribunal. The conditions of the agreement are as follows:—

The Royal Aero Club of Great Britain will receive the entrance fee of 200,000f. (£1,600) per machine for which it originally asked. For the convenience of the challenging clubs this sum need not be deposited beforehand in cash, but may be guaranteed by a bank. No actual transfer of cash need be made unless a competing club fails to take part in the contest and has to forfeit its deposit. Under this arrangement the Royal Aero Club will not have to pay interest to the other clubs on their deposits.

The course of the race for the Schneider Trophy will be a circuit of at least 50 kilometres, as it was last year. It had been suggested that a shorter circuit should be used. Competing machines will be started at intervals, not all together.

The next race will be held between August 24 and September 19, 1931. The French Aero Club will confirm its entry before December 31 next. The Italian Club will submit the present agreement to ratification in Rome.

The question of the place of the next race does not seem to have been raised, but the terms of the agreement indicate that it will be in British waters, and it is assumed at present that the original rule of the contest, by which it is held under the auspices of the last winner, will be adhered to. On the other hand, the Italian Aero Club offered to organize the contest at Venice without charging an entrance fee, and it is not yet clear whether the Italian anxiety to avoid racing over the Solent has been satisfactorily overcome. By the rules of the contest, if the last winner is unable to organize the next race the last winner but one must do so (in this case Italy), and if this also is impossible, the International Federation takes charge of the arrangements. It might be open to the Italian Aero Club to argue that the Royal Aero Club was unable to provide a suitable course, but, in view of the conciliatory spirit which is now being shown, it is hoped that this point has now been dropped.

The recent trouble arose from the fact that a ruling of the Sports Committee of the Federation to the effect that the regulations of each contest must be finally settled before January 31 following the last contest was reversed by the general conference of the Federation. It was argued that the Federation as a whole was entitled to alter the decision of its Sports Committee, but the ruling which has now been accepted is that the Sports Committee (which was chosen by M. Jacques Schneider to administer the contest) is acting outside its ordinary province when it is concerned with the Schneider Trophy, and is not then subject to the Federation as a whole. The view of the committee now is that the conditions on each race should not be altered once they have been drawn up and made public, and this may be formally laid down at the next meeting of the committee in Bucharest next June.

THE CAPE FLIGHT

MISS SPOONER TO START TO-DAY

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

Miss Winifred Spooner and Flying Officer E. C. T. Edwards intend to leave Croydon early this morning in a Desoutter cabin monoplane to attempt to fly to Capetown and back in 10 days. No statement has been made before the start as to the places of call, but it is understood that the course which Imperial Airways liners will take next year will generally be followed. This will mean that a distance of about 8,200 miles will have to be covered in either direction, and as the Desoutter has a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour it will have to be flown about 17 hours in every 24.

Miss Spooner and her companion will therefore have to fly by night most of the time, and the stages have been arranged so that night landings, apart from the misfortune of forced landings, will not have to be made at aerodromes which have no night flying equipment. Halts will probably be made also in places where there is no accommodation for travellers, and the two pilots have made up their minds to take what sleep they can get in the aeroplane.

The fuel capacity of the Desoutter in ordinary use is 30 gallons, or sufficient for five hours' flying. Miss Spooner's aeroplane carries 70 gallons, which should increase its range to nearly 12 hours, and allow the non-stop stages to be from 1,000 to 1,200 miles. This is probably just sufficient to enable the machine to fly all through the night, taking off at dusk and continuing its flight until a daylight landing can be made.

Mechanics have left the Dornier works on Lake Constance with material to repair the damage caused by the fire in the flying-boat DO-X, now at Lisbon. The repairs will take two or three weeks.

TOURIST CLASS IN P. AND O. SHIPS

AUSTRALIAN AND INDIAN SERVICES

Lord Inchcape has decided to instal at once in certain of the P. and O. vessels trading with Australia a new class of accommodation to be known as "Tourist" to distinguish it from the saloon arrangements. In the Moldavia and Mongolia, 17,000-ton ships, it will thus be possible to travel with comfort and economy between London, Australia, and intermediate ports at a cost considerably lower than that of the former second class. Emigrants will not be carried in these vessels.

In installing the new accommodation the P. and O. Company have, it is officially stated, borne in mind the requirements of their large Indian *clientèle*. The Moldavia, for instance, is scheduled to make a voyage from London to Bombay in March, and the new accommodation has already met with a considerable demand from the public.

The new P. and O. electric vessels, Strathnaver and Strathaird, will be similarly fitted with first saloon and tourist accommodation, so that by the end of 1931 a regular monthly tourist service will be in operation between England, India, and Australia. It is anticipated that people debarred by money stringency from travel on pleasure or business in the old and more expensive manner will avail themselves of the attractive conditions now offered. The "tourist" appointments in cabins and saloons are described as being of a superior order. Mechanical ventilation on the Louvre system is installed throughout the cabins and saloons of the new accommodation, where, it is added, "adequate provision of bathrooms is an acceptable feature."

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD HONOUR SCHOOLS

FOURTH CLASS TO BE RETAINED

OXFORD, Dec. 2

In Congregation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, an amendment to the Statute concerning college contributions for University purposes, the Preamble of which was passed on November 20, was proposed by Mr. A. H. S. Cripps, Fellow and Bursar of Queen's College. The intention of the amendment was to exempt from the proposed raising of the contribution to the University, loans contracted by the colleges between 1927 and 1930. Mr. Cripps argued that the proposed clause caused a very heavy contribution to fall on two colleges, that it introduced retrospective legislation, and that his own college, which had recently borrowed large sums, would be unfairly hit. The amendment was seconded by the Provost of Queen's (the Rev. E. M. Walker), who argued that retrospective legislation was universally recognized as bad.

Mr. A. H. Smith, Fellow of New College, proposed the rejection of the amendment and recapitulated the events which had led to the drafting of the present Statute on the recommendation of the Special Committee appointed to advise the University. He argued that the clause was not unfair to Queen's College and that other colleges were placed in an equally difficult position by other clauses in the Statute. The Provost of Worcester reminded the House that the Royal Commission had stated at the outset that college contributions would have to be slightly increased. He did not believe that the proposed clause was unfair in its effects.

The amendment was lost on a division by 127 to 51. Before the passing of the Statute the President of Magdalen said that though Magdalen College would not oppose, it would claim a free hand if the whole Statute fell to be reconsidered at a later date.

The Preamble of a Statute to reduce the number of classes in the final honour schools to three, and to give the examiners the right to allow a candidate for honours to take a pass degree, was moved by the Vinerian Professor of English Law (Professor Sir William Holdsworth). He said that the fourth class in honours was an absurdity, that it was unfair to the real honours men in the higher classes, that it lowered the prestige of the University, and that it represented as honours men persons who did not deserve the title.

The Statute was opposed by Mr. H. M. Last, Fellow of St. John's College, who said that the Statute combined two distinct proposals. As regards the first proposal, he held that men of real ability had appeared in the fourth class, and that in the School of Literae Humaniores, with which he was chiefly concerned, it would be difficult to divide the men who deserved honours into three classes only. As regarded the second part of the proposal, he felt that those who were pass men by nature should take pass schools, and that the distinction between pass and honours should be preserved. If certain faculties felt difficulties in the present system a new Statute should be introduced which should permit, but not oblige, them to abolish the fourth class.

The Statute was supported by the Regius Professor of Modern History (Professor F. M. Powicke), who argued that the fourth class was at present an embarrassment in the class lists and that the proposal would not lead to the unfortunate results anticipated by the opposition.

The Preamble was rejected on a division by 94 votes to 71.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 2

The Vice-Chancellor informs members of the Senate that he has appointed Mr. G. S. Gordon, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, to be Rede Lecturer for the year 1931.

The representatives of the colleges have elected Mr. L. F. Newman, of St. Catharine's College, to be a member of the Council of the Borough of Cambridge until November, 1932, in place of Mr. F. M. Rushmore, who has been elected an alderman.

Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene College, and Mr. W. J. Harrison, of Clare College, have been elected by the representatives of the colleges to be members of the Financial Board for four years.

The Council of the Senate have appointed Mr. W. Spens, Master of Corpus Christi College, and Professor Stratton members of the General Board for four years.

The Buildings Syndicate have reappointed Mr. H. C. Marshall, of Trinity College, as Secretary to the Syndicate for five years.

The Council of the Senate have appointed the following committee for the James Clark Maxwell centenary celebration:—The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir Joseph J. Thomson, Master of Trinity, Mr. W. Spens, Master of Corpus Christi, Professor Sir Joseph Larmor, Professor Sir Ernest Rutherford, Dr. Broad, Professor Newall, Professor Sir Arthur S. Eddington, Professor C. T. R. Wilson, Professor Stratton, Dr. J. Chadwick, Dr. J. D. Cockcroft, and Sir J. H. Jeans.

The Managers of the Balfour Fund have made a grant of £30 to Miss P. M. Jenkins, M.A., of Newnham College, for research on the biology of the smaller African lakes.

Mr. H. G. Waters, B.A., of Emmanuel, has been appointed to the Frank Smart Studentship in botany for one year.

LONDON, Dec. 2

The Paul Philip Reitlinger Prize, offered this year for the best essay embodying the result of medical research work by the candidate, has been awarded to J. Adler, a student of King's College and Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.

BIRMINGHAM MUNICIPAL AERODROME

£70,000 SCHEME APPROVED BY COUNCIL

Birmingham City Council, at a meeting yesterday, decided to authorize the preparation of the scheme for the levelling and layout of a site for a municipal aerodrome for civil aviation purposes, at an estimated cost of £70,000.

Alderman W. Byng Kendrick, in submitting the proposal, said that the site of 200 acres which it was recommended should be acquired was situated on the south-eastern side of the city. It was on the line of the road to Stratford-on-Avon, and less than seven miles from the centre of the city. Experts agreed that the site possesses more of the qualities required for the making of an air port than any other in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. It was not thought desirable to give more detailed information, as it might become necessary to acquire the land compulsorily.

Alderman Kendrick added that he thought they were agreed, and probably would have the support of public opinion, that the project was one upon which the city should enter and take some risks. It would mean that at the outset the Corporation would not get an economic return, but in the long run it might get an economic return. But beyond the question of money there was that of the important return to be derived from Birmingham becoming one of the principal stations of any air service which might be run through this country, and connecting it with many places on the Continent. Many places had lived to regret their opposition or indifference to proposals in the old days for the development of railways, and he did not think that anyone would like to-day to make a similar mistake in relation to this new form of transport. Although the expense involved must be considerable, he felt that the council would be ready to go forward with the scheme at once, so that work might be provided for the relief of the unemployed.

The recommendation was, without further comment, unanimously approved.

EBBW VALE STEEL WORKS

Reporting to the Ebbw Vale Central Relief Committee yesterday on an interview which a deputation of townspeople had had with Sir John Beynon, chairman of the Ebbw Vale Coal and Iron Company, respecting the restarting of the Ebbw Vale Steel Works, Mr. D. R. Davies said that Sir John had informed them that there were no immediate prospects of a revival in the industry such as would justify the restarting of the works. Mr. Jack Griffiths, miners' agent, stated that there were proposals which could be put forward for restarting certain sections of the works, and the matter was left with the trade union representatives to discuss these proposals and meet Sir John Beynon later.

George William Nickerson, 31, formerly in the employ of the New Sleaford (Lincs) Rural District Council as accountant, was sentenced at the Birmingham Assizes yesterday to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on charges of forgery, embezzlement, and the altercation of certain accounts with intent to defraud. He pleaded "Guilty."

Obituary

HERR HOFFMANN

A PIONEER OF GERMAN SOCIALISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 2

Herr Adolph Hoffmann, who died last night in his dwelling not far from the Alexanderplatz in Berlin's East End, at the age of 72, was one of the few surviving pioneers of German Socialism. A picturesque figure, with a red face and white hair and beard, he seemed to have stepped out of the French Revolution rather than the calmer times of the late nineteenth century.

Hoffmann was born in Berlin in 1858. An illegitimate child, one of whose foster-fathers was sent to prison for cruelty to his charges, he was predestined to become an enemy of the existing order. He worked as an engraver and gilder, was expelled from Berlin after Bismarck's Socialist Law, and made his way to a leading place in the party by the usual stepping-stone of the editorship of a local Socialist organ. He was imprisoned more than once, and a warder who once gave him a Bible to read was unwittingly responsible for the brochure, "The Ten Commandments and the Propertied Classes," which gained him the nickname of "Ten Commandments Hoffmann."

In 1904 he entered the Reichstag, and in 1908 the Prussian Diet, where he was one of the first Socialists to take a seat. In both assemblies, as well as in the Berlin town councils, where he sat for many years, he was much feared for the venom and aptitude of his interjections. A worried Bülow telling the Socialists, "Nothing is gained by big talk," received the swift Hoffmannesque retort, "Why don't you tell your master that?" Hoffmann was illiterate, though he possibly pretended to be more illiterate than he was in order to support his reputation as an incorrigible revolutionary, and when a Deputy during a discussion on a Customs Bill once told him that he confused *mich* and *mir*, he answered that that might be, but at any rate he did not, like some honourable members, confuse *mein* and *dein*. He was the incarnation of the Berlin Mutterwitz, and was so much a character that even his political enemies did not altogether dislike him.

Before the War Hoffmann was as an active promoter of the "Away from the Churches" movement, and one of the worst mistakes made by the German Socialists was when, in the first revolutionary enthusiasm of 1919, they appointed Ten Commandments Hoffmann, with the moderate Socialist, Haenisch, joint Minister for Public Works and Education. He immediately abolished the State contribution to the Churches, and had not been in office many weeks before the Christian population of Berlin, Catholic and Protestant alike, set out from a demonstration at the Zirkus Busch in a crusade to the Ministry to protest against his retention. After his resignation Hoffmann found his way into the Communists, and ultimately by way of the Independent Socialists back to the Socialists. In 1924 he suffered eclipse through one of those curious incidents which sometimes drive a man from German politics: his flat was burgled, and it became known that he had a few silver spoons. This was thought quite improper in a man of his past and associations, and little had of late years been heard of him.

MR. WALTER BAKER, M.P.

We regret to announce that Mr. Walter John Baker, Labour member for East Bristol, died yesterday, after a long illness, at the age of 54. He underwent an operation in 1925, and another one a few weeks ago.

For many years Mr. Baker was a member of the House of Commons telegraph staff, and was probably the first telegraphist and certainly the first from the Government service to become a member of Parliament. He early joined the Fabian Society, was a member of the I.L.P., and served on the executive of the London Trades Council. From the beginning of his career he was active as a trade union organizer, and was Parliamentary Secretary to the Postal and Telegraph Clerks' Association. Later, when it was amalgamated with the Union of Post Office Workers, he became assistant general secretary and head of the research and statistical department. After 25 years' service in the Post Office, he resigned his position, losing his pension rights, in order to contest the Harborough Division of Leicestershire in 1918, but was defeated by a large majority, as he was also in 1922.

In December, 1923, he was elected for East Bristol by a majority of over 2,000, which he increased in 1924 to 4,777, and in 1929 to 11,621. In Parliament Mr. Baker acquired a reputation for careful and conscientious industry. He was one of the first members of the Institute of Public Administration. With Mr. C. G. Ammon, before the passing of the Trade Unions Act, he directly represented the Union of Post Office Workers in the House, and after the new legislation compelled the Civil Service unions to give up their active connexion with the general trade union and labour movement he continued to represent the postal employees under a different arrangement. He was one of the Labour members who, in May, 1926, led the attack on the policy of the Conservative Government of handing over of the Government beam wireless to private control. Mr. Baker served as chairman of the Labour Party's advisory committee on Army and Navy pensions, and as a member of the Committee on the machinery of government.

PROFESSOR GARGANO

Our Milan Correspondent telegraphs:—

The death is announced at Florence of Professor G. S. Gargano, the well-known man of letters and Shakespearian scholar. His translations of some of Shakespeare's tragedies into Italian enjoyed great popularity, while his Shakespearian library was one of the best in Italy. In 1923 he published an interesting work on the Italian colony in London under Elizabeth and James I.

MR. FORBES IN BELFAST

COOPERATION WITHIN THE EMPIRE

The Prime Minister of New Zealand (Mr. G. W. Forbes) had a cordial reception when he arrived in Belfast yesterday from Dublin. At the railway station he was met by the Prime Minister (Lord Craigavon). Mr. and Mrs. Forbes proceeded to the City Hall, where they were welcomed by the Lord Mayor (Sir William Coates) and the members of the Corporation.

Mr. Forbes said in coming to Belfast they were coming to a city that possessed a sentiment that was very strong in New Zealand—affection for the old land and loyalty to the Crown. In New Zealand that was a very great thing indeed. They attached greater importance to the question of cooperation within the Empire than of status. No matter what was put on paper, it did not affect in any way their affection and loyalty to the Crown. They liked the term British Empire much better than British Commonwealth of Nations. The Imperial Conference, he said, met for the purpose of doing something to improve inter-Empire trade. They might not have been able to achieve any tangible results, but he could say for himself and his colleagues that they had no intention of putting up anything which might be termed "humbug." They put forward proposals in the interests of the Mother Country as well as of the Dominions.

After a luncheon given by the Belfast Chamber of Commerce Mr. Forbes visited the Queen's University, Belfast, where the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him.

BLAZING CAR MYSTERY

The Nottingham police yesterday received a postcard signed by the name of Thomas Waite, the Welsh miner who disappeared from Brighton on the night of November 1, stating that he is alive and well. The card had apparently been addressed to Nottingham in mistake for Northampton. Thomas Waite was reported to have disappeared from his lodgings on November 1, and it was at first thought that he might be the man whose charred body was found in a blazing motor-car on the outskirts of Northampton on November 8. The proceedings in this murder charge against Alfred Arthur Rouse of Friern Barnet, will be resumed at Northampton to-day.

The Bishop Coadjutor of Bathurst, N.S.W., will dedicate at 8 o'clock this evening the memorial to the late Prebendary St. Hill Bourne, the hymn writer, in the Church of St. Mary, Finchley.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR

Meteorological Office, Dec. 2

General Inference from Observations at 6 p.m.—A ridge of high pressure covers Ireland and Scotland and pressure is low over Spain. Depressions passing near Iceland may give rise to occasional showers or rain in the North-west and North, but otherwise weather will be mainly dry though cloudy.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., Midlands, E.—Wind north-east or east, light to fresh; mainly fair, but considerable cloud; local mist early; normal temperature.

England, S.W., Midlands, W., Wales, Ireland, S.E., S.W.—Wind north-easterly, moderate or fresh; mainly cloudy; local mist early; normal or rather high temperature.

Further Outlook.—Similar.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel and Irish Sea.—Wind north-east, moderate or fresh; mainly cloudy; local mist early and late; sea moderate.

Southern North Sea (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Wind east or north-east, moderate or fresh; mainly fair; local mist early and late; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds between east and north-east, 10 to 20 m.p.h. at the surface and 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather mainly fair, apart from local mist early. Visibility 1,000 yards locally early, improving to 2 to 4 miles in most places.

Sun rises, 7.47 a.m.; sets, 3.52 p.m.
Moon sets, 4.39 a.m.; rises, 2.19 p.m.
Full Moon, Saturday.
Lighting-up time, 4.22 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 11.59 a.m., and 12.13 a.m. to-morrow.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 2; Lowestoft, 3; Southport, 0; Torquay, 1½; Ventnor, 1.

NATIONAL VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION

PROTECTION OF WOMEN ABROAD

The annual meeting of the National Vigilance Association, which was held at Caxton Hall yesterday, received from Mr. S. Cohen and Mr. F. A. R. Sempkins an account of the congress of the International Bureau for the suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, which met in Warsaw last October. Sir Ewart Greaves was in the chair.

One of the subjects discussed by the international congress was the employment of women stage artists in foreign countries. Mr. Cohen yesterday urged that hostels should be established and maintained by voluntary organizations in the interests of these girls and women. The great difficulty about *cabarets*, night-clubs, theatres, and so on, was that it was hard for English audiences to realize what they often meant in Continental countries and other countries outside Europe. Our own experience of the night-club and theatre was much milder than theirs owing to the much stricter control and observation of such resorts in this country. Mr. Cohen added that on his recommendation the congress had agreed to ask each national committee to undertake a thorough inquiry into the number of these establishments and the conditions existing in them for the purpose of providing information on the necessity for effective control.

Mr. Cohen also drew attention to a possible danger in the indiscriminate use of the film, as was advocated by some delegates to the congress, as propaganda for the protection of girls and women. Pictures suitable for exhibition before an English audience, he said, might have a very different effect in the small towns and villages of Eastern Europe. If they depicted gorgeous palaces and jewelry the effect might be to tempt girls in those small places to take any risk that would introduce them to the pleasures among which other girls were evidently living.

By a resolution passed unanimously in the congress the International Bureau had been asked to set up a committee to settle the principles which should be observed in the making of films dealing with the traffic in women, with the object of providing effective propaganda for its suppression.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
EAST	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Berwick-on-T	—	—	42	46	Dull.
Scarborough	—	—	43	47	Dull.
Bridlington	—	—	34	48	Dull.
Cleethorpes	—	1	44	47	Dull.
Mablethorpe	—	—	44	47	Dull, slight mist.
Skegness	0·4	—	43	47	Dull.
Cromer	0·2	—	44	47	Dull, slight mist.
Yarmouth	2·3	—	45	48

CHOSEN
-from experience

Look for this brand name on the box
A Classic Havana Brand

RNLI
There is
NOT ONE DAY
in the Calendar
which is not the anniversary of an heroic rescue.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES OF THE PAST.
On December 3rd, 1920, the Motor Life-boat at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, rescued the crew of seven of the Dutch motor-schooner "Hermina," which had broken in two under the cliffs, in a gale with a very heavy sea. The Coxswain was awarded the Gold Medal—the V.C. of the Life-boat Service—and the Crew Silver and Bronze Medals for their gallantry.
THIS WORK HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR 106 YEARS.
Over 62,000 lives rescued.
11 LIVES EVERY WEEK.
YOU CAN HELP
by sending your
5/- TO-DAY
and by remembering the life-boats in your Will. The whole service is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.
THE EARL OF HARROWBY, Honorary Treasurer. GEORGE F. SHEE, M.A., Secretary.
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At its new price the Brown 3-Valve Screened Grid Receiver is the greatest value in Radio to-day. Remember that you cannot expect 'quality' results unless the manufacturer uses quality' components. In the Brown Receiver everything is of the highest quality—That is why it has such rich volume—such life-like reproduction—such long range.
S. G. Brown, Ltd., N. Acton, W.3.
Model A (illustrated) with valves and Speaker £12
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BRITAIN'S SUNNIEST INLAND RESORT
In Lovely Kent. Claridge Commons (25 acres). Chalybeate Springs. Famous Pantiles. Opera House, cinemas, golf, tennis, hunting, etc. Guide (free) Box B, Town Hall.
Only 55 mins. from Charing Cross (S.R.). Week-ends 9/9, 6/6. Connecting expresses from North by LMS. Through Bookings.

To write to a
MONOMARK
(example BM/XOX1) write it upon an envelope, add "London W.C.1," and post in the usual way. It is a registered postal address and will find its owner. Details of Monomarks free from BM/MONO, W.C.1.

M.B.E. FOR GALLANTRY

The King has approved of the award of the Medal of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to John Frederick Bell, underground manager, Ariston Gold Mine, Prestea, Gold Coast, for gallantry.

John Frederick Bell showed great gallantry on the occasion of an accident in the mine on May 17, 1930, when he was instrumental in saving the lives of a number of natives who would have otherwise been gassed. The two men who afterwards went in search of him lost their lives by gas in the attempt, and Bell himself would probably have shared their fate had he not, when he became unconscious, fallen with his mouth next to a leak in a compressed air pipe.

Court Circular

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 2

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, this afternoon visited the Mount Vernon Hospital at Northwood, of which His Royal Highness is Vice-Patron.

His Royal Highness received the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, DEC. 2

The Duchess of York, attended by the Lady Helen Graham, presided at a Stall at the Christmas Sale of the Royal School of Needlework, South Kensington, this afternoon.

The Duke and Duchess of York were present at an evening party given by the Marchioness of Londonderry at Londonderry House last night, when Father John MacMillan gave a recital of Gaelic songs of the Isles of the West.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught are honouring Viscountess Astor with their presence at a dinner and reception which she is giving for the delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference, on Thursday, December 11.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery will return to London at the beginning of next week from Scotland.

Lady Celia Coates has returned to 14, Sussex-square from Shrewsbury.

Viscount Acheson has left for America, and will not be back until the middle of January.

Viscount Clive and Count John de Salis are sailing for India from Marseilles in the Rajputana on December 12.

Lady Alma Hoare gave birth to a daughter at 15, De Vere-cottages, W.8, yesterday.

Lord Hampton has returned to 18, Evelyn-gardens from the country.

Lord and Lady Ritchie of Dundee returned to 18A, Collingham-gardens on Monday from Winchelsea.

Lord Newborough has returned to London from Wales.

Lady Burghclere will leave 30, Green-street on December 12, and will sail in the Naldera for Egypt.

The Hon. Mrs. Marshall has made good progress after her recent operation, and hopes to return to Shapley next week.

Sir William and Lady Max-Muller will leave 77, Gloucester-place on Friday for Devon.

Lady (Henry) Cowan is now convalescing at The Crow's Nest, Ashdown Forest, after her recent serious illness.

Miss Marjorie Graves, under the doctor's orders, has left London until the New Year.

The Duchess of York has consented to be present at the afternoon at home arranged by the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and the president and board of the Royal Free Hospital, in honour of the delegates attending the Indian Round-Table Conference, in the new Eastman Dental Clinic on Thursday, December 11.

Princess Beatrice was present at a *matinée* performance at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, yesterday in aid of the Maintenance Fund of Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

Sir Henry Lopes has been elected as honorary treasurer of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, for the eighteenth year in succession.

A ball in aid of the work of Toc H in Warwickshire and Birmingham is to be held at the Shire Hall, Warwick, on December 18. The Countess of Warwick is chairman, and Mrs. Rees-Mogg is vice-chairman, of a large and representative committee. The Embassy band will play. Tickets include champagne supper, and can be obtained from the secretary, Warwick Castle.

A sale of Christmas presents and produce will be held to-morrow from 12 noon onwards at 85, Harley-street in aid of the Peter Pan League of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street. Miss Tennyson-Jesse will formally open the sale at 3 o'clock.

The jewels worn at the Jewels of the Empire Ball and Pageant supplied by Garrards are on view until the end of the week at 24, Albemarle-street, W.

The Merton College dinner will be held on Wednesday, December 10, at the Trocadero Restaurant at 7 for 7.30 p.m. The chair will be taken by Sir Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C. Tickets, price 15s. each, can be obtained from A. H. Birks, 36, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

DINNERS

THE MARQUESA DE MERRY DEL VAL

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val gave a dinner party at the Embassy last night. The following guests were present:—

Cardinal Bourne, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the German Ambassador and Baroness von Neurath, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Bishop of Southwark, Mgr. Butt, Bish[illegible]ysopolis, Lord and Lady Howard of Penrith, and Lady Askwith, Cora Countess of Strafford, Viscountess Harcourt, Lady Lowther, Captain the Hon. Henry and Mrs. FitzAlan-Howard, Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. E. Cunard, Señor and Señora de Zulueta, Señor Roca de Togores, and Señor Don Pablo Merry del Val.

LORD IVEAGH

The Earl of Iveagh gave a dinner party at 11, St. James's-square last night to commemorate the centenary of the Wingfield Sculls. Among the guests were:—

Captain Guy Nickalls, the Rev. W. S. Unwin, Mr. F. I. Pitman, Major Vivian Nickalls, Mr. J. L. Tann, Mr. T. D. A. Colet, Mr. H. D. Blackstaffe, Mr. D. Guye, Mr. J. C. Gardner, Mr. J. Beresford, the Rev. A. C. Dicker, Mr. C. W. Wise, and Mr. W. D. Kinnear.

LADY ASTOR

Viscountess Astor, M.P., gave a dinner party at 4, St. James's-square last night "in celebration of the Women's Year, 1929-30." The following were her guests:—

Miss Amy Johnson, Miss E. H. Major, Miss Dorothy Peto, Dame Adelaide Anderson, Professor Winifred Cullis, Miss Jebb, Miss Haslett, Miss Helen Fraser, Miss Irene Stoney, Miss Ialtt, Miss Lorimer, Miss Ethel Watts, Miss Venetia Stephenson, Mrs. Subbarayan, Dame Henrietta Barnett, Miss Lilian Barker, Miss Matheson, Mrs. Wintringham, Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Miss Eileen Power, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., Dame Laura Knight, Miss Gater, Lady Shafi, Begum Shah Nawaz, Viscountess Rhondda, Miss Rose Macaulay, Mrs. Strachey, Miss Shuckburgh, Dame Edith Lyttelton, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. J. R. Thomas, the Hon. Mrs. R. H. Brand, Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., Lady Frances Balfour, and Mrs. Tree.

LUNCHEON

MISS MACDONALD

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald gave a luncheon party yesterday in honour of the German Ambassador and Baroness von Neurath. The following guests were invited to meet them:—

Mr. P. Noel Baker, M.P., and Mrs. Baker, Mr. C. R. Buxton, M.P., Miss Byrcote, Mrs. Hamilton, M.P., Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., and Mrs. Henderson, Sir Charles Trevelyan, M.P., and Lady Trevelyan, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Vincent.

CONCERT

MAGDALEN COLLEGE MISSION

A concert, at which Mme. Soffi Schonning appeared, was held last night at 27, Grosvenor-square (by permission of Mrs. R. Fleming), in aid of the Magdalen College Mission. Among those who took tickets were:—

Princess de Polignac, Viscountess Sandhurst, Lady Margaret Proby, Lady Hillingdon, Lady Noel-Buxton, Lady Boston, the Hon. Sir Gervase Beckett, Lady Maryon-Wilson, the Hon. Mrs. Osbert Lumley, the Hon. Mrs. Maryon-Wilson, the Hon. Mrs. Trefusis, the Hon. Francis Hubbard, the Hon. Alice Colborne, Harriet Lady Cooper, Mrs. Sinclair Hood, Mrs. Philip Lockhart, Mr. R. L. Atkinson, Mrs. Wybrants, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Walker Curran, and Mrs. Warner.

G.C.M.G. FOR LORD CLARENDON

The King has given directions for Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Clarendon, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief designate of the Union of South Africa, to be appointed an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. J. H. DALRYMPLE AND MISS M. GORTON

The engagement is announced between John Hew Dalrymple, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dalrymple, of 39, Preston Park-avenue, Brighton, and Haldane Mary, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Sandford Gorton, 8, Nelson-gardens, Stoke, Devonport.

MR. R. R. GUMMER AND MISS K. V. EVERINGTON

The marriage of Mr. Richard R. Gummer, of Wildebeestpan, near Vryburg, and Miss Kathleen Violet Everington will take place at the Cape in January, 1931. Miss Everington sails on January 2.

MR. F. M. HARVEY AND MISS M. COMBE

The engagement is announced between F. Milton Harvey, Associate R.I.B.A., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., second son of the late Edward Harvey, of Gorleston, and Muriel, the youngest daughter of the late Colonel E. H. H. Combe, V.D., J.P., formerly of "Ferryside," Southtown, Great Yarmouth, now of Bedford House, London-road, Ipswich.

MR. E. A. C. SMITH AND MISS MACKINNON

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early next year at Paraná, between Edward Austen Carruthers Smith, of Talleres F.C.N.E.R., Monte Caseros, Corrientes, Argentina, late of The Chestnuts, Bolton-le-Sands, near Carnforth, and Beatrice, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, of Paraná, Argentina.

MR. C. WILLIAMSON AND MISS J. MACONOCHIE

The engagement is announced between Mr. Cecil Williamson, son of Colonel and Mrs. Williamson, Neilgherry, Bray, and Jean, youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. W. Maconochie, Cudham Hall, Kent, and Mrs. Pitkin, Earleywood School, Ascot.

MR. W. A. WHITE AND MISS E. ELLIOT

The marriage arranged between Mr. W. A. White and Miss Evelyn Elliot will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Friday, January 9, at 2.15 p.m.

GOLDEN WEDDING

LORD AND LADY COCHRANE OF CULTS

Lord and Lady Cochrane of Cults celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage yesterday at Crawford Priory, Springfield, Fife. The members of the house party were:—Major the Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Cochrane, Commander the Hon. Archibald Cochrane, R.N., and Mrs. Cochrane, Squadron-Leader the Hon. Ralph Cochrane, the Earl and Countess of Elgin, Sir Douglas Newton, M.P., and Lady Newton, the Hon. Mrs. Leith-Hay, and Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

MR. J. GLUCKSTEIN

Rabbi Mattuck conducted the burial service at the funeral of Mr. Joseph Gluckstein, O.B.E., which took place yesterday morning in the cemetery of the Liberal Jewish Congregation, Pound-lane, Willesden. Among the mourners were:—

Mr. Louis H. Gluckstein (son), Mr. Samuel Joseph (brother-in-law), Mr. A. Joseph, Major Isidore Salmon, M.P., Mr. Harry Salmon, Mr. E. S. Lazarus, Dr. Lowenthal, Major M. Gluckstein, Mr. Claude G. Montefiore, Mr. I. M. Gluckstein, Mr. Barnett S. Gluckstein, Mr. S. I. Gluckstein, Mr. Joseph Salmon, Mr. Montague Salmon, Mr. Victor Joseph, Mr. Julius Salmon, Mr. B. Joseph, Mr. S. H. Gluckstein, Mr. B. A. Salmon, Mr. S. I. Salmon, Mr. Julian Salmon, Mr. Norman Joseph, Mr. Gustave Tuck, Mr. Jack Trevor, Mr. Leonard Gluckstein, Mr. Felix Salmon, Mr. Geoffrey Salmon, Mr. Sidney Gluckstein, Mr. Vincent Gluckstein, Mr. Charles Salmon, Mr. Jack Wooif, the Rev. M. Adler, Mr. M. Symons, Mr. B. Friedberg, Mr. Samuel Lazarus, Mr. A. Klean, Mr. Roy Klean, Mr. Henry Isaacs, Mr. Samuel Baird, Mr. J. Lowenthal, Mr. John Hurst, Mr. M. A. Green, Mr. B. A. Levinson, Mr. S. Tonkin, and Mr. Hyman Isaacs.

A memorial service for Mr. Joseph Gluckstein was held at the St. John's Wood Liberal Jewish Synagogue last evening. Rabbi Mattuck officiated and gave the address. The full choir was in attendance, Mr. David McClean being at the organ. In addition to Mrs. J. Gluckstein (widow), Mr. Louis H. Gluckstein (son), and Miss Hannah Gluckstein (daughter), those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Gluckstein, Major I. Salmon, M.P., and Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Arthur R. Moro and Mr. S. Cohen (Association for Protection of Jewish Women and Girls), Mr. Alphonse D. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Atwell, Mr. C. Pobsnd, Mr. Percy Benjamin, Mr. Maurice Mendelssohn, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Marx, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. Trevor, Mr. G. Trevor, Miss Gilchrist and the household, Mr. I. Denhof, Mr. A. E. Watkins, Mr. Eric H. Isaacs, Mr. I. Gluckstein, Mr. J. Selby, Mr. M. Gluckstein, Mr. J. H. Raphael, Mrs. K. Selby, Mr. S. Adler, Mr. M. Pauline Levy, Mrs. H. S. Myer.

Mr. I. W. Gluckstein, Mr. R. M. Klean, Miss N. Cohen, Mrs. A. Lindo Henry, Mr. L. Pezaro, Mr. Kenneth M. Lazarus, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fiatau, Mrs. Louise Denhoff, Major H. V. Davis, Mrs. H. Selby, Mr. James V. Bryson, Miss Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Cohen, Mrs. Roger Cookson, Mr. E. P. G. Henriques, Mr. and Mrs. H. Saturn, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lever, the Rev. M. and Mrs. Adler, Mr. S. W. Booth, Miss Joan Tanburn, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Joseph, Mrs. Michael Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. David Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Levy, Mr. Arthur Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Salmon, Mrs. Linden, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Baum, Mrs. Nan Gluckstein, Mrs. Lena Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Salmon, Mr. Barry S. Anderson, Mr. Louis F. Lowenthal, Mr. Morden S. Levy, Mr. A. Joseph, Mrs. Alfred Salmon, Mr. Cyril Salmon, Mrs. I. Rosenfeld, Miss Cecilia Rosenfeld, Mrs. John Abrahams, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Klean, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Roselaar, Miss Alexander, Mr. N. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. M. Tanburn, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lazarus, Mrs. Michael Green, Mr. and Mrs. M. Symons, Mrs. Albert Marks, Miss Freeland, and Mrs. Donald Cohen.

MRS. W. MCADAM ECCLES

A service for Mrs. W. McAdam Eccles was held at Marylebone Presbyterian Church yesterday. The Rev. R. Calder Gillie, of Bath, and the Rev. J. Golder Burns, minister of Marylebone Presbyterian Church, were the officiating ministers. The chief mourners were:—Mr. W. McAdam Eccles (widower), Miss Margaret Eccles (daughter), Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. David Eccles (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. E. Louis Anstie and Mr. G. E. Anstie (brothers), Miss Blanche Anstie (sister), Mr. Alfred H. Harris (brother-in-law), Mr. Tony Apperly (nephew, representing Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Apperly, brother and sister-in-law), Dr. Thomas A. Eccles (nephew, representing Dr. and Mrs. Annesley Eccles, brother and sister-in-law), and the Rev. Stephen Anstie (nephew).

Among others present were:—

Mrs. Symons Eccles, Lady Dawson of Penn, the Hon. Mrs. Ian Bowater, Lady Baldwin, Lady Horder, Mrs. Gillie, Mr. Peter Chandler Smith, Dr. Kelynack (representing the Society for the Study of Inebriety), Dr. and Mrs. William Hunter, Dr. Calvert, Miss Helena Calvert, Mr. T. Jays, Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner Trouton, the Rev. Leonard L. Jeeves, Mr. C. F. H. Vernon, Miss Noakes, Miss Murrough, Mrs. Blunden, Miss Norman, Miss Coombs, the Rev. G. R. and Mrs. Harding Wood, Mrs. Basil Price, Dr. Drummond Robinson, Mr. J. Van Allen Fulcher, Dr. and Mrs. Shuter, Mr. T. Fosbrooke Silt, Mr. Thomas Cleghorn, Miss Whitewright, Canon and Mrs. Tatlow, Mr. W. M. Brooke, Mr. William Hearn, Mr. A. W. Churchill (representing the London Medical Mission), Dr. Allingham, Mrs. Stephen, Miss Newton, Miss Demead, Mr. Famman and Mr. W. E. Dillon Grimwood (Regions Beyond Missionary Union), Mr. George Waylen, Mrs. Herbert Paterson, Miss Fulcher, Miss E. Fulcher, Dr. and Mrs. Bonner, Miss Currie, Mr. J. C. Leeds, Mr. G. Bolam, Dr. and Mrs. Maynard Horne, Dr. Jane Walker, Mr. F. S. Shelton, Mrs. Mains, Miss Biddlake, Mrs. Mellon, Miss Waldie, Miss Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Morley Fletcher, Mr. Travers Buxton, Mrs. W. B. Paterson, Miss Lush, Mr. H. Lloyd Williams, and Mrs. MacCarthy.

MR. W. A. LITTLEDALE

The funeral service for Mr. Willoughby Aston Littledale, F.S.A., was held at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, yesterday morning. The Rev. Harvey Thursby officiated, assisted by the Rev. B. F. Simpson and the Rev. W. G. Elliott. The chief mourners were Mrs. Littledale (widow) and Dr. and Mrs. Pollock (son-in-law and daughter). Others present included:—

Sister Dorothy Littledale, the President of the Society of Antiquaries, Sir Emery Walker, Captain Thursby Pelham, Lady Hanworth, Lady Shuckburgh, Mrs. Ralph Littledale, Miss Littledale, Brigadier-General Sir George Armytage, Sir Reginald Antrobus, Mrs. Arthur Armytage, Miss Thursby, Major Anstey, Mr. E. A. Jennings (representing the Gardner Trust), Mrs. E. A. Jennings, Mr. John Armytage, General and Mrs. Law, Mr. R. Griffin (Society of Antiquaries), Mr. H. S. Kingsford (Society of Antiquaries), Mrs. Parker-Jervis, Mr. Gerald Maude, Mr. Wynnard Hooper, the Rev. D. G. B. Macrae, Mr. W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bosanquet, Miss Roberts, Miss B. Roberts, Mr. W. Minet, Mr. P. T. Robinson, Mr. T. H. B. Graham, Mr. F. H. Benn, Mr. Frederick Stuck, Mrs. Youngman, Miss Youngman.

Mr. Charles Clay, Mrs. Cecil Hughes, Mr. C. J. Graham, the Rev. Dr. Moor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ledrer, Mrs. N. North, Dr. Wheeler, Mrs. Macworth-Praed, Mr. and Mrs Armfield Marrow, Mr. J. W. Burton, Mrs. Swettenham, Mr. Giuseppi, Mrs. Halford Dawes, Colonel Dawes, Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Crane, Major-General Bertram Mitford, Mrs. Rooth, Major T. Shepaid, Mrs. Aspinall, Mr. E. H. Youngman, Miss Cross, Dr. Hamilton Bland, Mrs. Edward Stapleton, Miss Tennant, Mr. Arthur Perard, Colonel J. Packer, Mr. G. H. Daudish, Mrs. Gliber: Thompson, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. A. T. Keeling, Miss Wright, Miss Dauncey, Mr. J. A. Comb, Mr. R. W. Dans, Miss Nest-Lloyd, Mr. Kruger Gray, Mr. S. Payne, and members of the household staff.

MRS. ERSKINE

A memorial service for Mrs. Thomas Erskine was held at St. Stephen's Church, Rochester-row, yesterday. The Rev. S. S. Smith officiated. Among those present were:—

Mr. Adeane (nephew) and Mrs. Adeane, Mr. and Mrs. Cator (niece), Mr. E. C. Grenfell, M.P. (nephew), Sir Bernard Mallet and the Hon. Lady Mallet (niece), Mr. E. Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Fitzroy, Mrs. Gow, Mrs. Thornton, the Hon. Mrs. Adeane, Sir Henry and Lady Hadow, Miss Trowbridge, Canon Mansel-Pleydell, Mrs. Martineau, Miss Dugdale, and Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie Watson.

MISS K. DARLEY

The funeral service for Miss Katharine Darley will be at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, to-morrow morning at 11. The burial will take place afterwards at Hatfield Peverel, Essex—flowers to be sent to Messrs. Kenyon, 45, Edgware-road.

HOSPITAL "BAL MASQUE"

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESENT

The Prince of Wales attended the *Bal Masqué* last night at the Savoy Hotel in aid of King's College Hospital, organized by the Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery and Mrs. Frank Braham.

Miss Beatrice Lillie, Mr. Douglas Byng, Giovanni, and Veloz and Yolanda contributed to the *cabaret*.

Among those present were:—

The Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Sir Louis and Lady Baron, Lady Plunket, Lady Louis Mountbatten, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Mr. and Lady Diana Cooper, the Hon. Edith Smith, Miss Diana Churchill, Mrs. Hargreaves, Miss Rachel Parsons, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Viscountess Wimborne, Prince Bismarck, Captain Bullock, Mr. Launcelot Hugh Smith, Mrs. Dudley Ward, the Marchioness of Hamilton, the Countess of Iveagh, the Marchioness of Hartington, Lady Violet Astor, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir Philip Sassoon, the Earl of Granard, Lady Wakefield, the Countess of Donoughmore, the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Viscountess Coke, Lady Harnond-Greene, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, Sir William and Lady Acland, Lady Archer, Lady Alexander, Mrs. Robert Fleming, Ethel Lady Jardine, Lady Sassoon, the Countess of Derby, Lord Joicey, the Countess of Haddington, Lady Howard de Walden, Lady Mary Morrison, Lady Romilly, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Howard, Mrs. Carl Holmes, Mrs. Adair Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Michael Hornby, Mrs. Oswald Birley, the Hon. Dorothy Paget, the Hon. Mrs. F. Cripps, Mrs. Gerard Leigh, Mrs. Wesley Watson, and Mrs. St. John Hornby.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK

DUCHESS OF YORK AT CHRISTMAS SALE

The Duchess of York, president of the Royal School of Needlework, Exhibition-road, held a stall yesterday afternoon at the sale of Christmas presents at the school. She was dressed in emerald-green velvet trimmed with sable and had a small velvet hat to match, and was attended by Lady Helen Graham, who assisted at the president's stall, as also did Lady Ebbisham and Miss Bradshaw, principal of the school. Princess Helena Victoria, who is vice-president, visited the sale in the morning.

The Duchess made a round of the stalls before taking up her position at her own. She gave an order for some children's smocks at one stall, and she bought some toys, a tambourine and two nests of bricks from Miss Guggisberg. Other purchases were a big work bag from Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, a set of ashtrays from Lady Bandon, a set of pincushions from Susan Duchess of Somerset, a traveller's cushion from Lady Alexander, a set of miniature animals and pottery from Miss Virtue, and morning tea sets and other gifts chosen from nearly every stall. Before leaving she visited the exhibition of Church embroidery, where she saw the magnificent banner designed for Derby Cathedral by Mr. W. H. R. Blacking and worked in the school; the altar frontal for Christ Church, Banbury, designed by Mr. F. E. Howard, of Oxford, and the medieval figures of King Edward the Confessor and the Pilgrim, which have been worked exquisitely for the small chantry chapel of Canterbury Cathedral. In the antique section she was interested in a fine old Victorian rug in cross-stitch.

Among those who attended, a number of whom had stalls, were:—

The Dowager Lady Lansdowne, Lady Glentanar, Lady Ebbisham and Miss Margaret and Miss Elizabeth Blades, Lady Castlemaine, Miss Dunlop-Gemmell, Lady Wemyss, Lady Mary Strickland, Lady Cynthia Asquith, Lady Desborough, Lady Plymouth, Lady Page Croft, the Marquise d'Hautpoul, Lady Horwood, Lady Fiore de Bourke, Lady Nall Cain, Lady Mallet, Mrs. Warry, Mrs. Wilfred Little, Mrs. Henn Collins, Mrs. Reginald Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. Lütler-Jones.

The sale will remain open, until Christmas, each day from 10 until 6, Saturdays, 10 to 1.

WYCLIFFE HALL, OXFORD

SUMMER TERM TO BE KEPT IN EGYPT AND PALESTINE

At the autumn meeting of the Council of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, it was decided that arrangements should be made for the Summer Vacation Term, 1931, to be spent in Egypt and Palestine, and that the return journey should be by the northern Mediterranean route, as in 1929, including visits to Messina, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, and Naples. Among those present at the meeting were the Bishops of Ripon and Leicester, Brigadier-General J. A. Gibbon, Colonel H. F. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Smith, the Provost of Oriel College, and Sir Verney Lovett.

Wycliffe Hall, which is one of the three Anglican Theological Halls for graduates at Oxford and represents the Evangelical wing of the Church of England, has visited Egypt and Palestine twice during the last four years, and has carried out there its usual programme of lectures and tutorials. It will be recalled that during the last visit, in August last year, these studies were interrupted by the disturbances in Palestine, and the members of the Hall were enrolled as Special Constables to help to maintain peace. The High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, subsequently wrote to them: "If Palestine has given you less than you had hoped of her, you have bestowed upon Palestine most timely services, which will not be forgotten." The Hall has over 50 students this term.

THE RIVIERA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MONTE CARLO, Nov. 29

The perfect autumn weather has attracted large numbers of visitors, and the resident population, thanks largely to the erection of many new blocks of flats and villas, appears to show a considerable increase. All the hotels are now open. The Casino and the bi-weekly concerts and the opera and dramatic performances at the Casino Theatre are being well patronized. Many well-known British players are seen daily at the Mont Agel Golf Club, where improvements are constantly being carried out. The course has recently been lengthened by 200 yards and a further 400 yards will be added shortly.

Thanksgiving Day was marked by a large reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Copland at the Villa Trentenario, when the guests included Sir Walter and Lady de Frece, Sir William and Lady Yarworth Jones, Lady Tennant, Lady Waleran, Lady Byrne, the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Brougham, Colonel and Mrs. Buchanan, Colonel and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine Bolst, Dr. and Mrs. Pryce Mitchell, Comte and Comtesse R. de Bourbel, Dr. and Mrs. Wyatt-Smith, and Canon and Mrs. Tupper-Carey.

Arrivals at various hotels include the following:—At the Hotel de Paris, Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, Colonel Walter L. Rocke, Mr. Kenneth S. Torrance, and Mrs. Winchell-Smith; at the Metropole, Lady Byrne, Lady Mary Stuart-Wortley, and Major and Mrs. Godfrey Fowler; at the Windsor, Lady Tennant, General and Mrs. W. Butler, Colonel W. Broughton, Colonel J. Barker, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Shepherd-Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Vincent, and Colonel F. C. Bigger; Mirabeau, Captain Keith Jones; de la Reserve, Colonel Dauncey, Colonel Fane, Major Reginald Aylmer, and Captain and Mrs. Frank Orr; Bristol and Majestic, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Percy Davies and Captain Morgan Macfarlane; Royal, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Graves-Sawle, Major-General Sir Henry and Lady Hawkes, and Colonel Spencer Mitchell.

A miniature golf course consisting of 18 putting greens is being installed at the Country Club.

THE SPEAKER'S LEVEES

According to present arrangements, the Right Hon. the Speaker will hold his Levées next year on Fridays, February 20 and 27, at 10 p.m. Following each Levée the Hon. Mrs. Algernon FitzRoy will hold Receptions at 10.30 p.m. The Speaker will also give his dinners to members of the Government on Fridays, February 20 and March 6, and to members of his Majesty's Opposition on Friday, February 27, and to officials of the House on Friday, March 13.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS

At a general meeting held on Monday of members of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, Mr. Moffat Lindner and Mr. W. W. Russell, R.A., were elected members of the society.

The Middlesex Hospital annual cracker sale organized by Mrs. Cecil Raphael under the patronage of Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught has resulted in over £500 worth being purchased, and orders are still being received.

LORD LEIGHTON, P.R.A.

THE BORN PRESIDENT

(BY OUR ART CRITIC)

Taking everything into consideration Lord Leighton, P.R.A.—Baron Leighton of Stretton—who was born on December 3, 1830, was a better artist than anybody had any right to expect him to be. He had everything against him; he was born at Scarborough, he was almost offensively good looking, he had early culture, sufficient means, social gifts and personal popularity, and he became President of the Royal Academy at the age of 48. When he was a boy his father showed some of his work to Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, and asked if he should make him an artist. "Nature has done that already," said Powers. It was a dark saying, but it was fatally true. Nature had done so much for Leighton that any effort on his part would have seemed like a criticism of her. He did not even marry—which would have implied something wanting in him. Accoording to one of his biographers spiteful things were said about his kindly patronage of "Dorothy Dene" and her sisters. It needs no charity to be convinced that they were untrue.

It is unlikely that Leighton will ever come back again as an artist; things have moved too far away from what he set out to do; but it is worth remarking that what his contemporary critics said against him is not what would be said now. In a student's common room of his period, almost under his nose—for he was even then working at "The Arts of War" in the Victoria and Albert Museum—there would be repeated, with giggles, a quotation from a derisive poem, "That's very pretty, Freddy, but, you know, it isn't strong." Well, there are very few contemporary artists—male artists, at any rate—that would not rather be called pretty than strong. Time has brought at least that in Leighton's favour, and "a pretty picture" is now a common form of commendation. It does not prove anything, of course, but it does suggest that the artistic judgments of the professional young are fashionable rather than final.

Leighton was essentially a decorator, and looking back over his work one sees that it was extraordinarily consistent in kind. Whether he was a good draughtsman depends a good deal on what you mean. He neither drew constructively nor with that zest for the accidents of nature which gives interest to description. His landscape drawings, such as the famous "Lemon Tree," made at Capri, are much better than his figure drawings, which are disappointing even when compared with his paintings. But, when he came to the finished composition, he drew well enough in a decorative way, and with a certain sensuous appreciation of such anatomical details as a fullness under the chin or the turn of an elbow. Perhaps that was why, as he says in one of his letters, Monsieur Ingres, who was often bearish, was quite civil to him in Paris—though it has to be admitted that Ary Scheffer was even more civil. How nature, and the fashion of his period, hampered Leighton is well indicated by the titles of some of his pictures, such as "Syracusan Bride leading Wild Beasts in Procession to the Temple of Diana"—"Golly, what a title!" as Stevenson might have said. As if in malice it leaves nothing for an artist to do; you can't go beyond that. When Leighton was purely decorative, as in "The Garden of the Hesperides," he was a more pleasing artist than when he combined decoration with "history." But there is a good deal to be said for the South Kensington lunettes, and "Sir Richard Burton," in the National Portrait Gallery, though artistically vulgar because it plays up to a legend—is a well painted head.

Leighton was the son and grandson of physicians, and by the time he was 10 what Nature had done for him was perceived by his parents, who followed it up with horrid alacrity. He was taken to Rome, Dresden, Frankfurt, Florence, where not, and fairly pickled in culture. He himself said that he owed most in artistic training to Edward Steinle, of Frankfurt. His first great success was in 1855 with "Cimabue's Madonna carried in Procession through the Streets of Florence"—which was bought by Queen Victoria. In 1866 he took up his quarters in the famous house, with its Arab hall, decorated with Damascus tiles, in Holland Park-road, where he remained until he died. He was made A.R.A. in 1864, R.A. in 1868, and P.R.A.—in succession to Sir Francis Grant—10 years later. In the same year he was knighted, he became a baronet in 1886, and was raised to the peerage in 1896, just before his death. On reflection Hiram Powers did not go far enough in his—warning. He should have said that Nature had made Leighton President of the Royal Academy.

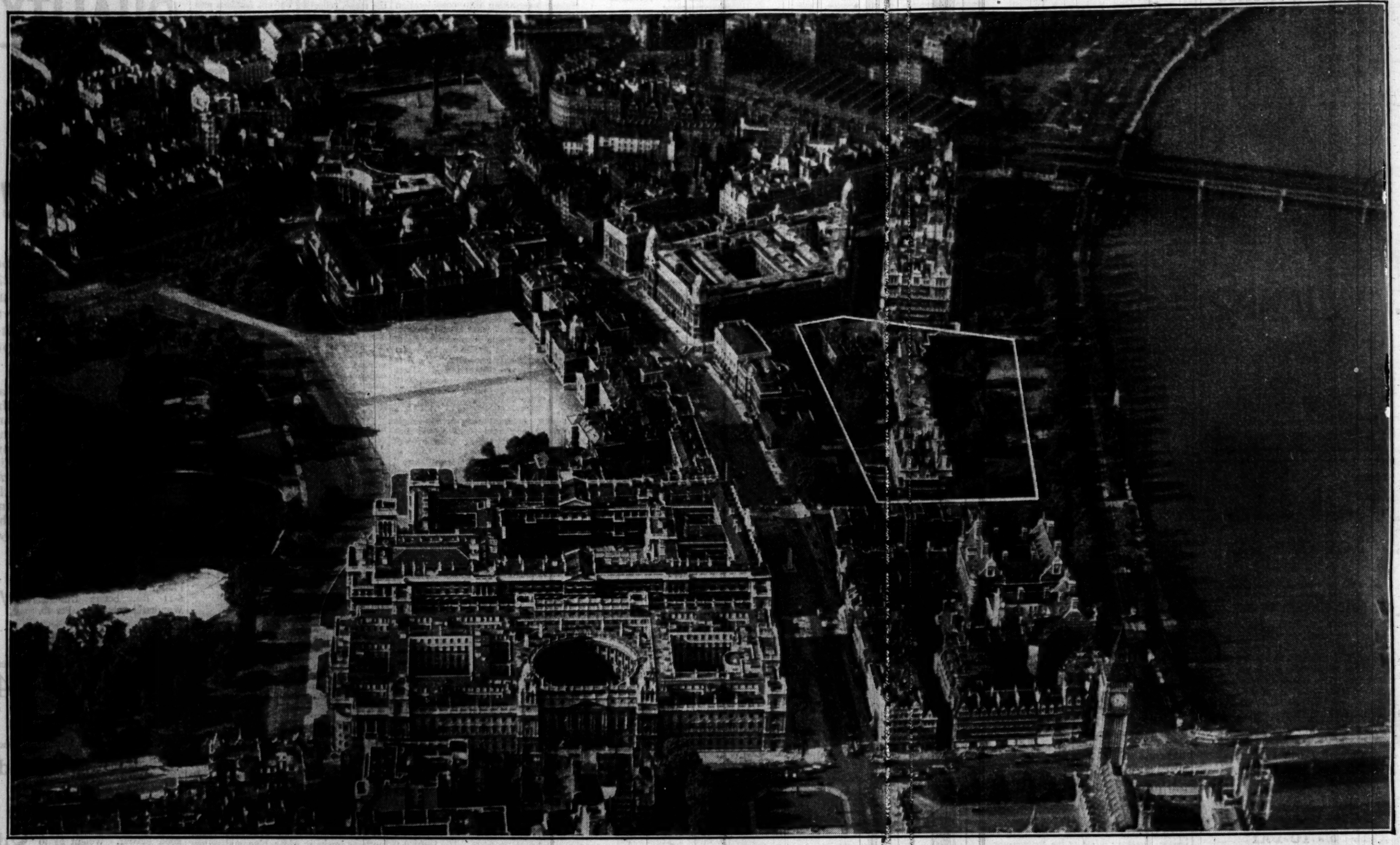
FREEMASONRY

GRAND MARK LODGE

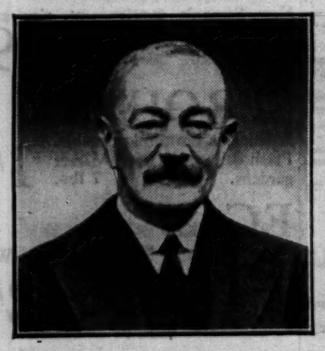
Lord Stradbroke, Pro Grand Master, presided at the quarterly meeting of the Grand Mark Lodge, held yesterday at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Mr. G. Adams Harradon, Provincial Grand Mark Master for West Lancashire, acting as Deputy Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary, Major T. G. L. Lumley-Smith, reported that during the three months ended September 30 last, 351 Mark certificates and 100 Royal Ark Mariner certificates had been issued; that warrants had been issued for two new Mark Lodges—Quadratic, 895, to meet at the Great Central Hotel, N.W., and Clavering, 896, to meet at Blaydon-on-Tyne; and for four Royal Ark Mariner L

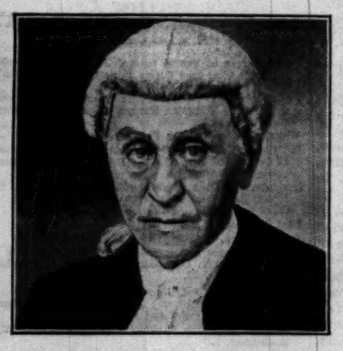
THE WHITEHALL SCHEME: SITE FOR NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES



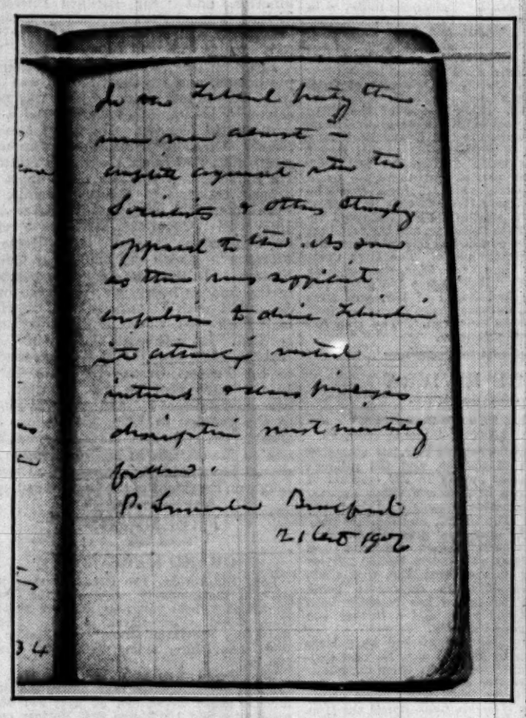
RECONSTRUCTION AT WHITEHALL.—An aerial view of Whitehall and surroundings showing the site (indicated by a white line) for the proposed new Government offices. Prominent in the photograph are Big Ben, the Government offices in Whitehall, New Scotland Yard, the War Office, the Admiralty, and Trafalgar-square. The scheme involves the whole of Whitehall Gardens up to Horse Guards-avenue, and in order to ensure a harmonious effect it is considered desirable that the building line should be brought forward to the New Scotland Yard line, thereby allowing for a garden on the Whitehall side of the site which would improve the setting of the Cenotaph. The cost of the reconstruction work is estimated at £2,215,000.



SIR GRAEME THOMSON, Governor of Nigeria, who has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon in succession to Sir H. J. Stanley.



THE RT. HON. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, Chief Justice of Australia, who has been appointed Governor-General of Australia in succession to Lord Stonehaven.



A STATESMAN'S NOTE-BOOK.—A page from the small note-book used by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons, which is now included in the Parliamentary collection at the London Museum. On this page is an extract from a speech made by Mr. Snowden at Bradford in 1906.

SENATOR MARCONI, the newly elected President of the Italian Royal Academy, with Signor Mussolini at the installation ceremony.

LEIGHTON HOUSE.—To-day is the centenary of the birth of Lord Leighton, P.R.A., and a special exhibition of his pictures is to be held at Leighton House, in Holland Park-road, Kensington, the residence of the famous artist during the last thirty years of his life. Our photograph shows a corner of a gallery at Leighton House.

shall I join the ladies—

. . . . . or stay here and enjoy myself!

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THE PROGRAMMES

SYMPHONY CONCERT

Listeners to the National station will hear this evening the seventh concert in the B.B.C. Symphony series at the Queen's Hall. The concert will be conducted by Sir Landon Ronald and will consist entirely of works by Beethoven, including his Symphony No. 5 in C minor; the Leonora Overture, No. 3; and the Concerto No. 5 in E flat for pianoforte and orchestra ("The Emperor"). The soloist will be Mr. Benno Moiseiwitsch.

B.B.C. AND INTERFERENCE BY A GERMAN STATION

The B.B.C. announces that the interference on the London Regional programme, which has existed since November 21, is caused by the new German station (Mühlacker) near Stuttgart. The wavelength separation between the two stations is that agreed internationally and both stations are operating on their correct wavelengths. The possibility of a rearrangement of wavelengths was discussed early last week with the foreign broadcasting authorities concerned. It is too early to say, however, whether a satisfactory solution can be reached in this way. Meanwhile, the German authorities have promised every possible precaution against over-modulation, and there is evidence that steps have been taken in this direction.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, December 3, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11:—The Week in Westminster, by Lady Cynthia Mosley. 12:—Gramophone Records. 1:—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. 2-2.25:—Nora Desmond (soprano), David Carver (baritone). 2.30-2.55:—For the Schools.—Biology and Hygiene for Senior Schools: Your Body Every Day, 11—Work, by Professor Winifred Cullis. 3-3.25:—Children in Books. 11—Some Modern Children.—The Golden Age and Dream Days, by Mr. J. C. Stobart and Miss Mary Somerville. 3.30:—Ena Forst (contralto); Eileen Andjelkovitch (violin); Evelyn Munro (pianoforte). 4.45:—Organ Recital. 5.15:—Children.—The Story of the Black Baby and the V.C. from What Happened Then (W. M. Letts). Mandoline and Banjo Solos played by Mario de Pietro. The Princess Cries for the Moon (Rene M. Worley). 6:—Young Farmers' Clubs, by Mr. Arthur Culley. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.35:—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. 6.40:—Old Italian Songs sung by Mary Bonnin and John Thorne. 7:—Why Isn't There More Emigration? by Mr. Kenneth Lindsay (Overseas Settlement Department Talk). 7.25-7.45:—Industry Looks Ahead, 10—The Case for the Craftsman, by Mr. C. R. Ashbee.

8:—B.B.C. Symphony Concert. The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Arthur Catterall), conducted by Sir Landon Ronald; Benno Moiseiwitsch (pianoforte), relayed from the Queen's Hall. 9:—Weather; News. 9.15:—Symphony Concert (continued). 9.50:—Topical Talk. 10.5:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. 10.10:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet. 11-12:—Dance Music from the Café de Paris.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12-3.5:—National programme. 5.15-11:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. 11.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—Organ Recital by Dr. Ernest Bullock, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street; Dorothy Ord-Bell (soprano). 1:—Gramophone Records. 1.30-3:—Midland Regional programme. 3.30:—National programme. 3.35:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 5.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The J. H. Squire Octet; Richard Ford (baritone); Rosa Alba (soprano). 8:—German Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. 8.30:—Regional News. 8.35:—Contrasts, devised and arranged by Derek McCulloch; produced by Gordon McConnel; with Kate Winter, Hubert Eisdell, Andrew Churchman, Philip Wade, Billy Scott-Coomber, George F. Allison, Monica Stracey; at the two pianos, Harry Pepper and Doris Arnold; the Gershom Parkington Quintet. 9.35:—The Victor Olof Sextet. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30-11:—Dance Music, from the Café de Paris.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. 1.30-3:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Eric Cross (tenor); Elsa Tookey (violoncello). 5.15:—Children.—Chords on Cords, a Talk, by Nicolina Twigg; Norman Newman and his Saxophone; Great Gales of last Winter, Tales of the Sea, by Robert Ashcroft; Songs by Leslie Bennett (baritone). 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Leslie Bennett (baritone); Amy James and Norah Fell (two pianofortes). 8:—London Regional programme. 8.30:—Midland News. 8.35:—London Regional programme. 9.35:—Organ Recital by Dr. Harold Rhodes, relayed from Coventry Cathedral. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News. 10.35-11:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.40:—See Edinburgh. 3.30:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Margaret Balfour (soprano); John Cooper (baritone), from Aberdeen. 4.40:—See Glasgow. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 5.54:—Weather. Mr. George E. Greenhowe: Horticulture. 6.15:—National programme. 10-10.10:—Scottish News and Weather.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 1-2:—William Cawan (baritone), from a Studio; Sibbald Tracey (violoncello), relayed from Studio. 2:—Speeches at the Luncheon in honour of Mr. G. W. Forbes, given by the Senate and the House of Commons of Northern Ireland, from the Grand Central Hotel, Belfast. 3.30:—An Orchestral Concert. The Belfast Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Duncan, relayed from the Belfast Museum and Art Gallery, Stranmillis. 5.15:—Children. Boys' Brigade Monthly Bulletin. 6.15:—National programme:—Regional News. 10.10-11:—Dance Music (relayed):—Robert Johnson (tenor); Harry Dodds (accordion).

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30-11:—National programme.

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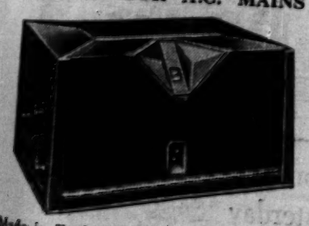

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CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1.15:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 2:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Gwyneth Edwards (soprano). 4.45:—National programme. 5:—A Recital of excerpts from the works of Sir William Watson, by R. M. Green-Armytage, relayed from the Pump Room, Bath. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.5:—West Regional News. 10.10-11:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Concert. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.20:—News. 7.30:—Times and Irish Lesson. 7.45:—German Language Lesson. 8:—Concert. 10.30:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.40:—For the Schools:—Scottish History Visit to a Merchant and a Craftsman, from Edinburgh. Miss I. F. Grant: Things seen in Old Scotland.—10. 3:—Music. 3.10:—Science Talk for Advanced Divisions.—10. Professor A. D. Peacock: Great Experiments in Science. Searchers of the Skies, from Edinburgh.—10. Searchers of the Skies, from Edinburgh. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 5.30:—Birthdays. 6:—Mr. J. S. Chisholm: Topical Gardening Notes. 6.15:—National programme. 10.5:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.10-11:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.40:—See Edinburgh. 3.30:—The Studio Concert, Margaret Emslie (soprano), John Cooper (baritone), from Aberdeen. Organ Recital. 5.15:—Children. 5.54:—See Edinburgh. 6.15:—National programme. 10.5:—Scottish News. 10.10-11:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 3.30:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra: Mabel Wilshaw (soprano); Hal Mason and Charlie Wren (light syncopated numbers). 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. North of England News. 10.10-11:—The Prodigal Husband, a play in one act, by Claudia L. Wood, performed by the Yorkshire Comedy Players: Mr. Middlebrook-Haith, Nan Brian, J. T. Buckley, and F. C. Quarmby, produced by F. A. Carter, from Leeds.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. Children. 6:—National programme. News: Mid-week Sports Bulletin. 10.10-11:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1.15:—See Cardiff. 2:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6:—National programme. 10.10-11:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), FIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 3.30:—The Manchester Programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6:—National programme. 10.5:—North of England News. 10.10-11:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—6:—Trio Music and News. 7:—Gramophone Records. 8.30:—Elementary French Lesson. 9:—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Part Relay of an Opera from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. News in the Interval. 10.10-11:—National programme.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—Talk. 7:—Symphony Concert. 9:—News and Sports Notes. 9.20:—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Königs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30:—See Hamburg. 4.30:—Talks. 6.55:—Weather for Farmers. 7:—Programme from Munich. 9.15:—News and Dance Music relayed from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—4:—Sonata in C flat, minor, The Moonlight, Op. 27 (Beethoven). 4.30:—Talk. 5.45:—Dance Music. 8:—News; Sports Notes. 8.10:—Concert by the Guarneri Quartet—String Quartet in A major, Op. 41, No. 3 (Schumann); String Quartet in E flat major, Op. 18, No. 6 (Beethoven). 9.15:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from the Eden Hotel.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m.).—Programme from Berlin. 4.30:—Talks. 6.55:—Weather for Farmers, followed by The Mining Hour:—a Programme by a Miners' Quartet and Orchestra. 7.15:—Reading. 7.45:—Concert and Dance Music. 9.10:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.30:—Reminiscences of a Football enthusiast. 9.50:—Answers to Correspondents on Wireless Questions.

BRNO (342m.), 5.5kw.—6.20:—Dialogue. 6.51:—See Prague. 9.15:—News and Theatre Notes. 9.20:—Talk in English.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30:—Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—Le Journal, Parle. 8.15:—Concert. In the Interval at 9.10:—Talk. 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (556m.), 23kw.—6:—Answers to Correspondence. 6.30:—Relay from the Opera House; followed by Military Band Concert and Tziganc Music from the Hotel Royal.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2.30:—Instrumental Concert. Quotation and Market Prices. 4.50:—Talk. 6.30:—Concert of Light Music. 7.15:—Gjornale radio; Weather. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 7.50:—Talk. 8:—Variety Programme. 9:—Symphony Concert, followed by Dance Music from the Café Alferd, Turin. 10 (in an interval):—Giornale radio.

DANZIG (1,571m.), 4kw.—6.20:—Talk. 7:—Concert. 8.30:—Talk. 9.15:—Concert. 10.10:—Talk. 10.30:—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—Programme from Munich. 4.30:—Talks. 6.55:—Weather for Farmers. 7:—Concert by the Salzburg Cathedral Choir. Old Composers of the Baroque Period. 8-9.40:—See Stuttgart. 9.40:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (is Mersi) (277m.), 1.8kw., and BREMEN (357m.), 1.8kw., and FLENSBURG (218m.), 4kw., and (464m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—Talks. 6.50:—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices. 6.55:—Weather. 7:—Songs and Dances. 8:—Weather; Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, and Local News. 9.20:—Concert from the Europa Café, Bremen. 10.15:—Concert from the Restaurant Ostermann.

HILVERSUM (296m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. 9.40:—Religious Transmission. 9.55:—Time Signal. 10.10:—Talks. 11.10:—Gramophone Records. 11.40:—Concert. 1.40:—Programme for Women. 2.40:—Dressmaking Lesson. 3.40:—Concert. Vocal, Pianoforte, and Organ Selections. 5.10:—Children. 5.40:—Orchestral Concert with Gramophone Records. 6.30:—Lesson in playing the Mandoline. 7:—Concert. 7.15:—Accordion Recital. 7.45:—Orchestral Play. 9.30:—Orchestral Concert. 10:—News. 10.10:—Orchestral Concert. 10.40:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 8.5kw.—7.55 a.m.:—Morning Harmonium Recital. 11.40:—Police Notes. 11.55:—Gramophone Records. 12.10:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 1.40:—Concert by the Dutch Harp Quartet. 2.25:—Reading. 3:—Concert. 3.40:—Concert by Children's Choir. 4.40:—Children. 5.40:—Programme for Farmers. 6.25:—Reading. 6.55:—Electro-Technical Lesson. 7.25:—Police Notes. 7.40:—Meeting of the Salvation Army. 9.40:—News. 9.50:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m.), 5kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 1.5kw.—5.55:—Orchestral Selections of Operetta Music. 6.30:—Talk. 6.40:—Dance Music. 7.15:—Orchestral Concert. 7.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

**LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (322m.), 4kw., and COLOGNE (327m.), MUNSTER (Sports Notes. 6.15:—Topical Talk. 6.25:—Talk. 6.45:—Concert. Minster Male Choral Society, relayed from the Town Hall, Münster. 7.45:—Fairy Tales. 8.5:—Orchestral Concert. 9.30:—At the Colonne Sid Dance Music. 7.32:—Dance Music. 7.48:—Theatre Talk. 8.5:—Symphony Concert. 9.55:—News.

LEIPZIG (282.8m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—Programme from Berlin. 4.30:—Talks. 6.55:—Weather for Farmers. 7:—Reading. 8.40:—Concerto Notes. 9.45:—Concert by the Leipzig Symphony Orchestra.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Concert by the Madrid Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ernesto Halffter, relayed from the Teatro Calderon—Concert Version of El amor brujo (de Falla); Sinfonietta in D major (Ernesto Halffter); Ballet Music from Romeria de los cornudos (Pedro Pitaluga); Orchestral Suite (R. Halffter); Selections from La tragedia de Dofia Ajada (E. Lucarines). 8.25:—News. 10:—Chimes, Time Exchange Quotations, and Relay from the National Hotel. 12 (midnight):—Time Signal, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 8.5kw.—Relayed by TURIN (286m.), and GENOA (312m.).—6.20:—Announcements. 6.30:—Concert of Light Music. 7.15:—Giornale radio; Weather. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 7.50:—Talk. 8:—Variety Programme. 9:—Symphony Concert, followed by Dance Music from the Café Alferd, Turin. 10 (in an interval):—Giornale radio. 10.55:—News.

MUNICH (535m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—Talk. 6.30:—Introduction to the following transmission:—6.35:—A Masked Ball, opera in five acts (Verdi), relayed from the National Theatre, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Concert and Dance Music.

OSLO (1,040m.), 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (360m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—4.15:—Weather and News. 4.30:—Talk. 7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—Orchestral Concert—Suite in B minor for Flute and String Orchestra and Horn Solo (Bach); Minuet and Jest for String Orchestra and Horn (Mozart); Symphonic Poem, Die Moldau (Smetana). 8:—Talk. 8.30:—News, Announcements, and Weather. 8.40:—Topical Talk. 9.5:—Readings. 9.35:—Gramophone Dance Music.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.20:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Gramophone Records. 4.45:—News and Exchange Quotations. 6:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.25:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.30:—Gramophone Records. 7:—Talk on Horticulture. 7.15:—Talk on Science. 7.30:—Medical Talk.—Winter Sports. 7.40:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and News. 8:—Literary Readings from the Works of Michelet. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—The Second Act of Der Rosenkavalier, opera (R. Strauss). In the interval at 9.15:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.20:—Dialogue. 6.50:—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. 7:—Concert in honour of Vitezslav Novak, relayed from the Smetana Hall. 9:—Time, News and Sports Notes. 9.15:—News, Theatre Notes and Programme Announcements.

ROME—Call 2RO (449m.), 75kw., and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—Relayed by NAPLES (333m.) and TORRE PELLICE (263.4m.).—4.45:—Giornale radio; News and Sports Notes. 7:—Announcements, Report of the International Institute of Agriculture (in Italian, French, English, German and Spanish). 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 7.48:—Theatre Talk. 8.5:—Symphony Concert. 9.55:—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 40kw., BODEN (1,200m.), 70kw., and BORG (345m.), NORRBY (357m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (1,544m.).—Talk. 6.30:—Concert of Finnish Music. 7:—Berg-Elvind and his Wife—Play in four acts (Johann Sigurjonsson). 9.30:—Concert by a String Orchestra.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.), 4.5:—See Frankfurt. 6.30:—National Dance Melodies by the Philharmonic Orchestra. 7:—See Frankfurt. 8:—Die Vogelfrieder—Swabian Wireless play in six Pictures (Gerhard Bettac). 9:—Selection by the Anita Ast Quartet of Vienna. 9.40:—Programme Announcements. News and Weather.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—4.30:—Dance Music. 6.45:—Exchange Quotations. 8.35:—Music. 7.30:—News. 7.45:—Violin Recital. 8:—Operetta Selections. 9:—Time Signal. 9.2:—Orchestral Concert from the Café des Americains. In the intervals, North African News and Gramophone Records. 11:—Music. 11.30:—Concert by a Viennese Orchestra.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (382.5m.), INNSBRUCK (383.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6:—Elementary French Lesson. 6.30:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 6.35:—Duets from the Works of Mendelssohn. 7:—Talk. 7.30:—Variety Programme. 8.50:—News. 9:—Organ Recital from the Works of Bach. 9.30:—Gramophone Records.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 16kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 4kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m.:—Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (279.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m.:—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m. to 4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.6.3kw.—11.30 a.m.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LORD RADNOR'S SETTLED LAND

A further grant of probate in respect of settled land has been issued in respect of the estate of the late RIGHT HON. JACOB, SIXTH EARL OF RADNOR, C.I.E., C.B.E., T.D., D.L., J.P., of Longford Castle, Salisbury, a former Lord Lieutenant and County Alderman of Wiltshire, for 18 years Conservative M.P. for South Wilts, who saw service in the South African War and in the Great War, and who died on June 26, aged 62. The present grant is issued in respect of settled lands valued at £205,980, and last July a grant was issued in respect of unsettled property valued at £181,673, making a total value of property passing at his decease of £387,653.

Mr. DONALD MACDONALD, of Melville-street, Edinburgh, who died on July 29, left unsettled personal estate valued at £260,677, of which the personal estate in England and Scotland amounts to £235,568.

The RIGHT HON. JONATHAN HOGG, P.C., of Stratford, Orwell-road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin, chairman of Messrs. William Hogg and Co., Limited, wholesale grocers and wine merchants, Governor of the Bank of Ireland in 1901-2, who died on July 12, aged 82, left personal property in England and the Irish Free State valued at £41,993. He left:—

£250 to the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland. Two pictures by Whistler to the National Gallery of Ireland. Merrion-square, Dublin.

£200 to Dublin Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, for the upkeep of Temple Hill Burial Ground.

The HON. CATHERINE ROSE LAW, of Brookstreet, Westminster, S.W., who died on July 30, wife of Sir William Algernon Law, K.C.M.G., C.B., left estate of the gross value of £57,936, with net personalty £54,889. She gives:—

An annuity of £200 and £500 to her maid, Rose Matthewman; £50 each to Arthur Savage, butler, and Sarah North, maid; and one month's wages to her other servants.

DAME MARIAN WEBB, of Hanover-terrace, Ladbroke-square, W., who died on October 30, aged 80, widow of Sir Aston Webb, the architect, left unsettled property in her own disposition valued for probate at £24,319, with net personalty £18,849. She died intestate.

DR. CUTHBERT HAMILTON TURNER, of Norham-road, Oxford, Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, died on October 10, aged 70, leaving £6,387, with net personalty £6,282. He left:—

His letters, papers, proofs, royalties and copyrights, and £150 to be expended in preparing and editing such material to his literary executors.

£50 to Magdalen College, Oxford, for the further endowment of the Chantry of the Founder in the Cathedral Church of Winchester; £25 to the Bodleian Library; 10 guineas each to the University Libraries at Durham and Aberdeen for the purpose of Greek or Latin books not later in date than 1600; £100 to the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

£105 to his mother's faithful servant, Amy Bradford.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ATTER, Mr. George (84), of Fairfield House, Beaconhill-road, Newark-on-Trent, head of Bainbridge and Co. (Newark), Limited, drapers (net personalty £18,331)	£20,657
BACQUE, Mr. William Jules, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (63), of Downside, Warminster-road, Bath (net personalty £1,845)	1,819
BEST, Mr. Frederick John (71), of Ambleside, Westmoreland-road, Bromley, Kent, organ and pianoforte manufacturer (net personalty £5,350)	20,757
CHESSHYRE, The Miss Laura (92), of St. George's-place, Canterbury (net personalty £7,106)	7,165
DONNELL, the Rev. Charles Ernest Havelock, of The Vicarage, Stamfordham, Northumberland, Vicar of Stamfordham (net personalty £1,817)	1,970
GILDERSLEVE, Mr. George Frederick, of Tremezzo, Seafield-road, Southbourne, Hants, silk manufacturer (net personalty £10,737)	10,860
HAZEL, Commander James, late R.N. (84), of Rowstock, Didcot (net personalty £1,455)	4,141
HOLMLACK, Mrs. Laura Elizabeth, of New-market-road, Norwich (net personalty £10,438)	10,676
HOWARD, Mrs. Emily, of College House, Newton Broomhall, Rushden, Northants, wife of the Rev. A. R. Howard (net personalty £2,042)	2,058
HOWEY, Mr. John Gibbinson (54), of Brislee, Cherryburn-gardens, Fenham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for many years on the staff of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* (net personalty £1,394)	1,492
HUXLEY, Canon John, M.A., of St. Mark's Vicarage, Norwich (net personalty £2,253)	2,400
JACKMAN, Mr. Walter Gordon Heathcote, of the Roborough Hotel, Hastings, and formerly of Auckland, New Zealand (net personalty £1,020)	1,347
JORDISON, Mr. Charles Frederick (75), of Thornville, Ashley-road, Poole, Cheshire, district auditor to the Ministry of Health	1,408
LINDSEY, Mr. Arthur Edgar, of Maidstone-road, New Southgate, N., chairman and a director of E. E. Lindsey and Son, Limited, shop-fitters (net personalty £16,137)	19,028
MIDDLEMASS, Mr. Thomas, of The Elms, Fenwick-park, Bewick, for many years chairman and managing director of Messrs. Blenkhorn, Richardson and Co., Limited, tweed manufacturers (personal estate)	7,136
PEPPERCORN, Mr. Walter James (78), of Dartmouth-row, Lewisham, S.E., one of the founders of Peppercorn Bros., ironmongers of Deptford	4,972
ROTHERY, Mr. William Gurney, M.V.O. (72), of Larpent-avenue, Putney, S.W., secretary of the Royal Choral Society since 1910	459
SCHULZE, Mr. Gustavus William Francis, of Langdale-avenue, Levenshulme, Manchester, commission agent (net personalty £6,850)	6,902
SMITH, Mr. Joseph (66), of Westlands, Hardlane, St. Helens, Lancs (net personalty £4,188)	4,349
SMITH, Mr. Thomas Leonard, of St. Enodoc, Guildford-road, Leicester (net personalty £2,356)	4,712
STEERS, Mr. George, of Pelham Cottage, Sesford, a partner in Messrs. Wilson, Smithett, and Co., tea brokers, Mincing-lane, E.C. (net personalty £3,246)	11,542
STORRY, Mrs. Mary, of Summerseat, Franklin-mount, Harrogate, widow of William R. Storey (net personalty £2,346)	3,383
STOWE, Mr. Griswold, of Corrennie-gardens, Edinburgh (personal estate)	7,820
THOMAS, Mr. David, of Tanyronen, The Walk, Merthyr Tydfil, retired woollen manufacturer (net personalty £7,899)	10,892
WEIGHT, Mrs. Edith Charlotte (52), of Southbank-road, Kenilworth, Warwick, widow of F. W. H. Wright (net personalty £5,081)	5,266
WOOD, Mrs. Beatrice Margaret, of Dale End, Brandsby, Yorks, wife of John Wood (net personalty £8,248)	10,190
WOOD, Mr. Harry, of Stumperlowe Hall-road, Fulwood, Sheffield, proprietor of F. J. Hattersley and Co., Brocco-street, Sheffield, steel merchants (net personalty £9,160)	11,299
WOOLNOUGH, Mr. Frank (85), of South View, Tuddenham-road, Ipswich, formerly curator of Ipswich Museum (net personalty £302)	618

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

The following is the result of the elections to the Standing Committee and the Legislative Committee of the Church Assembly:—

STANDING COMMITTEE

HOUSE OF BISHOPS.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York (*ex officio*); the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Manchester.

HOUSE OF CLERGY.—The Archdeacon of St. Albans (the Ven. the Hon. K. F. Gibbs) and the Archdeacon of Halifax (the Ven. R. C. M. Harvey) (*ex officio*); the Bishop of Middleton, the Dean of Westminster, the Archdeacon of Auckland (the Ven. A. E. J. Rawlinson), Canon F. G. Ackerley, the Rev. C. E. Douglas, Canon E. J. Hellins, Canon A. G. Robinson, and Canon E. G. Selwyn.

HOUSE OF LAITY.—Lord Selborne, Lord Darryngton, and Colonel Sir Robert Williams (*ex officio*); Major Sir John Birchall, M.P., Lady Bridgeman, Mr. C. A. Buckmaster, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., Sir Lewis Dibdin, Earl Grey, Mr. Henry Hobhouse, Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., Mr. A. Clifton Kelway, Mr. Albert Mitchell, Sir Robert Newman, M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Oldham.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

HOUSE OF BISHOPS.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York (*ex officio*); the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Manchester.

HOUSE OF CLERGY.—The Archdeacons of St. Albans and Halifax (*ex officio*); the Dean of Westminster, the Archdeacon of Oxford (Bishop Shaw), Canon B. W. Kidd, Canon S. L. Ollard, Canon A. G. Robinson, and Canon E. G. Selwyn.

HOUSE OF LAITY.—Lord Selborne and Lord Darryngton (*ex officio*); Sir Montague Barlow, Lord Balfour, Major Sir John Birchall, M.P., Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., Sir Lewis Dibdin, Earl Grey, Mr. Henry Hobhouse, Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., Mr. Kenneth Macmorran, Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Meynell, Sir Robert Newman, Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Oldham, Colonel Sir Robert Williams, and Lord Wolmer, M.P.

APPOINTMENTS

CANON G. R. BLACKLEDGE, formerly Archdeacon of Uganda, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of Hernhill, Faversham, Kent.

The REV. C. B. HOLLAND, vicar of Kenninghall, Norfolk, has been appointed to the perpetual curacy of Stainmore, Westmorland.

The Archdeacon of Chesterfield has appointed Mr. J. E. T. DUCKER, of 40, St. Mary's-gate, Derby, solicitor, to be Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Chesterfield, in place of Mr. D'Oyley Ransom, resigned.

NOTE

Owing to the growth of the congregation at St. Lawrence's Church, Whitchurch, Middlesex, since the induction of the new rector, the Rev. Everard Digby, formerly of St. Agatha's, Finsbury, a scheme for enlarging the church was recently proposed. A complaint was made that the scheme entailed the destruction of part of the north wall, on which are well-known pictures. Mr. J. N. Comper, the church architect, was called in and has submitted a scheme for the building of a new church, which would be connected by a passage with the present building. The old church could then be used as a chapel. The estimated cost of the completed scheme is £30,000.

A CURSE ON A ROMAN LADY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN HERTFORDSHIRE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In previous articles information has been given of the remarkable discoveries made on the uncharted Romano-British site at Walls Field, Baldock, Hertfordshire, the excavations, extending over the past six years, having been conducted by Mr. W. Percival Westell, F.L.S., F.S.A.Scot., M.R.A.I., Curator of Letchworth Garden City Museum. All the finds are now housed in this regional institution.

This year there has been considerable excavation work in North Hertfordshire under Mr. Westell's direction, and, in addition to progress being made with further exploration and planning of the Romano-British Cemetery at Walls Field, Baldock, there has now to be recorded the discovery of a further Roman site in the heart of the Garden City itself, as well as an Early Iron Age settlement at Wilbury Hill, this latter being situated just outside the Garden City of Letchworth.

At Walls Field, Baldock, a small area of unexplored ground being again available, excavation was carried out on a site adjacent to the Roman Cemetery site from which a large number of grave groups of the first and second centuries A.D. had been obtained. Five trenches were dug, and from these 63 new grave groups were obtained, bringing the total to date to 320 groups, and representing, in the non-broken groups, over 700 more or less complete objects distributed as follows:—

One object, 31; two objects, 59; three objects, 60; four objects, 31; five objects, 14; six objects, 7; seven objects, 7; eight objects, 7; 11 objects, 2; 13 objects, 1.

PARALYSIS CURSE

The area of the cemetery site examined since its discovery in 1925 is 965 square yards, and, while it is impossible to give even the barest details of the more important of these further 63 grave groups, attention may be directed to group 309, with which an inscribed leaden tablet was found containing a Curse inscription, this being only the fifth Curse found in Britain. The other four have been found at Bath, Lydney, Caerleon, and London. The tablet is pierced with nine holes, five having had iron nails, four of which are still present. This piercing with nails has reference, according to Mr. R. G. Collingwood, to a magical significance, and refers to the "fixing" power of the curse (*defixio*) which paralyses its victim, depriving him of his strength of life. A conjectural translation of the four lines of lettering is:—"Tacita, or by whatever other name she is called, is hereby cursed." The words are written backwards, right to left.

Another grave group of interest is believed to be one of twins, there being a small coarse ware cinerary urn, two choice models of amphorae, two models of grey ware platters and a joint beaker, or drinking cup.

All these new discoveries have been worked out, collated, and arranged for inspection at Letchworth Museum, and a special room has now been set apart for their exhibition. During the excavations this season a great number of broken vessels

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Other Items	7,385,051
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CITY NOTES

BENEFITS OF DORMAN LONG FUSION

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES

The report for the year ended September 30 of Dorman, Long and Co., with which Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. were amalgamated last year, covers 10 months of combined trading. Although the profits do not show it, owing to the very unfavourable conditions of trade, the experience of the 10 months has confirmed the anticipations which were formed by the directors as to the advantages to be derived from the amalgamation. The directors are convinced that the combined undertaking has met the great difficulties of the last few months more successfully than would have been the case if operations had been conducted by the two companies on a competitive basis. The accounts show a profit of £394,106. For the preceding year the profits of Dorman, Long alone were £391,400, while those of Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. in the year ended June 30, 1929, amounted to £351,989. Thus the profits appear to have been nearly halved by trade depression. The earlier part of the year gave satisfactory results, but the condition of trade throughout the world seriously affected the company's business during the last six months. Fortunately the profits have been sufficient to meet the company's fixed charges as well as to make provision for Debenture redemption. Including £97,820 brought in and a sum of £105,495 previously set aside as provision for liabilities to the Government which is not now required, the available balance is £597,421. Debenture interest absorbs £305,659, dividends on the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares £51,206, directors' fees £2,000, and provision for redemption of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock £63,603, leaving £174,953 to be carried forward. No depreciation has been written off, but the company's properties have, it is stated, been fully maintained out of revenue. The company's bridge and constructional department was well employed during the year, and since its close several important fresh contracts have been secured. The Sydney Bridge is expected to be completed next year.

Balance-sheet Position

The amalgamation has increased the total of the balance-sheet of Dorman Long from £15,498,165 to £21,347,902. Fixed assets now amount to £17,301,730, against £11,751,316. This total includes investments in subsidiary and associated companies amounting to £3,113,671. Stocks and work in progress, which are valued on a conservative basis, stand at £2,002,449, against £1,380,064, but the net expenditure on the Sydney and other bridges, after deducting instalments received and other credits, has fallen from £1,398,924 to £1,067,480. Debts due to the company show little change at £950,826, and cash and bills amount to only £11,963. The total floating assets amount to £4,046,172, while the current liabilities reach £3,285,175, leaving a surplus of floating assets of about three-quarters of a million.

The Importance of Rationalization

The benefits of amalgamation having proved in practice to be equal to its theoretical advantages, it is natural to expect that the process of rationalizing the iron and steel industry will be carried forward still further in the current year. As a writer in Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co.'s quarterly review points out, it is significant that those industries in which the process of rationalization has lately made most progress—namely, cotton and shipbuilding—are those which have least to hope from any kind of protection. He points to the danger of allowing the impression to grow that the reconstruction and reorganization of certain industries is being delayed in the hope that protection will render the painful but necessary process of rationalization unnecessary. No one will dispute his view that meddling with currency matters or even fiscal changes will avail little unless production and distribution are carried on in accordance with the most efficient and economic practice.

Floating Debt Expansion

Exchequer disbursements last week amounted to £11,300,707 and exceeded receipts by £3,402,193. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities provided £6,995,000 and the Treasury reduced by £2,450,000 Ways and Means advances previously obtained from Public Departments. The floating debt was increased on the week by £4,545,000, as shown below :—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	Nov. 29, 1930	Nov. 22, 1930	Nov. 30, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means advances :—			
By Public Departments	24,350	26,800	29,180
Treasury Bills outstanding	681,700	674,705	796,960
Total	706,050	701,505	826,140

Compared with a year ago the total of the debt (£706,050,000) shows a reduction of £120,090,000. Since the beginning of the financial year there has been an increase of £68,635,000.

European Harvests for 1930

Information now available of the European crops for 1930 indicates that the harvest may prove rather smaller than in 1929. But a survey of the European crop outlook by the Anglo-International Bank points to the current year's harvest being well up to the average. According to the estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome the European cereal harvest for 1930 compares as follows with previous years :—

(In millions of bushels)

—	1930	1929	1928	1927
Wheat (24 countries)	1,313	1,407	1,380	1,249
Rye (22 countries)	906	933	885	794
Barley (24 countries)	865	760	671	601
Oats (23 countries)	1,489	1,888	1,685	1,568

(Excluding Russia).

The bank points out that with one or two exceptions the five-year crop average for most of the Central European countries for the period 1924-28 shows an increase over that for 1923-27 owing to the exceptionally large crops for 1928. Further, the average for 1925-29 will also show expansion. It is stated that the greatest difficulty has been encountered in obtaining any data regarding the Russian harvests, but climatic conditions are believed to have been favourable in the principal districts, while Russian produce has for some time been appearing in fairly large quantities on the international markets.

British Ropes Finance

In the course of the speeches at the annual meeting held yesterday of British Ropes, Limited, reference was made to the question of capital reorganization. It has been evident for some time past that a scaling down of certain of the company's assets, involving a modification of the capital, must be undertaken before the balance-sheet can be regarded as representing actual current values. During the past year certain capital assets, such as redundant plant and buildings, have been disposed of, and their sale has been attended with loss. But the chairman (Colonel J. J. Gillespie) pointed out that there would be further losses on other redundant assets not yet realized. He stated that the board regarded it as "futile" to put forward a scheme of reconstruction at the present time, but whenever they thought the time ripe they would promptly bring forward a plan. In making this observation the chairman presumably had in mind not so much the futility of reconstruction as the possibility that by delaying the process until trade conditions improved it may be less drastic. Because of the reorganization that is impending the directors have thought it "unnecessary" at this juncture to make any provision for depreciation. It is true that the depreciation of the fixed assets will not now partake of the nature of a routine annual allowance, but will have to be subject to thorough revaluation, but it would seem desirable for companies as a general practice not to neglect showing the annual depreciation allowance in their accounts, whether or not they have profits available for the purpose.

Lautaro Nitrate Accounts

Gross trading profits of the Lautaro Nitrate Company in the year ended June 30 amounted to £747,815. This total is substantially below that for 1928-29, when there was a gross profit of £963,772. After allowing for expenses, fixed charges, depreciation, and other outgoings, the balance, net profit, was only £32,542, compared with £294,852. In connexion with the agreement made last year with the Guggenheim interests for the adoption of a new process for the extraction of nitrate the company's capital has undergone an important change, and this prevents any close comparison of the accounts for the two years. The old Ordinary shares have become Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares and the funded debt has been increased by the issue of £6,575,000 of Six per Cent. Convertible Gold bonds. After debiting the dividends paid on the old Ordinary shares and the first dividend paid on the new Preferred shares, which together absorbed £673,600, the balance brought forward is reduced from £1,043,356 to £402,299. Of 10 oficinas only five were working at the date (October 28) when the report was issued in Valparaiso, and in view of accumulation of stocks some of these plants are to be closed down temporarily. Reference is made to the formation under the auspices of the Chilean Government of the new company ("Cosach") which is to unite all the nitrate companies, from which fusion considerable benefits, it is hoped, will accrue.

Agricultural Engineers' Progress

Shareholders of Agricultural and General Engineers, Limited, a holding company formed in the 1919-1920 "boom" the capital of which was heavily written down in 1924, will derive a little encouragement from the report for the year ended March 31. It reveals an improvement in revenue and expansion in the company's export trade. The aggregate trading profit of the company's subsidiaries increased from £215,758 to £246,278, and the net earnings from £33,968 to £94,927. As a result the receipts of the parent company were £99,945 (of which the subsidiaries contributed £93,491), compared with £53,496 (of which the subsidiaries contributed £33,902). Net profits of the parent company were £51,381, which, added to the balance of £57,483 brought forward, increased the credit at revenue account to £108,864. In view of the uncertain industrial position the directors propose to carry this balance forward. A revaluation of the properties has yielded a net excess of £607,224 over the book value, and this has been used to form a depreciation reserve. The recent centralization of the export sales of the group has had good results, for the directors state that in spite of trade depression the export sales last year showed an increase of 20 per cent. Further, it is stated that notwithstanding the adverse trading conditions during the six months to September 30 last the value of the orders received slightly exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1929, the trading of the group has been conducted without loss, and export sales have been maintained. A reduction in remuneration, of approximately 10 per cent., has recently been made by the directors and salaried staffs throughout the group and economies are being effected in other directions.

Heavier Fire Losses in November

The cost of the principal fire losses in Great Britain and Ireland during November was much heavier than in any previous month of this year. It may be estimated at £932,000, which compares with corresponding losses of £240,000 for October last, and with £373,000 for November of last year. There has been no such formidable figure as the present since March, 1929, for which the estimated cost of the principal fires was £1,048,000. More than half the cost of the fires of last month was accounted for by two outbreaks. On November 7 an outbreak at electrical engineering works at Birmingham caused damage estimated at as much as £300,000, and a fire in a general four-storey warehouse at Liverpool on November 10 accounted for a loss estimated at £200,000. On the following day a loss estimated at £70,000 was caused by a fire at printing works at St. Albans. Among the principal fires of the month were the following :—

Date	Description of Property	Estimated Loss
		£
Nov. 1	Engineering Works, St. Helens, Lancs.	20,000
„ 5	Club and Shops, Bognor, Sussex	14,000
„ 6	Furniture Store, Hackney, London	15,000
„ 7	Machinery Foundry, near Keighley, Yorkshire	30,000
„ 7	Electrical Engineering Works, Birmingham	300,000
„ 8	Worsted Mill, Bradford	15,000
„ 10	General Warehouse, Liverpool	200,000
„ 10	Linen Warehouse, Minories, London	30,000
„ 11	Printing Works, St. Albans	70,000
„ 13	Mansion, Hatfield	15,000
„ 20	Boot and Shoe Factory, Rothley, Leicester	15,000
„ 29	Textile Work-rooms, Warwick-street, London, W.	33,000

An exceptionally large number of comparatively small fires was reported during the past month, and the above estimates only take into account fires in which the damage amounted to £1,000 or more. If, in accordance with the practice in these columns, 60 per cent. be added to the figures in respect of fires costing individually less, the total cost of all fires in Great Britain and Ireland last month becomes £1,491,000. The corresponding total for October last was £384,000, and that for November of last year was £597,000. The total estimated loss for the first 11 months of this year is £8,148,000, which compares with £11,050,000 for the first 11 months of 1929 and with £8,671,000 in the corresponding period of 1928.

Reports of the meetings of the following companies appear on page 22 :—
Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa.
British Ropes.
Beaver Trust.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GENERALLY STEADY

STORE SHARES LOWER

The stock markets yesterday were very quiet, and as a rule movements in prices were small. Gilt-edged securities showed a slight reaction, anticipations of a material influx of buying orders immediately after the distribution of the dividends on the Five per Cent. War Loan having once again been disappointed. It has, indeed, been proved by experience that the effect of the distribution of the War Loan dividends is not felt by the market for some days afterwards, and even then is relatively slight. In the Foreign market further falls took place in Brazilian bonds, and this tended to lower still further the prices of South American railway stocks. The influence of Sir Henri Deterding's speech at the Royal Dutch meeting was again felt in the Oil market, though prices closed below the best. In the Miscellaneous market there was some selling of store shares on reports of less active business in the retail trades. Turner and Newall were also a weak feature. On the other hand, commercial motor shares showed a firm tendency, and rises took place in a number of bank shares in view of the forthcoming dividends.

The Gilt-edged market was dull. Long-dated British Government stocks as a rule closed ¼ lower, though in the case of Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (81½) and Local Loans (68 ex dividend) the fall amounted to ½. The Five per Cent. War Loan was quoted 1-16 easier at 102 15-16. Several Indian Government stocks reacted by ¼-½. The Home Railway market maintained a steady appearance and a further fractional recovery took place in Great Western and L.M.S. Ordinary and Southern Deferred. Metropolitan fell ½.

In the Foreign market continued weakness was shown by Brazilian bonds; the 1889 "Fours" fell 1½ to 41 and the Four per Cent. Railway Rescission bonds dropped 2 points to 50. A number of other loans closed a point lower. In the European Group German Five-and-a-Half per Cents were slightly easier at 71½, but small gains were made by the Seven per Cent. bonds and the Potash Loan. Italian Consortium "B" fell ¼ to 99½. Chinese bonds continued firm, little change taking place apart from a fall of 1 to 60 in the Shanghai-Nanking railway loan. Japanese "Fours" of 1899 fell ½ to 75½. South American Railway stocks suffered a further fall, though closing prices were above the worst. B.A. and Pacific Ordinary dropped 1½ to 58, while B.A. Great Southern at 69 and B.A. Western at 59, together with Leopoldina at 24½, each showed a fall of ½. Central Uruguay Ordinary was marked down 4 points to 59.

The Oil market opened strong, it being evident that the reassuring speech made by Sir Henri Deterding had been only partly discounted on the previous day. A reaction followed after the first hour, but the market showed renewed firmness in the later dealings. Royal Dutch closed ½ higher on the day at 26½, having been 26 7-16. Shell, which were bid for at 3¾ in the morning, closed with a net gain of 1-16 at 3 27-32. Rises of 1-32 were shown on balance by Trinidad Leaseholds, V.O.C., Lobitos, and Anglo-Persian, and among Rumanian shares Phoenix and Steaua Romana also improved. Mexican Eagle touched 7s. 9d., but closed without net change at 7s. 3d. Canadian Eagle, which also rose at one time to 7s. 9d., reacted to 7s. 1½d. The price of Rubber was quoted ½d. higher at 4½d. a lb. There was little business in the share market, but prices were quoted higher in several cases. Anglo-Dutch hardened to 25s. 3d., Rubber Trust to 24s. 3d., and United Serdang to 2s. 6d. Among Teas shares Empire at 32s. and Doonars at 40s. 3d. were firm features.

FALL IN TURNER AND NEWALL

Movements in the Miscellaneous market were mostly unimportant, the tendency being steady to dull. There was renewed selling of Turner and Newall, which at one time fell to 47s. 9d. A partial rally followed, and the shares closed at 49s., or 1s. 7½d. lower on the day. United Molasses were easier at 17s. 3d. Tobacco shares were dull, the Carreras dividend bringing in a few sellers. Carreras "A" closed ½ lower at 5½, and the "B" fell to 13s. 9d. British-American Tobacco went back to 5 1-16. Wall Paper Deferred closed 6d. lower at 33s. 6d. Unilever were firm, the old shares hardening to 2 1-16, while the new shares, which are now fully paid, improved to 41s. Further recovery took place in Cables and Wireless, the Preference rising to 74½, the "A" stock to 24½, and the "B" to 13¾. The statements made at the Dennis meeting had a good effect upon commercial motor shares. Dennis rose to 36s. 6d. and Leyland to 54s. 9d., both shares showing gains of 1s. 6d. Thornycroft were easier at 31s. 3d. There was evidence of some selling of store shares, among which John Barker fell to 56s. 9d., Harrods to 55s., Debenhams' Securities to 5s. 6d., and Maple to 27s. 9d. International Tea rose to 19s. 9d. on the dividend, and Home and Colonial were also a little firmer at 14s. 4½d. In the Banking group shares of the "Big Five" were quoted slightly higher in view of the coming dividends. Little change took place in the international group, but prices displayed fractional gains.

The South African market was dull. Rand Mines fell 1-32 to 2 23-32, and there were small declines in Randfontein Estates (12s. 3d.), Nourse (10s.), West Springs (12s.), and East Rand (7s. 4½d.). De Beers closed ½ lower at 5½. A rise of 30s. per ton in copper was reflected in prices of Rio Tinto and the Broken Hill group. Rhodesian shares, on the other hand, were easier, N'Changa falling to 1 31-32, Roan Antelope to 23-32, and Bwana to 8s. 1½d.; the last-named shares touched 7s. 10½d.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

PRICES MOSTLY HIGHER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—Several features developed in an irregular market, International Nickel and Consolidated Mining and Smelting receiving "bull" support. Copper stocks and public utilities, notably Shawinigan, were also firm, and a rise in Atlantic Sugar was attributed to a pool supporting the stock. McColl-Frontenac Oil was lower on realizing, but the whole list tended higher later in the day, and the market closed firm.

Reuter's Quotations

—	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	—	Dec. 2	Dec. 1
Abitibi ..	10	9¾	Dom. Glas ..	No bid	103
Asbestos ..	1¼	1¼	Dom. Textile	78	80
Do., Pref. ..	11¼	11¼	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	25½	27½	Fraser Cos.	3	3¼
Braz. Tract.	25½	25½	Hollinger ..	6	6
B.C. Pwr., A	36	36	Int. Nickel ..	19*	18¾
Do., B ..	13¼	13	Massey, H.	14	14
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1½	1	Montreal Lt.	58½	58½
Do., 1st Pf.	19	18	Natl. Brew...	26¾	26¼
Do., 2nd Pf.	3	3	Nat. Steel Car	36	36¾
Calgary ..	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	260	260
Can. Car. ..	18¾	18⅞	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref. ..	25	25	Power Corp.	55	56
C. Cement ..	14⅝	14½	Price Bros.	44	44
Do., Pref. ..	91½	91	Quebec Pwr.	46½	46¾
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	S. Lawr'ce C.	3½	3
Indus. Alcohol, A ..	3	3½	Shawinigan ..	53⅜	52¾
Do., B ..	2	2	S. Canada Power ..	28½	28½
C. Power ..	5⅝	5⅝	Steel Co. of Canada ..	42½	42
C. Steamship	6	6	Wtrg Elec. ..	20	20¾
Do., Pref'd.	18	18	Bk. Montreal	281	281
Cockshutt ..	11½	11¼	Can. Bk.Com.	235	235
Cons. Mining	152¾	148	Royal Bank	280¼	280½
Dom. Bridge	56⅜	55½			

* Ex dividend.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES

Mr. Edward Wilshaw, of Cables and Wireless Limited and Imperial and International Communications Limited, has been elected president of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries for the ensuing year. Mr. F. R. E. Davis, of the Great Western Railway Company, and Mr. F. Gurdon Palin, of the British Metal Corporation, have been elected vice-presidents, and Mr. W. G. Hislop, of Rand Mines, has been elected treasurer for the ensuing year. Mr. W. H. Stentiford has been reappointed to represent the institute on the council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅝-2⅝	4-2
New York	2½	2-1/16	2
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	5	4⅞	6-8
Swiss Bank places	2½	1⅛	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam ..	3	1⅝	1½
Brussels	2½	2¼	1¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER FIRMNESS

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—With a moderate increase in the volume of transactions the market to-day showed a continuance of yesterday's improved feeling. Sales were returned at 1,572,000 shares.

With trading light, the opening showed narrow and irregular movements, but the list subsequently advanced on a moderate broadening of activity. Accumulation was noticeable in copper stocks following reports of sales of electrolytic copper at the advanced price of 11½ cents per lb. The reduction in the Mack Trucks quarterly dividend from $1.50 to $1 caused a slight set-back later in the morning, but this was soon recovered, the market rallying on the appearance of good support for Steel Common accompanied by rumours of an early announcement of advances in prices of steel products, especially of bars, shapes, and plates, in consequence of the fact that the recent establishment of minimum quotations had proved highly successful.

During the greater part of the afternoon the market was quiet, with traders digesting the terms of President Hoover's message to Congress. In this he recommends a revision in the Sherman Act, his object being to modify destructive competition. He also advocated legislation to facilitate railroad consolidations. These observations were not regarded as immediately significant, though they encouraged further moderate accumulation of railroad issues. Some selling appeared in other directions, based on the President's silence in the matter of prohibition, but there was sufficient support to prevent any material decline, and the appearance of further buying orders towards the end of the session made the close firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 2	Dec. 1
		$	$	$
Montreal on London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85½	4.85½
New York on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85⅝
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85⅝
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.83⅝	4.83⅝
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85⅛
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.84¼	4.84⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93	3.92⅞
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.22¼	40.21¼
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.83⅛	26.85¼
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.74
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅛	2.96⅛
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.84¼	23.83¼
Brussels, cables ..	100fr.	13.90	13.94½	13.94⅝
Berne, cables ..	100fr.	19.30	19.37½	19.37⅝
Madrid, cables ..	100pa.	19.30	11.25	11.26
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.08⅛	14.08⅝
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49½	17.49½
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.50	1.77	1.77½
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¼	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.23	34.37
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	9.65	9.63

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Dec. 2	Dec. 1	—	Closing Prices Dec. 2	Dec. 1
Atchison ..	188	190	Int. Amer ..	11	11
Atl. Coast ..	123½	123½	Kansas City	42	41½
B. & O. ..	75	74¾	Louisville ..	103	102½
Do., Pref. ..	77⅝	77⅝	Min. St. P. ..	5	5
Brooklyn ..	—	—	Miss. Pac. ..	30	31
Can. Pac. ..	66⅛	65	Do., Pref. ..	102	101½
Can.P.(New) ..	42¾	43¾*	N.Mex.1 Pf.	¾	¾
Cent. N.J. ..	205½	205½	Do., 2 Pf.	⅜	⅜
Ches. & O. ..	43¼	43¼	N.Y. Cent. ..	131	131
Ch. G.W. ..	7¼	7¼	Norfolk ..	207	206
Do., Pref. ..	25¼	25¾	N. Pacific ..	55	54½
Ch.N.W. ..	41	40¾*	Pennsylv'a ..	60¼	60
Ch.Mil.St.P. ..	6⅜	7⅜	Reading ..	92½	92
Ch.Rock Is. ..	61	60	S.L. & S.F. ..	61½	63½*
Del.& Hud. ..	143	142	S.L.& S.W. ..	26¼	25½
Del., Lack. ..	86	86½	So. Pacific ..	102½	101¾
Erie	30	29	Southern ..	64¼	64¼
Do., 1 Pf. ..	41½	41¼	Do., Pref. ..	79	79
G.N., Pref. ..	63¼	63½	Union	186	187*
Illinois	79½	79⅜	Do., Pref. ..	86	86
Interboro' ..	—	—	Wabash	18	18
Rapid Tr. ..	29⅛	27	Do., Pf. A ..	45	43½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct. ..	105⅜	103	Int. Nickel ..	19	18¼*
AlliedChem ..	206½	204	Int. Paper ..	7⅛	7½
Amer. Agr. ..	2½	2	Int. T. & T. ..	27½	27¼
Do., Pref. ..	12⅜	11	Kennecott ..	29⅝	28
Am.Br.Bev ..	11	10⅞	Kresge S.S. ..	28½	28½
Am. and F. Power ..	39⅛	39⅛	Kr. Spr. 5% ..	94¼	94
Am. Can. ..	118⅝	117⅝	Liggett&M. ..	83	82
Am. Loco. ..	30	30	Loose Wiles ..	52⅛	51½
Am. Rolling Mills ..	34¾	34⅛	Mack Teks. ..	43½	44½
Am. Smelt. ..	53	52	Montg'y W. ..	23¾	23⅝
Am.Sug.R. ..	52	51½	Nash Mtrs. ..	28¼	27⅞
Am. Tel. ..	189¾	189½	Nat. Bisct. ..	80¼	78½
Am. Tob. ..	107¼	105¼	Nat.CashR. ..	31¾	31
Am.Wool'n. ..	7⅝	6¼	Nat. Dairy ..	44¼	43½
Anaconda ..	37⅜	36⅝	N. Amer. ..	73	72½
Armour Pf. ..	72⅜	72½	Packard ..	9⅞	9½
As.Dry Gds. ..	27⅛	27	Pan A. Pet. ..	45	42½
Atl'tic Ref. ..	21½	21	Pub. Ser., N.J. ..	76	74
Baldwin	27⅛	27⅜	Pullman	61	61
BarnsdallA ..	14⅝	14⅝	RadioCorp. ..	17⅛	16⅞
Beth. Steel ..	64¼	62½	R'm'g'n Rd. ..	18	18⅛
Celanese	17	14⅜	Ryl. Dutch ..	41¾	40¾
C.de Pascoe ..	29⅝	29½	Sears R'b'k ..	55¾	55¾
Chile Copp. ..	26¾	26¾	Shell Trans. ..	32	32
Chrysler	18⅞	18*	Shell Un. ..	9⅛	8½
Col. Carbol ..	26	25	Skgs S.Sil. ..	15½	15½
Colum. Gas ..	37¼	37	Std. Brands ..	17⅜	17⅛
Col. Graph. ..	11½	11⅛	Std. Gas ..	68¾	68¼
Cons. Gas ..	89¾	89¼	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	49¼	49
Cont. Can. ..	50½	50	Do., N.J. ..	54¾	54
Cont. Oil ..	11¾	11½	Do., N.Y. ..	25⅛	25
Corn Prod. ..	80	80	Studebaker ..	23⅞	23⅞
Crucible	57½	57	Texas Corp. ..	38¼	38⅜
DavisonCh. ..	17	17	Tex. G. Sul. ..	52½	52*
Drug, Inc. ..	68½	68¼	Tidewater ..	7¾	7⅞
Du Pont	91¼	89⅜	T. Am. Cp. ..	—	15¼
Eastman K. ..	167¼	166¾	Tr.Cont.Exp.	8¼	8¾
Elec. P.&L. ..	45⅛	44¼	Un.Carbide ..	62⅞	62½
Elec. Stor. ..	59¾	57¼	Un. Corp. ..	19⅝	19⅛
Fox Films ..	32⅜	31⅞	Un. Fruit ..	66½	67
Gen. Elect. ..	50⅜	49⅞	United Gas ..	28½	27¾
Gen. Foods ..	51¾	51⅞	U.S. Hoffman ..	6	6
Gen.Motors ..	35¾	35½	U.S. Rbr. ..	15¾	15⅜
Gillette	33¼	33⅜	U.S. Steel ..	147⅜	144⅝*
Goodrich ..	20	20¼	Do., Pref. ..	145½	145½
Goodyear ..	50¾	51	W. Un. Tel. ..	139⅝	140
Hou.Oil'f. ..	43	42¾	White. Mtg. ..	101½	101
Ind. Mtrs. ..	25	25⅛	Woolworth ..	63	62½
Ind. Rayon ..	53	57	Wor. Pump ..	80	80
Int. Harvr. ..	60	60¼	Youngst'n Sheet ..	77	76
Int. Match Pref. ..	63	62½			

CURB EXCHANGE

Asso.Gas A	19¼	20	Mid. West Utilities	20	20
Br.Am.Tob (Bearer)	25⅛	24⅝	Penn Road	7½	7
Elec. Bond ..	48⅜	48⅜	Silica Gel. ..	8	8
Gulf Oil	75¼	75	Std.Oil Ind.	36⅝	36⅜
HydroElec. ..	27	26½*	Sw.Int. Cor.	32¾	32½
Int. Petlm. ..	14¾	14⅞	VacuumOil ..	64½	64

BONDS

Libty. Lp., 3½% ..	101[21]	101[28]	Finl., 6% 1945	86	86
Do., 4¼% ..	103	102[28]	Fren., 7½% 1941	125¼	125⅜
Do. (4th) 4¼% ..	103[22]	103[12]	Fren., 7% 1949	120	120
U.K., 5½% 1937 ..	105⅜	105¼	Ger., 7% 1949	101⅛	100¾
Do., 4% 1960-90	91½	91⅜	Greek, 7% 1964	99¾	99½
Arg., 6%

MONEY MARKET

ADVERSE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

CREDIT ABUNDANT

Yesterday Lombard-street felt the full effects of the disbursement of the War Loan dividend, credit being very abundant. A prominent exception to the general adverse movement of the exchanges was a late recovery in the New York rate, which finished ¼c. higher at $4.85^{19}/_{32}$. The French exchange, on the other hand, fell to 123.50f., closing at 123.54¼f., the Italian declined to 92.63½l., and the German to 20.36½m. Rumours were current that gold exports to Germany had been arranged, but these proved incorrect. In the short loan market money was obtainable at 1¼ per cent. quite early in the day, and the rate soon fell to 1 per cent.; in the afternoon balances were offered at ¾ per cent. and did not always find takers. Money into the New Year commanded 2¼-2¾ per cent. Under the weight of money discount rates for short-dated bills were still easier, and 2½ per cent. was the best rate at which brokers could usually obtain three months fine bank bills in competition. The abundance of loanable funds in the hands of the large banks was indicated by widespread demands on their part for January bills at 2½ per cent., and for February and March maturities at $2^{3}/_{32}$ per cent. In view of the difficulty of employing money holders of bills were reluctant sellers, particularly of February and March bills. Owing to the low level of the French exchange the price of bar gold was advanced to 85s. 2d. per oz.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to For short	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
day periods $\frac{1}{4}$–2	2	$2^{1}/_{4}$	$2^{13}/_{32}$–$2^{29}/_{32}$	$2^{15}/_{16}$–3¼	$3^{5}/_{16}$
Discount (Treasury Bills)			Fine Trade Bills		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months	
$2^{7}/_{8}$	$2^{15}/_{32}$	$3^{5}/_{16}$–$3^{13}/_{32}$	$3^{13}/_{32}$–$3^{1}/_{2}$	$3^{1}/_{2}$–4	

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

	Nov. 29	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS		
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	—	—
Gold and silver	177,212	Unchanged
Of which deposited abroad	2,170,992	+ 65
Reserve in foreign currencies	221,800	+ 214
Bills of exchange and cheques	524,800	+ 14,991
Silver and other coin	2,100,026	+ 497,836
Notes of other German banks	152,526	— 35,145
Advances	4,213	— 18,828
Investments	231,479	Unchanged
Other assets	102,474	Unchanged
LIABILITIES	486,210	+ 10,262
Reduced capital	—	—
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	122,788	Unchanged
Reserve	177,212	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	371,139	Unchanged
Other daily maturing obligations	4,601,270	+ 646,958
Other liabilities	381,435	— 20,847
	314,085	+ 13,296

Reuter.

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	Dec. 1	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	450,474,000	Unchanged
Bills and advances	414,786,000	+ 942,000
Notes in circulation	855,305,000	+ 30,347,000
Deposits	42,842,000	+ 42,338,000
Reuter.		— 9,146,000

BANK OF PORTUGAL

	Oct. 1	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS		
Gold and bullion	Escudos	Escudos
Balances abroad	8,577,180	942,000
Discounts	108,801,493	Unchanged
Government loans	290,802,734	+ 5,125,579
	1,540,669,068	+ 3,579,868
LIABILITIES		+ 315,068
Notes in circulation	1,927,082,586	+ 7,871,990
Deposits	80,449,694	+ 28,112,076
		—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After being $4.85^{7}/_{16}$ the New York rate moved in favour of sterling towards the close, and finished at $4.85^{19}/_{32}$, against $4.85^{15}/_{32}$ on Monday. Forward dollars generally were quoted at par, but there was a discount of ½c. on end-year dollars. The Montreal rate advanced sharply, closing at $4.85^{9}/_{16}$. The premium on the Canadian dollar has thus practically disappeared. After falling to 123.50f. the French exchange advanced, being finally 123.54¼f., a decline of only ¼c. on balance. The Milan rate moved sharply against sterling, closing 8¾c. lower at 92.63½l. Dutch florins were also dearer, the Amsterdam rate being finally 12.06⅛f., and the Berlin rate was ⅛pf. lower at 20.36¼m. Swiss francs, however, were cheaper at 25.06¾f., compared with 25.06¼f., and the Madrid exchange was also higher at 43.27¼f. Eastern silver exchanges declined, the Hong-kong to ls. 3¼d. and the Shanghai to ls. $6^{17}/_{32}$d. Japanese yen appreciated. There was a setback in the Argentine exchange, which closed at 38¼d., but the Rio rate further advanced to $42^{9}/_{32}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'g'e	Dec. 2	Dec. 1
New York	\$ to £	4.8666	$4.87^{1}/_{16}$–$4.85^{31}/_{32}$	$4.85^{31}/_{32}$–$4.87^{1}/_{32}$
Montreal	\$ to £	4.8666	$4.85^{31}/_{32}$–$4.85^{15}/_{16}$	$4.85^{15}/_{16}$–$4.87^{1}/_{32}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.50–123.58	123.55–123.62
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	$34.81^{1}/_{2}$–$34.85^{1}/_{2}$	$34.81^{1}/_{2}$–$34.87^{1}/_{2}$
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.64–92.68	92.71–92.78
Switzerl'd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05½–25.07	25.05–25.07½
Athens	Dr. to £	575	$374^{1}/_{2}$–$375^{1}/_{4}$	$374^{1}/_{2}$–$375^{1}/_{4}$
Heidelberg	M. to £	193.22	192¾–193	192¾–193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.00–43.35	42.95–43.25
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	$108^{1}/_{2}$–$108^{3}/_{4}$	$108^{1}/_{2}$–$108^{3}/_{4}$
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.06^{1}/_{2}$–$12.06^{5}/_{8}$	$12.06^{1}/_{2}$–12.07
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	$20.35^{1}/_{2}$–$20.36^{1}/_{2}$	$20.36^{1}/_{2}$–20.37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.48–34.51	34.48–34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.26	27.75–27.79	27.76–27.79
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	$163^{7}/_{16}$–$163^{9}/_{16}$	$163^{11}/_{16}$–$163^{3}/_{4}$
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	$43^{5}/_{16}$–$43^{7}/_{16}$	$43^{5}/_{16}$–$43^{7}/_{16}$
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.25	25.20–25.27
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	817-819	817-819
Christ'ople	Kr. to £	18.159	1,0252	1,0252
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	$274^{1}/_{2}$–$274^{3}/_{4}$	$274^{1}/_{4}$–$274^{3}/_{4}$
Sofia	Lv. to £	485.22	$485^{1}/_{2}$–$487^{1}/_{2}$	$485^{1}/_{2}$–$487^{1}/_{2}$
Helsingf's	E.Kr. to£	188.59	668-673	668-673
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.15^{3}/_{4}$–$18^{7}/_{8}$	$18.15^{3}/_{4}$–$18^{7}/_{8}$
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09-18.09½	18.08⅞–09¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	18.15¼-18.16	18.15¼-18.16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	$97^{7}/_{16}$–$97^{9}/_{16}$	$97^{7}/_{16}$–$97^{9}/_{16}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{7}/_{16}$–$1/5^{29}/_{32}$	$1/5^{7}/_{16}$–$1/5^{29}/_{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{7}/_{16}$–$1/5^{29}/_{32}$	$1/5^{7}/_{16}$–$1/5^{29}/_{32}$
Hong-kong	Per rup.	24.584	$1/5^{7}/_{16}$–$1/5^{29}/_{32}$	$1/5^{7}/_{16}$–$1/5^{29}/_{32}$
Kobe	Per rup.		$1/2^{9}/_{16}$–$1/3^{1}/_{16}$	$1/2^{9}/_{16}$–$1/3^{1}/_{16}$
Shanghai	Per tael		$2/0^{7}/_{16}$–$2/0^{9}/_{16}$	$2/0^{7}/_{16}$–$2/0^{9}/_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.		$1/6^{7}/_{16}$–$1/6^{5}/_{8}$	$1/6^{1}/_{2}$–$1/7^{1}/_{16}$
Batavia	Per dol.	24	$2/3^{11}/_{16}$–$2/3^{15}/_{16}$	$2/3^{11}/_{16}$–$2/3^{15}/_{16}$
Manila	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.06^{1}/_{2}$–12.07	$12.06^{1}/_{2}$–12.07
E. de Janeiro	Per peso	24.6666	$2/0^{7}/_{16}$	$2/0^{7}/_{16}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.5776	$4^{7}/_{16}$–$4^{15}/_{16}$	$4^{7}/_{16}$–$4^{15}/_{16}$
Valparaiso	\$ to £		$38^{1}/_{16}$–$38^{5}/_{16}$	$38^{1}/_{16}$–$38^{5}/_{16}$
Montevideo	Per dol.		39.72	39.82
Lima*	Soles to £	51d.	$38^{3}/_{16}$–$38^{7}/_{16}$	$38^{1}/_{2}$–39
Mexico*	Pesos to £	12.166	15.72½	15.85
	Pesos to £	9.76	12.60–12.85	10.55-10.75

* 90 days. † Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	9111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 6	92 3 9
South Africa				
Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

	Cable Transfers	Demand
SELLING RATES		
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 16 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the setting aside of 400,000 SOVERREIGNS, the sale of £347,954 in BAR GOLD, and the withdrawal for export of 6,000 SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £1,591,854, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Nov. 27—		Nov. 27—	
Bar gold	—	Bar gold	323,476
	50	Sovereigns	22,000
Nov. 28..	—		
	Nil	Nov. 28—	
		Bar gold	263,648
		Sovereigns	7,000
Nov. 29—		Nov. 29—	
Bar gold	—	Bar gold	329,865
	69	Sovereigns	9,000
Dec. 1—		Dec. 1—	
Sovereigns	600,000	Bar gold	383,000
Dec. 2 ..	Nil	Dec. 2—	
		Sovs. set aside	400,000
		Bar gold	347,954
Net efflux ..	1,591,854	Sovereigns	6,000
Total ..	£2,191,973	Total ..	£2,191,973

Net influx for 1930 to date, £7,073,610; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market only a very small amount of gold remained to satisfy the trade requirements after the French demands had been satisfied; the total amount of the South African shipment arriving this week was £1,037,181. The price of gold was raised 1d. to 85s. 2d. per oz.

Silver fell $^{3}/_{16}$d. for cash to 16$^{1}/_{16}$d. per oz., and ¼d. for forward delivery to 16d. China and India both bought, and America again offered the metal, but towards the end both India and China bought, and America was also inclined to purchase the metal at the lower price.

BULLION AND SPECIE

In the period from midday on November 27 to midday on December 1 no imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland were registered, while exports amounted to £1,765,768, of which £1,677,559 went to France. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £152,832 and exports amounted to £87,442.

Revenue Return appears on page 19

CANADIAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

EFFECT OF LOW WHEAT PRICES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, DEC. 1

Sir Charles Gordon, president of the Bank of Montreal, addressing the annual meeting of shareholders to-day, said that the Canadian people could congratulate themselves upon the inherent vigour and soundness of the general economic structure. The present dullness of trade was chiefly due to the extremely low prices of many staple and primary products and not to any restriction of credit, abundant money being available.

Pointing out that wheat, both in value and volume, was the dominant factor in Canada's export trade, Sir Charles said that any adverse fortunes of the wheat crop affected the country's whole economic life, and the general business reaction, the decline in foreign trade, and the curtailment of the earnings of transport companies could all be traced to the lowered purchasing power of the agricultural classes. He said that influences were at work to produce an improvement, but whether this would be slow or rapid he could not foretell.

Discussing trade relations he held that free trade within the Empire was not a practical possibility, but much could be accomplished for promoting trade exchanges between Canada and the United Kingdom by arrangements on a basis of reciprocal preferences which, even if started in a small way, would undoubtedly lead to favourable results in the future.

LENA GOLDFIELDS

NOTEHOLDERS' MEETING ADJOURNED

A meeting of the noteholders of Lena Goldfields, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House to consider a resolution postponing the payment of interest for a further two years provided that the company agreed to pay out of the recent Arbitration Award interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum instead of 8 per cent.

Mr. HERBERT GUEDALLA, the chairman, said that it was necessary for 50 per cent. of the notes to be represented at the meeting in order to make it valid. That quorum not being present, it would be necessary to adjourn the meeting.

Replying to a noteholder, he said that the directors were asking for a moratorium for two years instead of up to next March as the company did not want to go into negotiations with its hands tied. In consideration for that moratorium it was proposed to pay 10 per cent. instead of 8 per cent. on the notes. He was of opinion that but for other events in Russia the company would have received its answer before now. The matter was being dealt with by diplomatic methods.

The meeting then stood adjourned.

MINING NEWS

CAM AND MOTOR DEVELOPMENTS

SELUKWE GOLD MINING AND FINANCE.—B.C. Silver Mines, Limited.—Cablegram:—"No. 651 raise 44ft. above floor No. 636 drift. Average all face samples to date, 9oz. the average width is 5ft. 6in.; samples this week, 810. Test stope shows additional width 10ft. North East end average 83oz. South West 810, all 5ft. 6in. Four-test face samples No. 353 raise 23ft. above floor No. 336 drift assayed 842."

NORTH CAM AND MOTOR (1912).—Cablegram:—"No. 3 (4000ft.) Level at 850ft. further north values in mine 12dwt. over 72in. No. 5 (6000ft.) Level.—New make of ore 220ft. north 25dwt. over 51in. No. 6 (7000ft.) Level, north 30dwt. over 84in. Timbering stopes. November treatment, 560 tons gross, £2,346."

SILKERWOOD STARR GOLD.—Developments for November:—No. 2 Level.—Winze at 70ft. south 30ft. sunk, fully exposed. No. 10 Level.—Winze at 130ft. south 22ft. sunk assaying 13s. over 50in. No. 11 Level.—North Drive 41ft. driven assaying 68s. over 54in. Crosscut at 120ft. north not fully exposed. 3ft. crosscut at 190ft. north exposed 38s. and 18ft. jasper averaged 17s. face still in jasper."

RAND MINES.—November developments:—No. 2 Level.—Winze at 70ft. south 30ft. sunk, fully exposed. No. 10 Level.—Winze at 130ft. south 22ft. sunk assaying 13s. over 50in. No. 11 Level.—North Drive 41ft. driven assaying 68s. over 54in. Crosscut at 120ft. north not fully exposed. 3ft. crosscut at 190ft. north exposed 38s. and 18ft. jasper averaged 17s. face still in jasper."

MONARCH.—No. 2 raise west 30ft. sunk assaying 6dwt. over 40in. No. 1 rise west 30ft. sunk assaying 6dwt. over 24in. 75ft. level west drive 54ft. driven assaying 4dwt. over 80in. RELIANCE.—East drive 71ft. driven assaying 7dwt. gold, 6dwt. silver over 40in. No. 1 winze east 18ft. sunk assaying 10dwt. gold, 18dwt. silver over 90in. 75ft. west drive 79ft. driven assaying 8dwt. silver over 18in. Shaft sunk 29ft., total 295ft.

CAM AND MOTOR GOLD.—November developments:—No. 12 Level exploratory drive from motor break 29ft. drive assaying 32z. over 57in. No. 4 Level East Stope Drive from winze at 180ft. east 52ft. driven assaying 62s. over 59in. No. 14 Level East Drive at 23 Level Main South Drive Spur Reef 63ft. driven assaying 14s. over 42in. No. 19 Level Hanging-wall South Drive from 1,285ft. to crosscut 103ft. driven assaying 2z. over 48in. No. 20 Level South Stope No. 2 drive assaying 32z. over 57in. No. 21 Level Footwall Winze at 440ft. south 30ft. sunk assaying 47s. over 35in. No. 23 Level Main South Drive at 650ft. south 104ft. driven assaying 32s. over 48in. PETROL.—No. 17 Level Main West Drive from winze at 55ft. east 10ft. driven assaying 32z. over 60in. No. 19 Level Main West Drive at 134ft. east ordinate 56ft. driven assaying 19z. over 33in. No. 20 Level Hanging-wall West Stope Drive from winze at 754ft. east 23ft. driven assaying 16z. over 18in.

NOVEMBER MINING OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage Crushed	Output	Profit
Brakpan	88,500	£137,892	£45,188
Central Mining	24,400	£45,350	£16,000
Kinta Kellas Tin	83,000	£113,653	£45,848
Malayan Tin	—	324 tons	—
Modder East Levels	42,800	131 tons	£2,746
Rahman Hydraulic	—	£94,727	£60,439
Rezende	6,400	53½ tons	—
Robinson Deep	97,000	£111,463	£5,528
Sheba Gold Mines	97,000	£117,234	£25,158
Stone Tin	4,400	£11,520	£5,564
Simmer and Jack	—	37 tons	—
Singaroi Collieries	77,800	£95,195	£13,570
South African	—	57,487 tons	—
Southern Malayan Tin	—	52,758 tons	—
Springs Mines	—	22,341 tons	£8,302
Stella	66,300	£140,598	£48,154
Teia Malaya Tin	30,900	£117,243	£59,559
West Springs	—	264 tons	—
Witbank Collieries	68,800	£76,542	£16,234
		56,397 tons	—

RAND MINES GROUP			
City Deep	98,000	£106,663	£1,341†
Cons. Main Reef	65,000	£94,710	£14,107
Durban Roods Deep	245,900	£327,530	£82,637
East Rand Prop.	153,000	£63,433	£6,750
Geldenhuis Deep	174,000	£174,020	£32,987
Modder, "B" Gold	70,000	£66,254	£5,059
Modder, East	60,000	£100,261	£43,054
New Modder, Gold	68,500	£65,704	£15,580
Nourse Mines	160,000	£296,830	£169,338
Rose Deep	66,500	£83,108	£7,331
	82,000	£56,181	£4,576
	† Loss.		

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, Dec. 2.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings amounted to 8,400 bales. There was the most attractive selection of high-class merino and comeback offered at Melbourne this season, and competition for fine wool was keen. Italy and America were the chief buyers. Prices were firm; the top price realized was 18d.

SYDNEY, Dec. 2.—At to-day's wool sale 10,561 bales were offered, of which 9,847 were sold; wool sold privately consisted of 809 bales. There was a good selection. The market was very firm at yesterday's rates, competition being good and general. Japanese buying was strong and an outstanding feature of the sale. Greasy merino realized up to 23½d., comeback 10½d., and crossbred 10½d.—*Reuter.*

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 1.—EXCHANGE on London was unchanged at 4 15-16d. The COFFEE market ruled easy with No. 7 N.Y. Standard 125 reis lower at 118925. Receipts were 12,000 bags, making 1,434,000 bags for the season to date, against 1,352,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 9,000 bags to the United States, 18,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 250,000 bags, which compares with 315,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS receipts were 30,000 bags, making so far this season 4,891,000 bags, against 3,813,000 bags a year ago. Clearances totalled 3,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows an increase at 1,168,000 bags, against 1,007,000 bags a year ago.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ÆSMUND.—Fishguard Radio, Dec. 2.—Following received from Norwegian s. Æsmund, Novorossisk for Manchester, begins:—Ashore off Holyhead, require tug, ship not damaged.

GWALIA.—Port Askaig, Dec. 2.—Swedish s. Gwalia, before reported, refloated and anchored Whitefarlan Bay, Sound of Islay.

LUDWIGSHAFEN.—Panama, Dec. 1.—German s. Ludwigshafen, before reported on fire, arrived here to-day.

VIOLA, G.Y.67.—Stromness, Dec. 2.—Steam trawler Viola, G.Y.67, stranded east side Graemsay, Scapa Flow, Sunday morning.

COMPANY RESULTS

TEA DIVIDENDS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Brahma'ira Tea	Int. 10	$7^{1}/_{2}$	Dec. 19	—	—
Brit. Indian Tea	Int. $2^{1}/_{2}$	$2^{1}/_{2}$	Jan. 5	—	—
Brit. Stmship. Inv. (Defd.)	Int. 5	5	Jan. 1	—	—
Jorehaut Tea	Int. 5	5	Jan. 7	—	—
Kalah Alli Tea	Int. 5	5	—	—	—
Scribbans & Co.	Int. 3	3	—	—	—
Do. (Deferred)	Int. $8^{1}/_{2}$	$8^{1}/_{2}$	Dec. 16	—	—
Twyfords, Ltd.	Int. 4	5	—	—	—

Ecuadorian Corporation.—Dividend in respect of the quarter to December 31 of 6 cents per share United States currency on the Common or Ordinary shares payable January 1, the same as a year ago.

Buxa Dooars Tea.—The directors state that, in view of the uncertainty of the position in regard to the market, no interim dividend will be paid on the Ordinary shares on account of the year ending December 31, 1930. A first and final dividend of 10 per cent. was paid for the previous year.

Canadian General Electric.—Dividend on the Common stock of 75 cents per share for the three months ending December 31, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, together with an extra dividend of $1 per share, payable on January 1. No dividend was paid on the Common stock for the five years to December 31, 1929.

Celanese Corporation of America.—Quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Series Prior Preferred stock, payable January 1. The board has also declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative First Participating Preferred stock, payable December 31. No dividend has yet been paid on the Common shares.

MOUNT ELLIOTT

The accounts of Mount Elliott for the year ended June 30 show a loss of £4,467, increasing the debit balance on profit and loss account to £42,841. The tributors produced and sold during the year 7,933 tons of ore, averaging about 25 per cent. copper, and the company received a net amount of £10,874 on royalty account. It is stated that but for extraordinary expenditure and the sudden collapse of the price of copper a profit would have been realized for the year. The company has increased its interest in the South American Copper Company. Meeting, December 10.

BANDAR SUMATRA RUBBER

The accounts of the Bandar Sumatra Rubber Company show a loss of £1,747 for the year ended July 31 (against a profit of £6,734 for 1928-29), which reduces the amount to be carried forward to £1,321. A final dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid and £2,000 was provided for depreciation of mature areas. The crop harvested during the year was 765,000lb. (against 753,000lb.), of which 467,072lb. were sold at an average gross price of 8.04d. per lb. (against 10.80d.). The unsold portion of the crop has been taken into the accounts at 2.71d. per lb. net. Meeting, December 9.

HEREFORD (TRAVANCORE) TEA

The accounts of the Hereford (Travancore) Tea Estates for the year ended June 30 show a loss, after charging accrued interest on Prior Lien and Debenture stock, of £2,343 (against £1,314 for 1928-29), which increases the debit to be carried forward to £8,463. The crop amounted to 82,184lb. (against 90,353lb.). During the year £5,000 Prior Lien Debenture stock was issued, and since the close of the financial year this has been increased to £7,000. This sum is expected to provide for bringing the whole of the planted area to the cropping stage in 1932. The auditors state that no provision has been made for depreciation or for doubtful cost advances. Meeting, December 12.

YATES'S CASTLE BREWERY

The net profit of Yates's Castle Brewery, including the amount of E.P.D. recovered, was £37,180 for the year ended September 30 (against £32,756 for 1928-29). The Preference dividend requires £7,525, and a final dividend of 12½ per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent. is now recommended on the Ordinar shares, again making 17½ per cent. for the year. The sum of £5,000 (the same) is to be transferred to the reserve for repayment of Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures, and £3,000 (against £2,500) is reserved for rebuilding and improvement of properties, which will leave £16,877 to be carried forward, subject to directors' remuneration (against £15,688). Meeting, December 9.

HALFORD CYCLE

The net profit of the Halford Cycle Company for the year to November 1 was £15,843 (against £49,343 for 1928-29) and £15,543 was brought forward. A final dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 7½ per cent., both free, are recommended, making a total distribution for the year of 15 per cent., tax free (unchanged), and the reserve is to be increased by £100,000 by an allocation of £10,000 from profits (the same). Employees' benefit fund is again to receive £1,000 and £1,000 (against £2,000) is to be placed to reserve for charities and thirteen funds, but on this occasion nothing is added to the contingency fund (against £7,500). The balance to be carried forward amounts to £16,532. Meeting, December 8.

SUNGEI BAHRU RUBBER

A crop of 805,680lb. was harvested by the Sungei Bahru Rubber Estates for the year ended June 30 (against 743,260lb. for 1928-29), which 749,654lb. were sold and realized an average gross price of 7.37d. per lb. (against 10.44d.). The directors have decided that unless the prices of rubber fulls further it will be more advantageous for the company to continue to harvest its rubber. The accounts show a loss of £2,195 (against a profit of £11,514). After providing for the proposed dividend for the year a balance of £3,324 remains to be carried forward (against £5,379 last year), when a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares. £2,000 was written off buildings and machinery, and £3,000 was added to reserve). Meeting, December 9.

BUNTAR RUBBER ESTATES

The accounts of the Buntar Rubber Estates show a trading loss for the year to June 30 (against a profit of £7,070 for the previous year), and after providing £1,000 (the same) for depreciation of buildings and machinery a net loss of £3,197 brought forward is reduced to £1,464. For 1928-29 £1,000 was placed to amortization reserve, a similar amount was reserved for taxation, and a dividend of 4 per cent., was paid, of which 642,363lb. have been sold at an average gross price of 6.35d. per lb. (against 10.80d.). The crop amounted to 82,184lb. (against 90,353lb.). The net profit is arrived at after making an adequate allocation to motor vehicle depreciation reserve"; the actual amount of this allocation, however, is not stated. For 1928-29 there was a net loss of £25,079 after placing £35,000 to motor vehicles depreciation reserve. As announced in March last, that portions of the company's undertaking operating in the County Antrim and County Londonderry areas was acquired in April last by the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company (Northern Counties Committee), the sale including the vehicles operating in that area, representing approximately 25 per cent. of the company's fleet then existing. Shortly afterwards a further service was acquired on the Belfast and Ballymahinch route. The company is at present operating 181 vehicles. The balance of preliminary expenses, amounting to £8,568, has been written off. Proposals are to be laid before the shareholders at an early date for strengthening the finances of the company in order to relieve it of the onerous interest charges which it has had to bear in the past. Meeting, December 10.

IONIAN BANK

Net profits of the Ionian Bank for the year ended August 30 amounted to £39,531 (against £48,046 for 1928-29), to which is added £25,058 brought forward. A final dividend of 3 per cent. is recommended, making 6 per cent. for the year, and the balance of £28,589 is to be carried forward. For the preceding year the total dividend was 7 per cent., of which 3 per cent. was free. The report states that the investments stand in the books at figures below the actual market value without taking into account the investments reserve of £50,000 created last year. The directors consider that so large an investment reserve is no longer necessary, and they have therefore retransferred £25,000 to the profit and loss fund. The balance-sheet shows investments at £975,042 (against £907,740), cash at £631,489 (against £715,088), and agents' balances at £129,226 (against £84,228). Loans and advances amount to £2,900,077 (against £2,568,271), and bills receivable stand at £792,938 (against £911,151), while outstanding advices and contracts, goods under realisation, &c.) have declined from £338,279 to £178,944. On the other side of the balance-sheet deposits are shown at £3,844,301 (against £3,849,297), bills payable at £131,235 (against £259,613), and outstanding advices, exchange contracts, &c., and reserves for taxation, pensions, contingencies, &c.) stand at £291,385 (against £523,964). The total of the balance-sheet has fallen from £5,776,208 to £5,297,736. Meeting, December 16.

LAUTARO NITRATE

The accounts of the Lautaro Nitrate Company, which, as a result of the reconstruction scheme passed in 1929, is now controlled by the Lautaro Nitrate Corporation of Delaware, show that profits from the sale of nitrate, iodine, &c., fell from £963,772 in 1928-29 to £747,815 for the year ended June 30 last. Charges totalling £715,273 fall to be deducted for general expenses, taxes, interest, repairs, and depreciation, leaving a net profit of £32,542, which compares with a net profit of £289,852 for 1928-29. The net balance brought in, after allowing for the dividend absorbing £393,600 paid, on the old £849,756, giving an available total of £882,298. Out of this there has been paid since July 1 last the dividend, amounting £280,000, accrued during the half-year ended June 30 last on the £8,000,000 of Seven per Cent. Preferred shares into which the old Ordinary shares of the company were converted. Stocks of nitrate as at June 30 totalled 592,993 metric tons, of which 96,131 metric tons are considered in the balance-sheet as having been sold, but being approximately the quantity of nitrate which must be delivered to other producers as a result of the adjustment of the nitrate year 1929-30; on the other hand, profit on 508 metric tons sold, and shipped, on account of 1930-31, is not considered. The price of 5s. 0.57d. per metric quintal, f.a.s., including the bonus for high metallic, has been taken as selling price. The gross production of nitrate of stocks it is intended to treat at present only five out of 10 officinas are working, and shut down some of these plants temporarily. Referring to the formation of the Compania de Salitres de Chile, which will unify the whole of the Chilean nitrate industry, the report states that the organization of this great undertaking will give scope for a radical change in the prospects of the industry, securing for Chilean nitrate its capacity for competition with the world market. Meeting, at Valparaiso, December 16.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS

Being a holding company, Agricultural and General Engineers, which was formed in 1919 and has an issued share capital of £2,511,036, is dependent upon the trading results of its subsidiaries for its revenues. The company has paid no dividend on its issued Ordinary share capital of £1,342,816 since 1920, while the Preference share dividends are in arrear as from March 31, 1924. In their report for the year ended March 31 last the board announce an increase in the turnover and profit of the group in spite of the prevailing depression. Thus the revenue account of the parent company shows total receipts of £99,944 (against £53,496 for 1928-29), of which the subsidiaries contributed £49,491 (against £38,902). Deducting expenses and interest charges, there remains a balance of £51,381 (against £1,028), which is added to carry-forward, making it £108,864. It is stated that during the year the group recovered the ground lost during the dispute in May, 1926. Twelve subsidiary companies reported profits, aggregating £249,519, before providing for depreciation, maintenance, interest, &c., while one company, through the transfer of its activities and stock-in-trade to the parent company, and the closing down of its works, made a loss of £3,241. The combined accounts of the parent company and the subsidiaries grouped as one concern, as disclosed by the balance-sheets, show that, independently of the £607,224 depreciation reserve, the net surplus of assets over all liabilities is £2,530,309. Dealing with the first half of the current financial year the report states that the value of the orders received by the group slightly exceed those in the corresponding six months of 1929, and the trading of the group has been conducted without loss. The export sales during the same period have been maintained. The board are taking steps to counteract the effect of the industrial depression during the latter half of the present year. Sacrifices in remuneration, approximating to 10 per cent., have been recently made by the directors and salaried staffs throughout the group. Proposals for the purchase of the 17,500 Ordinary shares of £10 each which the company holds in Peter Brotherhood, Limited, have been made to the board, and as these proposals entail the payment at an early date of a substantial sum to the company, the board have decided to accept them. Following upon the concentration of the group's activities, the board feel that it is advisable to reduce substantially the number of directors on the main and associated boards, and steps are being taken to carry this into effect as from January 1, 1931. Meeting, December 12.

INSURANCE RETIREMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

The directors of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company announce the following retirements, on pension, of branch officials, as from December 31 next:—Mr. B. H. Freeman relinquishes the Birmingham local managership, after over 44 years' service with the company, of which the last 21 years have been spent at the Midland branch. At the directors' invitation Mr. Freeman now joins the company's Midland local board.

Mr. Colin Peacock has also devoted the whole of his business life to the London and Lancashire, having just completed 50 years' continuous service. Originally at the head office, **Mr. Peacock** was subsequently at various metropolitan branches of the company, after which he was local secretary at Bedford for four years. He has been in charge of the Newcastle-on-Tyne branch for the last 20 years.

Consequent upon these retirements the directors announce the following branch appointments, all effective as from January 1 next:—The local managership of Birmingham branch has been conferred upon Mr. Barton, whose career has been wholly associated with the London and Lancashire, which he joined 30 years ago. Mr. Asbury has been appointed local manager at the Bristol branch in succession to Mr. Barton. He has spent the whole of his 27 years' service in the Liverpool City Underwriting Department, of which he was latterly the head. The promotion of Mr. David Crighton to the local managership at Newcastle-on-Tyne is stated to be the natural sequence to his appointment to the position of assistant local manager at that branch in June, 1927

COMPANY MEETINGS

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA

REVIEW OF COMPANY'S INTERESTS

GOLD SUPPLY AND CREDIT REQUIREMENTS

WEST AUSTRALIAN MINING DEVELOPMENTS

LORD BRABOURNE'S SPEECH

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

LORD BRABOURNE, chairman of the company, presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his remarks, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Taking first the accounts of the New Consolidated Gold Fields, the operating company, the gross profit earned in the year ended June 30 was £304,831, as compared with £930,127 in the previous year, the total profit on sales of investments having amounted to only £118,736, as against £656,636 in the year ended June, 1929, a year which comprised the exceptional profit made by the sale of the control of the American Potash and Chemical Corporation, and had not seen the inception of the disastrous period of progressive stagnation and depression in practically all markets which set in in the autumn of 1929 and of which the end is not yet in sight. On the other hand, the amount received in dividends shows an increase from £311,559 to £385,000. The total of £400,189 carried to the balance-sheet, as against £493,776 last year, has enabled the New Consolidated Gold Fields to declare a dividend of 7½ per cent., compared with 15 per cent. last year.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE HOLDING COMPANY

Taking the accounts of the holding company, the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, the accounts actually before you to-day, there is a balance to credit of profit and loss account of £255,079, from which we recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax at 3s. 7.85d., leaving a balance to be carried forward to next year of £55,784, compared with £51,928 last year. The cash position of the two companies was £1,458,408 at June 30 of this year, whereas at the same date in 1929 it was £1,808,915, the decrease being mainly accounted for by the excess of purchases over sales.

We might have paid a better dividend than that which we recommend you to take, but we consider that it would be an act of folly to adopt any other course than to conserve our resources and hope for better times.

After reviewing the position of the principal gold interests on the Rand, the Chairman proceeded:—In Australia we are largely interested in the Lake View and Star, Limited, and the Wiluna Gold Corporation. As regards the former Dr. Maclaren's anticipations as to the southward extension of the principal orebody in an unprospected section of the Horseshoe Lease have been confirmed to a remarkable extent.

WEST AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE MINES

In the case of the Wiluna mine the present programme provides for the treatment of not less than 40,000 tons. Developments down to the 600ft. level, the deepest point yet reached, show the remarkable consistency in value and width of the East lode, and the West lode is equally encouraging. The mine has, in all probability, a minimum life of 20 years quite apart from the possibilities of the Northern Leases, which seem likely to justify the formation of a new company or companies for their exploitation. A proof of the importance of the enterprise is seen in the fact that the West Australian Government, after careful investigation by its own engineers, has spent not less than £750,000 for the benefit of the mine on improvement of port facilities and in building a railway, opened for traffic on January 15 last.

Further, the West Australian Government has guaranteed the issue of £300,000 of Six per Cent. Redeemable Debentures secured on the property, an issue which also bears the guarantee of the Federal Government. Whether the latter Government will take steps to revive the whole mining industry and increase employment by granting a bonus on all gold produced in excess of the 1929 production is still uncertain. We naturally hope that it will do so because it would enable millions of tons of low-grade ore in West Australia and other parts to be worked at a profit and so develop the gold resources the increase of which is of essential importance to the Commonwealth in its present difficult situation.

PLATINUM INTERESTS

As regards platinum, our chief interest lies in the Waterval property, which, even at a much greater rate of production than the present, should have of over 40 years and must ultimately occupy an important place in the general picture, though at the present price of the metal it can make but small profits. Our other large interest was, as you know, in the Anglo-Colombian Development Company, which owing to the restrictions placed during the War on the export of capital was taken over by the South American Gold and Platinum Company, which, since its formation in 1916 to the end of 1929, has produced through its subsidiaries, in addition to 62,000oz. of gold, no less than 180,000oz. of platinum metal, of a total value of over $14,500,000, during which period the average price of the refined metal was not less than £18 per oz. It is, therefore, all the more disappointing that after 14 years of prosperous conditions the managers of a company which is still making a profit at the present price, and has, as we are informed, a surplus of assets over liabilities of $2,017,000, including $1,660,000 in cash, continue to refuse to consider the payment of a dividend.

BASE METALS AND SILVER

With reference to base metals and silver, a year ago it looked as if we might expect steady and increasing dividends from the Mexican Corporation, but the heavy fall in the price of copper, lead, and zinc has greatly reduced profits. The sulphide ore developments at Fresnillo continue to be excellent, but the production of silver from oxide ore can produce little or no profit at present prices, and suspension of operations in this part of the mine may follow in a few months' time, though costs have been substantially reduced. At June 30 the known oxide ore reserves contained over 7,500,000oz. of silver, which at the present price is hardly worth mining.

The fact that silver has fallen to its present level is, it can hardly be doubted, one of the chief contributory causes of the present world-wide depression in trade; for it is impossible to suppose that the fall in price has not gravely affected the purchasing powers of 700,000,000 Indians and Chinese, the value of whose savings has been cut in half in the last few years.

GOLD PRODUCTION

We are told by authorities that the supply of gold is insufficient to meet the world's credit requirements, and that in 10 years' time or less it is probable, if not certain, that the present gold production of £83,000,000 to £85,000,000, of which South Africa accounts for approximately one-half, will have fallen to about £55,000,000, and that in a further five years South African production will not exceed £10,000,000. If this is so, surely it is time that the chief nations of the world should agree to remonetize silver and fix its price, say, at one-fortieth of that of gold, or 2s. an oz. We are told that this is impossible as silver is mostly produced as a by-product of lead and other mines: but this is no answer.

No base metal mine will increase its production of zinc, lead, or copper beyond its economic ratio of production merely for the sake of producing more silver at 2s. per oz., and no purely silver-producing mine will reopen. Suppose that after the demands of the arts and industries are satisfied as much as 500,000,000oz. is annually available: that would amount to no more than the equivalent of £30,000,000 in gold, or, say, the equivalent of 2s. per head of the population of England, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States, certainly no more than is, or shortly will be, required to satisfy the credit requirements of the world and in some measure to restore value to the holdings of silver-hoarding nations and increase their waning power of absorbing European and American goods.

TIN HOLDINGS

To turn to tin: the mere fact that tin led the slump in base metals makes it the more probable that it will be the first to take a steady upward turn. There are signs that a recovery is at hand; of that recovery, when it comes, we are in a position to take full advantage. Our chief holding is in the Anglo-Oriental Mining Corporation, which, through the London Tin Corporation, controls by far the largest combination of tin-producing companies in the Empire, with a normal annual output of tin oxide exceeding 22,000 tons. We have other tin interests which have been chosen with equal care.

The existing condition of the tin market is extremely unsatisfactory from the producer's point of view, and, in fact, though it may not generally be recognized, also from that of the consumer, for such a price level as now obtains holds out no security for the future of the industry. But for the formation and exertions of the Tin Producers' Association, the chairman and the most active member of which have, to your great satisfaction, recently joined our board, the industry would by this time have been in a complete state of chaos; but now that the principle of ore conservation has been established with the co-operation of Dutch and Bolivian producers there is little doubt that a return to healthy conditions cannot be far off. We have no doubt whatever that our investment in tin shares will ultimately prove to be a highly remunerative venture.

OIL INTERESTS

As regards oil: we still retain undiminished our investments in Trinidad Leaseholds, Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, Tocuyo Oilfields, and Creole Petroleum Corporation, all of which are suffering in varying degrees from the depressed conditions obtaining in the oil market, but which we have no doubt will ultimately recover and justify the high expectations which have hitherto been entertained as to their prospects.

In the case of the Sospiro Company efforts have been directed in the past year rather to proving the existence and value of oil-producing strata in hitherto untested sections of the company's large holding than to the increase of production from proved areas at a time when the price of oil in Rumania is much below what can be expected under normal conditions.

We have still a very important interest in Celanese, both in the United States and in England, and have no reason whatever to question the desirability of our investment, which we look upon as a permanent one of very great promise.

The American Potash and Chemical Corporation continues its prosperous career. Though, as you are aware, we sold last year the control at a very satisfactory price, we still are greatly interested in its fortunes and still have the management in our hands.

GOLD PROPOSITION IN NEW GUINEA

In view of the depression in base metals you may be sure that we lose no opportunity of investigating any gold propositions that may be presented to us. We are glad to be able to report that in the Bulolo property in New Guinea we believe a gold-dredging area has been discovered of exceptional merit. We have, through our American subsidiary, a considerable interest in the company formed to work this deposit.

The only other important new venture on which we have recently embarked is the treatment of Estonian oil shales. A first unit capable of treating 250 tons of shale per diem is now in course of erection in Estonia, which we hope and believe will be in successful operation by next April.

On the whole, and taking into consideration the fact that the year under review saw the Hatry episode and an unprecedented collapse of values in the United States, both of which events contributed to the progressive slump in all markets the end of which no one can foresee, the financial year which terminated at the end of June has been less unsatisfactory than might have been anticipated. This is no occasion for political discussion, but this much may be said without fear of contradiction—that, so long as industry continues to suffer from a burden of taxation which is borne by no other country, and the present uncertainty as to the maintenance of safeguarding duties is allowed to continue, it is difficult not to take a pessimistic view of the immediate prospect. If the former is to be increased and the latter are to be removed, present depression and depreciation are as nothing compared with what we may see in the near future.

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. E. BIRKENRUTH seconded the resolution, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to a few questions, was carried.

BEAVER TRUST, LIMITED

REVENUE AND INVESTMENT POSITION

DIVIDEND OF 8 PER CENT.

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Beaver Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at 1, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

Mr. JOHN G. B. STONE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. R. Elston) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Like many investment trust companies similarly placed, we have to bring before you to-day a balance-sheet which shows that the value of our investments, which are mainly of an industrial character, gauged by current market quotations, has depreciated.

I think there are few shareholders who have not had their own individual experiences of the steady fall in values of securities and commodities of every description during the past year, and to such our position will not come as a surprise.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY

There is one item in our investments to which we have called special attention in our report—namely, our interest in the Foundation Company, and through that company in the Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills. Unfortunately our interest in these two companies is the largest and has proved to be the most unsatisfactory individual investment the trust has ever made.

The Foundation Company was formed in February, 1922, to carry on the business of engineering contractors, with Mr. Walter Rutherford, whose experience in this class of work was unequalled, as managing director, and the late Mr. A. W. Tait as chairman. I joined the board in March, 1925, and on Mr. Tait's retirement in March, 1929, was asked to become chairman of the company. My acceptance of this invitation is evidence of my confidence in this undertaking.

Many large contracts were obtained and successfully completed. In the early autumn of 1929, when the financial world crashed both here and in America, several large contracts were running in this country, in Australia, and in India; without going into too much detail it was the inability to obtain payment for work done and to finance these contracts at that time that led to the appointment of a receiver and the liquidation of the Foundation Company.

THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

Turning now to the revenue account, the trust's income from all sources amounted to £28,752 17s. 4d.; adding to this the balance brought forward from last year, and deducting the expenses of administration, interest on loans and debentures, and the dividend on the Preference shares, there remained a balance of £10,771 6s. 6d., out of which we have decided to set aside £2,500 as a reserve for contingencies. We propose to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year, on the Ordinary shares, and to carry forward the balance of £4,551 6s. 6d. on revenue account.

"INDUSTRY OVERLOADED WITH TAXATION"

As regards the depreciated value of investments, I would only add that, in my opinion, permanent recovery in value generally is dependent on industrial revival, and industry is at present overloaded with taxation. Until our Government, whether Conservative or Labour, realize that only a drastic cutting down of expenditure which we cannot now afford will stimulate trade and increase employment, it is difficult to regard this outlook with any feeling of confidence.

I now beg to move:—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1930, as submitted to this meeting, be received and adopted; and that a dividend of 4 per cent., less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares of the trust in respect of the profits for the year ended September 30, 1930, making, with the interim dividend of 4 per cent. already paid, a total dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year ended September 30, 1930, of 8 per cent., less income-tax, be and is hereby declared, such dividend to be paid on December 3, 1930."

Mr. C. O. WEBB seconded the motion, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to questions, was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. R. S. F. SIMSON, the retiring director (Colonel G. R. C. Westropp, C.B., J.P.) was unanimously re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Whinney, Smith and Whinney, were reappointed.

The proceedings then terminated.

(Continued at foot of next column)

BRITISH ROPES, LTD.

YEAR'S PROFITS AND THE FALL IN STOCK VALUES

THE QUESTION OF CAPITAL REORGANIZATION

COLONEL GILLESPIE ON THE OUTLOOK

The EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of British Ropes, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

COLONEL J. J. GILLESPIE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. L. H. Speirs, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I propose to take the annual report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1930, as read, since you have had them before you for some time. (Agreed.)

I have not a great many comments to make in respect of the balance-sheet which is now in your hands, but, with your approval, I would like to deal with certain items at once.

REDUCTION IN COMPANY'S INDEBTEDNESS

Bank overdrafts show a substantial reduction over the figure under this heading last year, the amount of the fall in this liability of the company being £92,953, and at the same time as we are considering this I think it would be as well if I called your attention to the substantial fall in the item of sundry creditors and bills payable, which have been reduced by £96,562.

This considerable reduction in the company's indebtedness is, I think you will agree, entirely satisfactory, particularly when I tell you that it has been achieved not as the result of any marked falling off in trade but by a reduction in the stocks held and in the amounts due to us in respect of trade debts, where, despite the difficult conditions, we have been successful in keeping our collections well up to date. The heavy fall in the value of the raw materials used by this company has also, of course, contributed to the reduction in the item of sundry creditors.

With regard to the reserve for the premium on the repayment of Debenture stock, this is the first year's provision for the premium which will be payable by the company to the holders of the First Mortgage Debenture stock when the same falls due for repayment on November 5, 1935.

I do not think there is any further comment for me to make in respect of the liabilities side of the balance-sheet. The question of the profit and loss account I propose to deal with in a later portion of my speech.

BIG VARIATION IN THE FIXED ASSETS

Turning now to the assets side of the balance-sheet, there have been material alterations under the heading of land and buildings, plant and machinery, &c. There have, of course, been some additions to our plant and machinery during the year under review, but the total of these additions is a relatively small figure because we have, wherever possible, avoided capital expenditure. You will appreciate that in a large business such as yours there are always developments, and it is essential that the works are kept thoroughly up to date in this respect.

The very considerable reduction in the value of the fixed assets arises from the fact that during the year your directors have disposed of a large proportion of the plant and machinery which, it was apparent, would never be required by the company for its future operations. Also despite the very difficult conditions existing during the past year your directors have disposed of certain of the land and buildings no longer required by the company for manufacturing purposes. This, therefore, accounts for the big variation in the fixed assets compared with the last balance-sheet, and the loss which is inseparable from transactions such as I have outlined above is shown at the foot of your balance-sheet under the heading of suspense account and amounts to £265,112 9s. 1d. Against this we have applied the balance of the capital reserve account.

THE INVESTMENTS

Having dealt with this portion of the balance-sheet, there remains the item of investments. You will notice that there has been no change in the value of the investments in the subsidiary companies. The other investments of the company figure at £117,572 2s. 6d., compared with £124,279 16s. 8d. last year. This reduction is occasioned by the sale of various investments during the year under review. We are satisfied that the investments are worth the figure at which they at present appear in the company's balance-sheet, and during the year we have received a satisfactory return on these investments.

With regard to an item which did not appear in last year's balance-sheet—namely, investments held by the trustees for the Debenture-holders—this represents the sums realized on the sale of land and buildings which are held by the trustees on behalf of the holders of First Mortgage Debenture stock of the company and invested in trustee securities, which, at the date of the balance-sheet, had a market value in excess of the cost price.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

I feel that I have now dealt with all the points in the company's balance-sheet and would now like to turn to the question of the profit and loss account.

It will be seen that the profit for the year is subject to depreciation, and after meeting the heavy charge of £66,402 for Debenture and bank interest. The profits for the year would have been substantially larger if it had not been for the heavy fall in stock values throughout the whole period owing to the slump in raw material prices. I should like to make it clear that our stocks stand in the balance-sheet at market value or cost, whichever is the lower.

In passing I would just like to mention that the directors have considered the question of providing for depreciation, and, while they admit the necessity for some such provision in the normal way, they consider that, since at an early date a revaluation of the company's assets will have to be made, it seems unnecessary to make any provision for depreciation until the question of a reconstruction of capital, to which I am now going to refer, is dealt with.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CAPITAL

This has been mentioned before and it is referred to in the report. The directors had hoped before this to submit to the shareholders a scheme for reconstruction. Much thought has been given by them to the matter and they have had the advantage of expert advice. Apart from the losses on sales of capital assets mentioned in the balance-sheet, the directors are aware that there will be further losses on other redundant assets not yet realized. The directors are of opinion that it would be futile to put forward a scheme for reconstruction at the present time, but, whenever they consider and are advised that it is wise, they will lose no time in doing so.

The working expenses have been constantly before the board during the year, and some large savings have been, and are being, effected. The head office has been transferred from Cavendish-square to High Holborn, with a resultant saving in expense and improvement in efficiency.

The reorganization of the company's production, selling, and accounting, which has been referred to from time to time, is now about completed. There is no doubt that the company's methods are thoroughly up to date and highly organized. It is only necessary, therefore, that there should be a revival of trade to enable the company to reap the benefit thereof.

THE COMPANY'S PROSPECTS

As regards the future prospects of the company, of course it is difficult at the present time to make any accurate forecast, but, despite the very severe slump which exists in trade as a whole, I am pleased to state that the company is holding its own and maintaining its share of the trade, and if it could obtain only a small increase in the price of its finished products there should be a very marked change for the better in the financial results.

The directors have rigorously adhered to their policy, adopted years ago, of using only British material in the shape of steel, wire, and other commodities wherever possible, even to the extent of developing to a large extent the manufacture of twines, &c., from Empire-grown sisal as opposed to other foreign fibre.

Last year I referred to the fact that our factories in the Dominions had had a satisfactory year, and I am pleased to be able to make the same statement to you this year.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

Before concluding my remarks I must express on behalf of the board our very sincere appreciation of the services of our staff at head office, branch offices, and factories during the past year. We have had a very difficult time owing to the very great slump in commerce generally.

I will conclude my speech by proposing: "That the report of the directors and the accounts for the year ended August 31, 1930, be adopted." I will call upon Mr. Herbert Smith to second the motion, after which I shall be pleased to receive any comments before putting the motion to the meeting.

Mr. HERBERT SMITH (one of the joint managing directors) seconded the motion, and, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to questions, it was carried unanimously.

A proposition by a shareholder that the meeting should then be adjourned and a committee of shareholders appointed to confer with the board was lost on a show of hands.

The retiring director, Colonel J. J. Gillespie, was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., were reappointed.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 86.95 (previous, 86.45); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.10 (101.05); 4% 1917, 102.30 (102 x.d.); 4% 1918, 100.90 (100.65); 5% 1920, 134.20 (133.35); 6%, 1920, 101.60 (101.80 x.d.); 6%, 1927, 104.50 (104.50); 5% Credit National, 1919, 624 (625); 5% 1920, 565 (564); 6% 1921, 543 (546); 6% 1922 (1st), 528 (528); 6% 1925 (1st), 555 (557); 6% 1924, 559 (560); 4% Egyptian Unified, 354 (354.80); 3½% Italian Rentes, — (91.30); 5% Russian, 1906, 4.40 (4.40); 4½% Russian, 1909, 2.50 (1.90); 4% Turkish Unified, 38 (36.70); Banque de France, 20,900 (20,600); Banque de Paris, 2,380 (2,330); Banque Parisienne, 1,410 (1,360); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,695 (1,680); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,450 (3,400); Credit Lyonnais, 2,725 (2,880); Banque d'Athenes, — (177); Banque d'Orient, 283 (284); Banque Ottomane, 752 (750); Suez Canal, 17,105 (16,880); Chargeurs Reunis, 506 (507); Messageries Maritimes, 192 (192); Transatlantique, 559 (555); Raffinerie Say, 1,785 (1,770); Sucreries d'Egypte, 587 (565); Wagons Lits, 370 (355); Thomson Houston, 637 (618); Laitaro Nitrate, 320 (313); Ford of France, 1,040 (1245); Rio Tinto, 3,860 (3,910); Thums, 436 (432); De Beers Deferred, 630 (642); De Beers Preferred, 1,219 (1,220); Jagersfontein, 133 (130); Central Mining, 1,470 (1,440); Chartered, 178 (178); Brakpan, 340 (340); Crown Mines, 451 (450); East Rand, 47 (45); Geduld, 439 (434); General Mining, 69 (67); Consolidated Goldfields, 142 (142); Johannesburg Consolidated, 200 (200); Randfontein, 74 (76); Rand Mines, 334 (343); Tanganyika, 212 (210); Transvaal Consolidated, 112 (114); Union Corporation, 284 (279); Mozambique, 35 (33); New Rand Mines, 40 (39); Caoutchoucs, 88 (87); Eastern International, 55 (53); Gula Kalumpong, 93 (90); Kuala Lumpur, 121 (125); Malacca, 134 (150); Mexican Eagle, 44 (44); Royal Dutch, 32,480 (31,400); Shell Transport, 477 (466); Oceana Consolidated, 5.25 (6.50). Exchange on New York, 25.45½ (25.45½); London, official average, 123.54½ (123.58½); cheques, closing market rate, 123.53½ (123.59). Private discount rate, 2% (2%); short money, 2% (2%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅜ (previous, 103⅞); 5% Dutch, 1025/8 (102⅝); 2½% Dutch, — (67); 3% Dutch, 82 (81½); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 43 (43⅛); Peruvian, 4% (4⅛); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 27 (30½); Krie, 9% (8⅛); New York, Ontario, etc. (7⅛); United States Steel, 147⅝ (146¼); Union Pacific, 191⅛ (188⅜); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 319⅛ (309½); Anaconda, 75⅛ (75⅛); Dell Batavia Rubber, 64 (63½); Dell Batavia Tobacco, 265⅛ (272); Dell Mij., 259 (267); Senembah Mij., 295 (290¼); Amsterdam Rubber, 115 (112); Margarine Unie, 211 (205½); Philips Lamps 231 (223½); exchange on Berlin, 59.26 (59.25), London, 12.06½ (12.06¾); New York, 2.48⅜ (2.48⅜); Paris, 9.76¼ (9.76½).

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 62 (previous, 63.75); Kali Industrie Kassel, 126 (124); Salzdetfurth, 235 (240); Rheinbraunkohlen, 161.50 (161.25); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 139 (139).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 5.90 (6.50); Mexican Consols, 13.87 (—); Reichsbank, 226.50 (225); Berliner Handels Ges., 126.50 (126.75); Commerz and Privat Bank, 112 (112.75); Darmstadter and National Bank, 153 (154.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 111 (111.50); Dresdner Bank, 111 (112); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 86.75 (87.50); Harpener, 81 (83.50); Allgemeine Elekt. Ges., 105.75 (108); Farbenindustrie, 133.50 (136.10); Farbenindustrie 6% Debentures, 90.25 (90); Hamburg Amerika, 70.10 (72.25); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 71.50 (72.30); A.E.G. 65 (66.75); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 63.75 (66.25); Svenska Tandsticks, 277.50 (273.50); Polyphon, 153.62 (158); Siemens and Halske, 164.50 (166.75); Schuckert, 122 (125.50); Ford Motors, 170 (171.50). Exchange on London, 20.35½ (20.36½); on Paris, 16.47½ (16.47⅞); on Amsterdam, 168.71 (168.78); on New York, 4.19⅝ (4.19½). Short term (30-55 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); long term (55-90 days), 4⅛% (4⅛%); call money, 6%-8% (6%-8%).

FRANKFURT, Dec. 2.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 111 (previous, 111¼); Darmstadter Bank, 152½ (153¾); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 141½ (145); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 85 (85½); Farbenindustrie, 133½ (135⅝); Harpener Bergbau, 81 (82); Mannesmann, 68¾ (70¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 72 (76½); Phönix Bergbau, 61⅜ (62⅜); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 86 (87⅝); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 105¼ (107¾); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 127 (127); Siemens and Halske, 164 (166); Schuckert, 122¾ (—); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 129¼ (—); Philipp Holzmann, — (75); Zellstoff Waldhof, — (106½); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 71¾ (72¾); Hamburg Amerika, 70 (71); Süddeutsche Zucker, 135 (135); German Liquidation Loan, 52 (52⅛); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 82¼ (—); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅛ (2⅛); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 7½ (8⅛).

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—Closing quotations:—Gar. 'Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 108.10 (previous, 108.50); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 12.80 (13); Pref., 86.25 (86.25); Oest. National Bank, 310 (309.75); Wiener Bank-verein, 16.90 (16.90); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47 (47.10); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, — (80.05); Niederoest Eskompte Ges., 158 (158.50); Zivnostanks Bank, 89 (89.05); Donau-Dampschiffahrts-Ges., 17.25 (17.40); Kred. Ver. Union Elekt. Ges., 17.15 (17); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 141.25 (140.75); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 164.50 (166.25); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 40.35 (39.80); Oest. Allg. Kohlen, 577 (574); Oest. Alpine Montan, 19.15 (19.40); Felten and Guilleaume, 185 (185.75); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 70.71 (2.75); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.25 (95.10). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.86 (285.78); on London, 34.48⅝ (34.48½); on New York, 704 (703); on Paris, 27.92 (27.91½).—*Reuter.*

BUDAPEST, Dec. 2.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 217 (previous, 216.90); British Hungarian Bank, 72.30 (72); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 65 (65); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 86 (85.80); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 102 (101.80); City Savings, 63.20 (63.30); Hungarian General Savings, 75 (75.40); National Central Savings, 77 (77); 1st National Savings, 170.10 (170); Totis Coal, 461 (458); United Industry of Nagybatony-Ujbak 30 (30.25); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 32.70 (32.15); Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 82 (80); Arms and Machine Works, 179.50 (178.25); Ganz and Co. Danubius, 61 (60.70); Rima Iron, 52.70 (52); Ofa Timber, 57.75 (57); Union des Usines de Nasic, 100.50 (100); Sugar Works Veliki Beeskerek, 90 (91); Hungarian Sugar, 86 (85.25); United Glowlamps, 112.60 (112.60); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 21.80 (22); Electric Power Traction, 105.60 (105.50); Cellulose Works of Brasso, 17.90 (17.60). Exchange on London, 27.72½ (27.73½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Dec. 2.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.61½ (previous, 92.72½); Consolidato 5%, 82.75 (82.50); Banca d'Italia, 1,655 (1,640); Banca Commerciale, 1,403 (1,402); Banca Nationale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 108 (107½); Credito Italiano, 740 (740); Consulto Navigazione, 86 (86); Meridionali, 852 (850); Navigazione Generale, 492½ (492); Cantoni Coats, 625 (625); Soie Chatillon, 246 (240); Rhia Viscosa, 389½ (371½); Riva, 211 (212); Monte Amiata, 136 (136); Montecatini, 195 (194); Flat, 231½ (227½); Adriatica, 208½ (200½); Edison, 649½ (646½); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 72¼ (72¼); Terni, 381 (381); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 732 (730); Adamello, 252 (250).

DUTCH EAST INDIES TRADE

BATAVIA, Nov. 29.—Import figures for the whole of the Dutch East Indies for the period January-October, 1930, show a decrease of 181,000,000 guilders, compared with the same period last year, while the export figures have also decreased by 204,000,000 guilders.—*Reuter.*

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. fm. July 1*
Assam - Bengal (Nov. 1)	Rs.4,48,000	+1,301	−4,58,997 (Apl. 1)
Calcutta Trams...	Rs.1,04,085	−29,023	−8,12,287 (Jan. 1)
Cent. Uruguay of M.V. ...	£33,478	−4,506	+50,889
Do., Eastn. Extn.	£7,990	−1,198	+8,644
Do., Nthn. Extn.	£3,886	+217	+7,359
Do., Wstn. Extn.	£2,605	−616	+3,889
Cordoba Central .. (Nov.)	£51,000	−4,000	−72,000
La G. and Caracas (Nov.)	£10,000	−720	−18,425 (Jan. 1)
Madras Elec. Trms. (2 wks. to Nov. 30)	Rs.36,081	−2,516	+48,062 (Jan. 1)
San Paulo (Braz.)	£39,290	−18,021	−590,730 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..		Dec. 16	Jan. 6
Pay-day ..	To-morrow	Dec. 18	Jan. 8

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
		BRITISH FUNDS, &c.		
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	57⅛ 58⅛*	−⅛
88⅛	81⅜	Do., 3% ..	92⅜ 92¾	−⅜
103¼	99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅝ 103	−⅛
101⅛	99⅛	Do., 4% ..	100⅜ 101	..
91¼	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	94⅞ 95⅛	..
95⅛	90	Victory, 4% ..	96⅛ 96⅜	−⅛
95⅜	90	Do., 4% ..	96⅛ 96⅜	−⅛
80¼	72⅞	Conversion Loan, 3½%	81⅝ 81⅞	−¼
100	93	Do., 3% ..	100⅞ 101⅛*	..
..	..	Do., 2½% ..	105⅜ 105⅝	−⅛
101⅜	97¼	Treasury, 5% ..	103 103¼	..
100	96½	Do., 4% ..	101 101¼	..
98⅛	94⅞	Do., 4% ..	101¼ 102	..
97⅛	93⅞	Do., 4% ..	101 101¼	..
90¼	55	Irish Land, 4% ..	61⅝ 62⅜*	−¼
66	60¼	Do., 4% ..	67⅛ 68⅛*	−¼
65⅝	60	Local Loans, 3% ..	67¼ 68⅛*	−¼
84¼	80	Transvaal, 3% ..	83 83⅜*	−1¼
266	239	Bank of England	269 271	..
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 7% ..	85 87	..
71⅛	50	India, 5% ..	64½ 65*	−⅜
61¾	50½	Do., 4% ..	54⅜ 55⅜*	−½
51½	44	Do., 3½% ..	45⅝ 46⅝*	−½
101⅞	98	Do., 3% ..	103 103¼	+⅛
92¾	80¼	Do., 2½-5%	87 88	..
109	103⅛	Sudan, 4½% ..	108 109¼	..
66⅜	60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	68 69	..
76¼	70	Do., 3% ..	79 80*	..
104⅜	99¼	Do., 3% ..	46-60 104¼ 105¼	..
104¼	100	Corp. Ldn., 5%	106 107	..
63¾	59	Met. Water, "B"	69 70	..
67	58⅜	Do., 4% ..	68 69	..
85⅜	81	Met. Gauge, 5%	90 91	..
73½	67½	Do., 3% ..	75 76	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 5%	79 80*	..
..	..	Do., "A"	65 66*	..
83¼	76¼	Do., "B"	86⅜ 87⅛	..
100¾	93	Do., 4% ..	100⅝ 101½*	..
		DOMINION AND COLONIAL		
103⅛	98	Aust., 5% ..	39-41 91 96	..
99⅛	90½	Do., 5% ..	45-75 79 84*	..
91⅝	86¼	Can., 5% ..	46-60 96 98	..
85¾	78⅜	Do., 5% ..	36-50 85¾ 86¼*	..
95¼	91⅛	Do., 4% ..	16-36 97½ 97⅝	..
82⅜	78¼	Do., 3% ..	23-49 85¼ 85¾*	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% ..	33-43 85¼ 86¼	..
113¾	108½	Do., 4% ..	1970 110½ 111	..
104¼	98⅛	Kenya, 4% ..	48-70 104 105	..
85½	81⅜	N.Zld., 5% ..	34-44 88¼ 89½	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 4% ..	29-49 79½ 80*	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 5% ..	35 74 76	-1
77	69¼	Do., 5% ..	36-50 84 89	..
94¼	88	Do., 4% ..	22 87*	..
99⅛	88¼	Do., 4% ..	45 75 80	..
102	92	Do., 3% ..	47-57 75 80*	..
104	98¼	N.Zeal., 5% ..	24-46 102¼ 102⅝*	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4% ..	34-45 98¼ 98¾	..
99⅛	89¼	Do., 4% ..	45 98¼ 98¾	..
88⅜	84⅞	Do., 3% ..	40 89½ 89¾*	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% ..	1945 81¼ 81¾	..
104½	98½	Nig., 4% ..	47-57 104½ 105	..
89	80	Q'ld., 5% ..	46-60 75 80	..
94	77¾	Do., 4% ..	45-50 61 66	..
104⅛	98⅞	S. Aust., 4% ..	43-75 102¼ 102⅝*	..
90	81½	Do., 4% ..	45-63 92 92½

Victoria, 5%, 26⅛ x.d.
Do. 4½%, 61⅞ 4½ ½ 3⅞
Do. 4%, 58 8
Do. 4%, 1933-45, 80½ 1¼ ¼
Do. 4%, 1939-42, 80 80
Do. 4%, 26 7 6 6 7 ¼ 7 ½ x.d.
W. Australia, 4%, 1934, 94¼ ¼ 5¼ ½
Do. 4%, 1929-53, 80
Do. 3½%, 1927-47, 85
Do. 3½%, 60⅜ ½
Do. 4%, 1942-62, 60½ 2½ x.d.
Do. 4%, 91
Do. 4%, 99¾ 1¼ x.d.
Do. 6%, 1935-45, 81 2
Do. 5%, 1945-75, 88 3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ceylon, 4½%, 1965, 99½ ½ ½ ½ ⅝ (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 99 8⅞, &c., not 98 8⅞, &c.)
Sierra Leone, 4½%, 1955-73, 96⅞ ⅝ 11/16 11/32 ⅜ ⅜ ⅝ 11/16 11/16 ⅝ ⅝
Do. 4½% (tax at 9s.), 62⅜ pd.), 26⅜ ⅜ ⅝ ⅝ 11/16 ⅝
Do. 4½% (tax at 9s.), fully-pd., 104 3/4 ¾ ⅞ ⅞
Do. (tax at 9s.), £55 pd.), 50¼ ¼ ⅞ ⅝

CORPORATION STOCKS—DOMINION, INDIAN AND COLONIAL

Auckland (Tramway Loan), 5% Debs., 100¼ 100 100
Auckland (Port), 4% Debs., 83 3
Do. 5% Debs., 1934-54, 90¼ ¼
Do. 5% Debs., 1930-42, 96⅛
Calcutta, 4% 1951-3, 84 ¼
Do. 5% Debs., 1933, 100 100
Hong Kong, 4%, 97½
Do. 5%, 101½ ¼ ¼ ¾
Melbourne and Met. Bd. of Wks., 5%, 1954, 79½ x.d.
Montreal, 5%, Deb., 83 3
Do. 4% Deb., 1932, 97⅞ ¼
Do. 4% 1948-50, 90 90
Do. 4½%, 1931-3, 97½ ½
Do. 4½%, 1955, 97 ¼
Rand Water Bd., 4%, 96¼ x.d.
Sydney, 3½%, Debs., 1934, 78½
Thames Valley Elec., 6% Debs., 106⅛ ½
Wellington (C. of), 4% Debs., 1 to 3300, 98½
Do., Electric Power, 5½% Debs., 1920, 102¼ ¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Auckland Harbour Board, 5% Debs., 1943, 98
Do. 3% Debs., 1950, 98¾ ½ ¾ ½
Hawkesbury, 5%, 1960, 100½
Do. (tax at 10/-, pdly. pd.), 3¼ ¼
Do. (tax 5%, pdly. pd.), 3¼ ¼
Do. (tax at 10/-, £21 pd.), 21½

CORPORATION STOCKS—FOREIGN

Alexandria, 4% Bds., 77½ 7
Amsterdam, 5%, 1924, 104½
Berlin, 6%, 1927, 78 ½ 9
Budapest, 4% Bds., Assntd., 30½
Copenhagen, 4%, 1908, 88
Danzig, 4%, 62½
Denmark, 5%, 1922, 101 7/16 ⅜ ¾
Nietheroy, 7% Bds., 88½
Osaka City Harb. 6% Bds., 93
Pernambuco, 5% Bds., 58½†† 9½†† 1½††
Rio de Janeiro (City of), 4½%, 69½
Do. 5% Bds., 1906, 11 10⅞
Santos, 7%, 68¼ 71 68¼ 71
Seine, 7%, 110½ 11½ 11 10⅞
Tokyo, 5%, Ln., 1912, 84½ ½

FOREIGN STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

COUPONS PAYABLE IN LONDON

Argentine, 5%, 100½
Do., R.A. Water Supply, 1892, 5%, 99 ½
Do., 4% Ry. Gtees. Rescissions, 87
Do., 4% (1897), 79¼ ½
Do., 4% (1900) Loan, 3378 and 3885, 79¼
Do., Port of B.A., 5%, 97¼
Do., 5 Int., 1909, 92
Austria, 4%, 1876, 25
Do. 6%, 102⅜ ½ ½ ¼ 1⅞ ⅞ ¾
Baltic, 5%, 1904, 42½
Do. 5% Funding, 1928, 37††
Belgium (Kingdom of), 7%, 1926, 109⅝ ⅜ 10 9½ ¾ 9¾
Brazilian, 4½%, 1883, 58
Do., 4½%, 1888, 52 2
Do., 4%, 1889, 42 40¾ 1 2⅜ 40½ 2½ 40½ 40 40
Do., 5%, 1895, 53½
Do., 5% Funding, 80% 79½ ½
Do., 4%, 1901-3-5, 51½ 2 1 2 50½ 1¼ 50 1¼
Do., 4%, 1910, 39½ 41½ 2 40⅜
Do., 4%, 1911, 44 3 ½
Do., 5%, 1913, 50
Do., 5% Funding, 1914, 70¾ 70 ¾ ¾
Do., 5%, 1922, 104½
Do., 6½%, 1927, 71 ½ 2 ½ 1¾ ½
Do., 4½% Ext., 1940 (Paris Ln.), 75
Do., 4½%, 1912, 75
Bulgarian, 4½%, 1907, 25††
Do., 4½%, 1909, 16 ¼
Do., 7%, 1926, 77 ½
Do., 7½%, 1928, 76¾ 7
Chilean, 5%, 1910, 88†† 6½ ¼
Do., 5%, 1922, 103½
Do., 5%, 1926, 102¾ ½ ¾ ¾
Do., 1929, 87⅜ 8 9††
Chinese, 5%, 1896 (Eng. Ins.), 99½
Do., 4½%, 1898 (Eng. Ins.), 87¼ 8 7¼ 8
Do., 4½%, 1925, 40½
Do., 5%, 1912, 35†† ½ ½ ½ 4½ ¾ ¾ ½ ½ 5 ¼ 4¾ ¾ ¼ ¼ 4
Do., 5%, 1913
Do., 6% (Lond. Ins.), 68¾ ¼ ¾ ¼
Do. (issued in France), 6%, 1913, 68½
Do. (Shanghai-Nanking Line), 5%, 60†† 60 60 1
Costa Rica Refunding, 1911, 71½
Czechoslovakia, 8%, 1922, 109½
Dutch E. Indies, 6%, 1890-93, 105
Experior Unified (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should not have been marked 70⅝)
Finland, 6½% Bds., 69 ¼ 9 ¼
Do., 5% Bds., 1924, 100††† ½
Great Br. 1914, 80⅜ ½
Do. 5%, 1924, 100½ ½
Do. 5% Bds., 1928, 91 90
Do. 6% Public Works, 86 ¼
Guatemala Ext. Debt, 4% Bds., 49½
Guiana, 6%, 1887, 11⅛
Do. 6%, 1870, 11½
Hungarian Rentes, 1881, 21⅞
Do. 6%, 1914, 21⅞
Do. 7% Bds., 1924, 102½†† ½ ½ ⅜ ½
Hungary, 7%, 96½
Do. 6% Bds. (Ser. B), 88
Japan, 6%, 1899, 75⅝ ½ ⅜
Do. 5%, 1907, 91½ ¼ ¼ 1 ¼
Do. 5% Bds., 1910, 71 ½
Do. 6%, 1924, 102⅝†† 17 ½ 21 ¼ 2 ½ 17⅜ 2 113⅛ 2¼
Do. 5% Manchurian Ry., 5% Bds., 101
Do. 5% Ln., 1923, 95⅜††† ¼
Do. 5% Bds., 96††
Do. 1930 (C. of), 51⅝, 1926, Bds., 94⅜†† 5⅜ ¼ ¼
Jugoslavia, 7%, 1895, Stmpd., 48
Do. 7%, 1911, 82½ 4½
Peru, 6% Bds. (2nd Ser.), 54 2† 49
Portuguese, 3% (1st Ser.), Stmpd., 43½ ½ ½
Do. 3% (2nd Ser.), Stmpd., 40½
Rumania, 4%, 1922, Bds., 73 3
Do. 6 Cons. Ln., 1922 (Brit. iss.), 41¾ ½ ½ 15/16
Do. Monopolies Inst., 7% Bds., 78¾
Sa Paulo (State of), 8% Bds., 1921, 82 3 ½ 2¾ 3
Do. 7½% Bds., 1956, 71 ½ 3¼ 5 ½
Do. (Brazil), 1926, Bds., 79½ ½
Do. 6%, 1928, 56
Do. 5% Bds., 1904, 92
Saxony, 6% Bds., 1927, 75½
Serbian, 4% (Small Bds.), 6¼
Sydney, 3½% Bds., 60 60
Do., 5% Bds., 1914 (Lon. Ins.), 78¼
(COUPONS PAYABLE ABROAD)
Perak, 5% Rts. (Lon. and Dutch Ins.), 20⅝ 6 ⅛ ½ ½ ½
Do., 4% Rts. (Brit. Ins.), 30½ ½
Italian Etc., 3½%, Stmpd., 18

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Argentine, Ced. Hipo. Argen., 6% (J. and J.), 35¾
Austrian Govt. Internatl., 7%, 1930, 95
Rome, 6%, 1905, 101½
Do. 4½%, 1908 (French Ins.), 63
Do. 5% Reorg., 1913 (Belgian Ins.), 66½ ½
Do. 5% (German Ins.), 66 5/8 ⅝ 6¼
Do. 5%, 1925-47, 800† 9 10⅛ ½
Do. 5% Hukuang Rlys., 1911 (L.P. and N.Y. Issues), 34††
Do. Lung-Tsing-U-Hai Ry., 1913, 23½
German, Internatl. (5%), 1930, 17⅛ ½ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ½ 2 ¼ 2 1½
Japan, 5½%, 1930, 95½†† 14††† ¼ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜

DRAWING OF BONDS

THE VICTORIA FALLS and TRANSVAAL POWER COMPANY, Limited.
(Registered in Southern Rhodesia under the Companies Ordinance, 1895.)

£5 per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

TENTH DRAWING.

Notice is hereby given that the £5 per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (Series A, B and C), the numbers of which are set out below, have this day been DRAWN with the usual formalities at the Head Offices of the Company, situate at No. 2, London Wall Buildings, in the City of London, under the direction of Percy Ebenezer Matthews, Notary Public, of the firm of John Venn and Sons, 1 and 2, Gracechurch-street, in the said City, and fall due for payment off at the rate of 110 per cent. on the 2nd day of January, 1931.

All holders of these Debentures should, on or after the due date for payment off, present their Debentures, with all unexpired Coupons, at the offices of the Westminster Bank Limited, 4, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C. Debentures must be left three clear days for examination.

NUMBERS of DEBENTURES DRAWN.

SERIES "A."

Debentures of £250.

32	60	65	121	157	185	221
226	283	316	333	353	362	367
372	383	384	389	398	400	405
453	475	484	486			

Debentures of £100.

501	538	581	585	612	632	635
686	699	711	743	750	756	807
809	829	835	863	890	920	934
936	943	974	991	1024	1037	1045
1081	1087	1130	1132	1152	1217	1230
1233	1281	1286	1300	1380	1381	1387
1394	1410	1434	1443	1459	1481	1497
1539	1543	1553	1563	1626	1651	1746
1809	1814	1823	1832	1840	1850	1893
1902	1911	1913	1922	1927	1930	1949
1962	1967	2046	2048	2051	2053	2076
2078	2100	2121	2135	2157	2173	2294
2299	2307	2310	2331	2358	2364	2369
2378	2380	2398	2400	2430	2438	2440
2473	2478	2488	2538	2550	2552	2572
2575	2579	2602	2608	2626	2639	2651
2653	2661	2668	2669	2690	2711	2724
2759	2776	2796	2824	2927	2997	3028
3118	3136	3147	3202	3223	3256	3310
3319	3327	3344	3355	3362	3372	3374
3381	3394	3399	3400	3408	3423	3437
3444	3451	3457	3518			

Debentures of £50.

3532	3536	3539	3549	3563	3571	3574
3585	3614	3642	3661	3674	3680	3691
3693	3715	3720	3732	3736	3749	3795
3771	3811	3835	3874	3878	3881	3890
3919	3929	3938	3950	3959	3974	3996
4071	4088	4119	4135	4137	4143	4222
4247	4249	4290	4299	4316	4339	4373
4384	4395	4409	4453	4536	4546	4572
4573	4578	4580	4586	4597	4626	4637
4659	4663	4709	4721	4824	4844	4855
4919	4945	4946	4970	4996	5012	5013
5024	5050	5069	5072	5085	5099	5118
5201	5202	5221	5230	5246	5264	5291
5298	5322	5333	5341	5364	5379	5386
5420	5423	5431	5455	5460	5464	5465
5469	5472	5492	5505	5521	5522	5525
5538	5555	5571	5572	5604	5609	5611
5628	5634	5641	5651	5667	5670	5675
5682	5701	5718	5729	5742	5776	5819
5840	5869	5891	5916	5919	5951	6004
6012	6016	6122	6163	6164	6199	6231
6287	6364	6383	6414	6424	6493	6505
6538	6540	6553	6621	6674	6813	6814
6894	6928	6982	6998	7008	7014	7025
7027	7058	7078	7087	7089	7106	7156
7179	7191	7224	7237	7256	7264	7285
7322	7326	7333	7343	7368	7372	7411
7487	7489	7498	7501	7522	7523	7535
7545	7562	7617	7637	7638	7665	7679
7686	7747	7857	7875	7891	7893	7900
7927	8028	8037	8054	8084	8119	8200
8222	8251	8257	8278	8328	8334	8337
8339	8343	8344	8352	8455	8458	8470
8577	8590	8606	8622	8630	8636	8640
8744	8773	8803	8821	8859	8860	8864
8898	8927	8933	8937	8969	8974	8992
9000	9018	9021	9031	9038	9048	9063
9064	9072	9093	9095	9107	9113	9115
9135	9144	9150	9152	9178	9180	9220
9226	9254	9277	9285	9295	9319	9328
9337	9339	9348	9380	9389	9396	9397
9420	9423	9424	9426	9437	9447	9451
9456	9458	9460	9463	9484	9494	9520
9521	9526	9575	9586	9621	9644	9664
9697	9724	9772	9774	9777	9786	9796
9804	9811	9812	9814	9817	9942	9953
9973	9978	9988	10033	10052	10085	10105
10136	10159	10164	10183	10190	10209	10219
10272	10285	10289	10301	10343	10363	10370

Debentures of £20.

10387	10427	10433	10440	10442	10454	10476
10506	10511	10518	10535	10538	10559	10584
10601	10634	10672	10674	10714	10771	10785
10806	10836	10845	10848	10851	10891	10941
10950	11008	11023	11048	11065	11074	11103
11148	11170	11178	11194	11215	11216	11235
11246	11259	11276	11278	11290	11325	11339
11343						

Debentures of £10.

11379	11380	11386	11422	11424	11434	11435
11498	11523	11541	11546	11643	11708	11709
11735	11772	11779	11819	11824	11825	11838
11841	11863	11870	11920	11922	11932	11952
12014	12021	12025	12027	12053	12068	12078
12096	12114	12116	12131	12150	12155	12178
12264	12295	12297	12310	12325	12358	12372
12373						

SERIES "B."

Debentures of £250.

12	21	32	109	117	118	123
168	176	186	203	215	220	254
258	264	311	339	397	411	412
419	435	463	482			

Debentures of £100.

504	576	612	666	720	741	744
745	841	852	954	1071	1095	1153
1163	1178	1197	1234	1271	1318	1364
1390	1412	1423	1440	1443	1451	1458
1470	1586	1588	1591	1600	1606	1612
1613	1630	1648	1655	1656	1671	1707
1718	1725	1730	1737	1769	1775	1781
1815	1821	1823	1838	1859	1883	1909
1925	1950	2006	2014	2025	2051	2053
2115	2134	2146	2148	2168	2173	2180
2202	2208	2234	2256	2259	2292	2341
2344	2387	2399	2400	2498	2517	2518
2531	2538	2546	2551	2553	2557	2559
2562	2606	2629	2637	2640	2644	2647
2663	2667	2692	2705	2717	2721	2773
2784	2806	2808	2820	2826	2831	2854
2873	2881	2882	2916	2920	2929	2934
2957	2977	2986	2988	2990	3000	3026
3036	3061	3076	3109	3166	3190	3199
3295	3302	3322	3282	3321	3323	3330
3352	3374	3407	3411	3421	3422	3442
3452	3530	3533	3542	3547	3560	3583
3599	3601	3620	3627	3633	3636	3646
3670	3679	3724	3734	3758	3770	3775
3783	3798	3814	3846	3891	3893	3980
3997	4006	4021	4031	4075		

Debentures of £50.

4201	4267	4296	4310	4381	4394	4451
4493	4504	4531	4539	4662	4675	4716
4752	4806	4813	4854	4867	4879	4908
4943	4947	4959	5013	5039	5051	5067
5068	5096	5185	5229	5247	5262	5263
5281	5323	5342	5343	5376	5390	5460
5487	5577	5629	5663	5667	5670	5691
5706	5707	5711	5749	5751	5791	5798
5860	5863	5871	5872	5879	5882	5884
5888	5898	5902	5910	5928	5949	5961
5973	6001	6047	6052	6055	6061	6069
6085	6086	6095	6135	6153	6261	6266
6274	6296	6307	6321	6363	6374	6396
6438	6495	6518	6525	6527	6547	6548
6594	6602	6603	6604	6608	6612	6613
6617	6666	6683	6696	6703	6711	6756
6761	6763	6804	6809	6834	6861	6862
6882	6906	6942	6944	6954	6979	6982
6986	6997	7054	7055	7087	7121	7148
7161	7174	7226	7250	7252	7264	7266
7268	7269	7284	7285	7295	7304	7307
7312	7316	7338	7339	7364	7379	7418
7428	7463	7477	7488	7489	7510	7518
7520	7523	7524	7579	7624	7625	7658
7659	7711	7723	7727	7735	7762	7834
7835	7842	7873	7900	7923	8010	8026
8039	8040	8042	8137	8150	8154	8161
8197	8215	8234	8303	8338	8340	8349
8425	8467	8490	8532	8575	8617	8621
8686	8698	8699	8700	8707	8709	8710
8733	8738	8749	8779	8803	8815	8820
8864	8924	8949	8960	8972	8998	8999
9007	9013	9016	9090	9118	9132	9134
9167	9175	9209	9236	9296	9312	9347
9352	9365	9366	9367	9371	9409	9425
9433	9442	9443	9585	9588	9600	9619
9668	9703	9729	9733	9744	9762	9763
9797	9811	9822	9824	9828	9834	9842
9863	9869	9881	9883	9901	9908	9916
9940	9951	9955	9956	9957	9993	10037
10050	10056	10076	10077	10096	10104	10105
10138	10148	10156	10157	10161	10193	10194
10209	10295	10248	10254	10315	10340	10343
10344	10359	10364	10375	10376	10379	10382
10398	10408	10463	10471	10475	10481	10498
10515	10537	10544	10552	10558	10575	10577
10589	10587	10602	10639	10648	10672	10693
10709	10724	10747	10754	10776	10779	10783
10788	10808	10823	10860	10861	10864	10940
10941	10998	11015	11024	11071	11108	11114
11139	11142	11148	11157	11174	11186	11256
11260	11261	11263	11270	11278	11290	11340
11382	11399	11400	11401	11404	11426	11473
11494	11504	11513	11577			

Debentures of £20.

11601	11635	11639	11642	11643	11659	11718
11733	11760	11823	11868	11883	11885	11898
11902	11913	11933	12004	12013	12025	12027
12059	12060	12137	12145	12150	12155	12177
12178	12187	12189	12195	12203	12217	12223
12250	12253	12270	12272	12302	12313	12331
12334	12343	12344	12348	12351	12393	12424
12435	12493	12494	12509	12521	12522	12530
12563	12565	12571	12572	12573	12591	12594
12606	12610	12622	12661	12670	12691	12717
12725	12732	12737	12762	12779	12793	12798
12802	12819	12869	12915	12933	12944	12957
13002	13035	13036	13071	13094	13155	13163
13168	13227	13287	13375	13434	13488	13531
13577	13595					

SERIES "C."

Debentures of £250.

47	119	179	238	333	346	349
352	361	369	371	372	389	411
438	442	470	473	476	527	547

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

Debentures of £100.

559	588	593	609	628	631	684
685	702	713	715	716	740	755
767						

Debentures of £100.

811	814	839	844	853	880	914
931	955	1004	1014	1043	1051	1056
1059	1086	1126	1225	1236	1252	1269
1298	1342	1390	1475	1488	1492	1505
1526	1574	1575	1676	1678	1681	1797
1857	1913	1925	1933	1935	1939	1944
1975	2047	2076	2083	2085	2101	2121
2129	2130	2185	2196	2198	2213	2351
2399	2452	2550	2596	2688	2766	2767
2821	2844	2846	2942	2984	2993	3022
3033	3036	3051	3074	3108	3116	3158
3161	3192	3291	3315	3319	3333	3371
3424	3436	3469	3478	3557	3590	3596
3635	3646	3651	3686	3692	3749	3770
3784	3801	3823	3827	3837	3857	3860
3870	3884	3885	3892	3914	3915	3944
3973	3975	4022	4027	4028	4049	4050
4067	4090	4098	4101	4172	4180	4184
4195	4231	4292	4299	4313	4318	4330
4353	4368	4387	4390	4397	4398	4402
4424	4444	4448	4452	4487	4508	4511
4512	4516	4518	4523	4524	4563	4578
4602	4604	4608	4615	4625	4629	4651
4654	4665	4706	4740	4746	4750	4759
4768	4780	4781	4786	4802	4835	4857
4863	4875	4901	4904	4906	4910	4920
4932	4933	4962	4971	4974	5011	5023
5029	5030	5041	5045	5053	5058	5156
5158	5175	5176	5179	5185	5216	5221
5223	5248	5268	5269	5274	5284	5293
5295	5306	5326	5330	5370	5383	5417
5426	5442	5479	5486	5495	5498	5536
5555	5577	5578	5580	5589	5594	5595
5626	5630	5639	5659	5701	5708	5729
5735	5737	5764	5793	5837	5842	5843
5846	5850	5853	5854	5880	5893	5896
5900	5924	5931	5949	5956	5968	5974
5987						

Debentures of £50.

6014	6021	6035	6036	6065	6071	6075
6088	6092	6102	6117	6129	6171	6174
6178	6188	6189	6208	6214	6242	6285
6299	6330	6375	6385	6405	6408	6416
6455	6456	6457	6469	6472	6489	6508
6511	6536	6586	6699	6702	6718	6720
6829	6881	6916	6939	6960	6985	7053
7099	7108	7122	7125	7126	7152	7181
7201	7206	7240	7303	7357	7358	7399
7554	7555	7566	7582	7602	7632	7633
7660	7685	7703	7719	7721	7833	7852
7853	7856	7867	7868	7885	7916	7922
7944	7962	8015	8047	8107	8116	8151
8190	8273	8303	8304	8389	8488	8594
8595	8600	8624	8630	8647	8653	8675
8677	8701	8722	8776	8810	8856	8905
8909	8935	8945	8955	8958	8965	8974
8983	8985	8997	9003	9007	9020	9026
9035	9037	9071	9099	9140	9150	9152
9159	9162	9174	9177	9179	9218	9229
9231	9242	9276	9281	9284	9285	9287
9297	9300	9320	9322	9331	9385	9386
9395	9402	9406	9413	9416	9434	9435
9438	9450	9456	9466	9470	9487	9504
9523	9529	9541	9543	9550	9560	9571
9609	9611	9644	9648	9682	9689	9693
9723	9739	9744	9757	9768	9838	9867
9873	9886	9966	9967	9983	10006	10030
10062	10069	10093	10117	10121	10133	10151
10155	10160	10163	10178	10198	10200	10221
10226	10230	10233	10241	10247	10263	10305
10313	10323	10327	10342	10345	10348	10356
10366	10380	10389	10397	10400	10417	10444
10457	10466	10472	10475	10491	10496	10534
10536	10545	10568	10578	10589	10616	10622
10689	10716	10715	10723	10738	10745	10747
10758	10822	10843	10844	10847	10849	10875
10969	10983	11003	11029	11097	11113	11124
11198	11248	11249	11250	11290	11336	11339
11340	11356	11407	11426	11428	11439	11443
11454	11486	11606	11617	11621	11625	11629
11716	11729	11823	11825	11829	11843	11852
11860	11861	11873	11889	11892	11895	11896
11922	11959	11992	12000	12008	12097	12098
12101	12144	12161	12174	12178	12180	12202
12232	12259	12281	12286	12336	12348	12450
12499	12506	12663	12697	12731	12754	12767
12773	12782	12784	12808	12809	12813	12814
12855	12857	12858	12897	12904	12952	12926
12953	12961	13006	13026	13065	13072	13081
13104	13126	13237	13301	13305	13322	13348
13364	13440	13446	13465	13473	13476	13566
13572	13584	13629	13635	13638	13639	13694
13704	13714	13767	13771	13784	13792	13795
13826	13844	13846	13860	13879	13882	13904
13906	13909	13923	13984	14002	14004	14015
14033	14055	14083	14132	14135	14158	14167
14182	14192	14193	14197	14228	14234	14239
14285	14290	14327	14333	14335	14338	14369
14383	14403	14446	14483	14498	14505	14524
14525	14541	14577	14599	14621	14631	14660
14672	14681	14702	14703	14717	14721	14731
14758	14768	14779	14809	14815	14816	14820
14821	14822	14825	14830	14854	14857	14876
14893	14918	14949	14953	14962	15008	15011
15015	15017	15028	15030	15032	15124	15125
15137	15139	15149	15169	15187	15196	15209
15218	15220	15233	15378	15426	15432	15447
15491	15502	15504	15517	15518	15530	15536
15537	15559	15575	15582	15590	15625	15627
15713	15737	15777	15794	15834	15874	15934
15942	15990	15994				

Debentures of £20.

16018	16045	16069	16122	16124	16217	16238
16272	16288	16362	16363	16379	16383	16391
16393	16457	16458	16467	16470	16498	16522
16565	16571	16575	16577	16581	16582	16684
16687	16705	16711	16712	16747	16749	16752
16784	16792	16832	16899	16902	16932	16949
16956	16976	17007	17041	17044	17103	17105
17111	17116	17119	17128	17135	17151	17169
17170	17179	17195	17254	17257	17291	17296
17300	17306	17320	17336	17348	17351	17418
17421	17422	17454	17459	17490	17503	17509
17510	17514	17519	17540	17557	17622	17627
17643	17657	17660	17687	17714	17723	17727
17728	17738	17740	17753	17758	17789	17791
17891	17920	17929	17993	18007	18021	18047
18105	18123	18125	18246	18349	18405	18420
18452	18453	18455	18475	18476	18479	18497
18522	18536	18541	18552	18595	18623	18640
18651	18723	18724	18759	18818	18826	18863
18864	18870	18912	18951	18962	19031	19037
19050	19085	19087	19088	19089	19092	19121
19129	19133	19169	19172	19234	19236	19243
19254	19255	19260	19261	19262	19263	19265
19267	19268	19301	19307	19321	19333	19354
19360	19372	19383	19385	19387	19404	19516
19520	19539	19553	19554	19629	19658	19660
19668	19674	19713	19729	19730	19731	19760
19765	19767	19790	19813	19814	19817	19822
19863	19876	19986	19996			

RECAPITULATION.

			Each	
Series "A"	25	Deb. drawn of	£250	= £ 6,250
,,	151	,,	£100	= £15,100
,,	343	,,	£ 50	= £17,150
,,	50	,,	£ 20	= £ 1,000
,,	50	,,	£ 10	= £ 500
Series "B"	25	,,	£250	= £ 6,250
,,	180	,,	£100	= £18,000
,,	375	,,	£ 50	= £18,750
,,	100	,,	£ 20	= £ 2,000
Series "C"	36	,,	£250	= £ 9,000
,,	260	,,	£100	= £26,000
,,	500	,,	£ 50	= £25,000
,,	200	,,	£ 20	= £ 4,000
	2,295			£149,000

Present at drawing:—P. E. MATTOCKS, Notary Public (of the firm of JOHN VENN and SONS), 1 and 2, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

By Order,
R. E. SHOTT, Secretary.

London, 28th November, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

MOUNT ELLIOTT, Limited.
To HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that the 22nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Mount Elliott, Limited, will be held at 2, Broad Street-place, London, E.C.2, on the 10th day of December, 1930, at 2 p.m.

BUSINESS.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts to the 30th June, 1930.
2. To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other ordinary business.

By Order of the Board,
E. R. D. JAMES, Secretary.

2, Broad Street-place, London, E.C.2, 2nd December, 1930.

BONDS CANCELLED

CHILIAN FIVE per CENT. LOANS of 1892 and 1905. Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons beg to announce that the following amounts of BONDS of the above LOANS have been PURCHASED for the Sinking Funds of the 1st January, 1931, namely:—

	Nominal Capital
Chilian Five per Cent. Loan of 1892	£63,700
Chilian Five per Cent. Loan of 1905	£48,600

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4. 2nd December, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

ASSOCIATED LEAD MANUFACTURERS, Ltd.—Amalgamation with GOODLASS, WALL and COMPANY, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of Associated Lead Manufacturers, Limited, will be CLOSED on the evening of 8th December, 1930. No transfers will be registered by the Company after that date.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. MCCONNELL, Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Capital Stock of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 31st December, 1930 (both days inclusive), for the preparation of the half-yearly interest and dividend warrants, which will be forwarded on the 5th January, 1931, to the stockholders who are registered in the Company's books on the 12th December, 1930.

S. G. S. YOUNG, Secretary.

Offices: The White Mansion, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1, 2nd December, 1930.

GOODLASS, WALL and COMPANY, Limited.
Amalgamation with Associated Lead Manufacturers Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of Goodlass, Wall and Company, Limited, will be CLOSED on the evening of the 8th of December, 1930. No transfers will be registered by the Company after that date.

By Order of the Board,
P. M. MILES, Secretary.

42, Bedford-street, Liverpool. 1st December, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS (continued)

JOREHAUT TEA COMPANY LIMITED.
TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th December to 7th January, 1931, inclusive, in connexion with the payment of a dividend.

By Order of the Board.
T. REBECK & CO., Secretaries.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Deferred Ordinary Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from December 6th to December 20th, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. H. LEE, Secretary.

Transfer Office, Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. December 2nd, 1930.

MERSEY DOCKS and HARBOUR BOARD.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the DEBENTURE STOCK and also the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the (January and July) ANNUITIES and BONDS will be CLOSED from 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, the 12th inst., till the end of the month, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly Interest Warrants. The Transfer Registers will be reopened and documents for registration received from the morning of the 1st January, 1931.

E. G. FINCH, Registrar.

Dock Office, Liverpool, 1st December, 1930.

S. SMITH and SONS (MOTOR ACCESSORIES), Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from 4th December to 16th December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. WARWICK, Secretary.

Cricklewood Works, N.W.2.

SOUTHEND WATERWORKS COMPANY.
TO DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS.
Acts 1879 to 1924.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of TRANSFERS of DEBENTURE STOCK of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the payment of Interest accrued to the latter date.

F. A. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Waterworks Office, Southend-on-Sea, 3rd December, 1930.

STEEL BROTHERS and COMPANY Limited.

SIX per CENT. CUMULATIVE FIRST PREFERENCE SHARES.
SEVEN-and-a-HALF per CENT. CUMULATIVE SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES.
EIGHT per CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE PREFERRED ORDINARY SHARES.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS of the above will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of half-yearly dividend warrants.

By Order of the Board.
(Signed) H. JOHN, Secretary.
6, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3, 2nd December, 1930.

WALLER'S BRADFORD BREWERY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from December 3rd to December 12th, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
CHAS. P. HESELDEN, Secretary.

Registered Office, Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. December 2nd, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NOT

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

EDINBURGH. BLAIR ATHOLL HOTEL. Grosvenor-street (West End). 'Phone 612171. A highly recommended comfortable hotel.

EDINBURGH. THE ALISON HOTEL. 9 MELVILLE-CRESCENT (West End). Telephone 20740. Telegrams, "Melcrest, Edinburgh."

SHANDON HOTEL.
(On the Gareloch (Dumbartonshire), Scotland.)
Come to the All-Weather Hydro for holidays. Indoor salt water swimming pools. Covered Tennis Courts. Golf. Fishing. Dinner dance every evening. Fully licensed.
Under the personal supervision of Mrs. JANE RATHIE (formerly of Callander Hydro). 'Phone, Rhu 58.

WALES

ABERYSTWYTH. QUEEN'S HOTEL. Facing Sea.
Moderate terms. Excellent cuisine.

PRIVATE HOTELS
3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

LONDON

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, Ltd. 4 LANCASTER-STREET, HYDE PARK, W.2. Padd 4288. ELECTRIC LIFT. RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER IN ALL BED ROOMS.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BRIGHTON.—"MONTE BELLO." 156, Marine Parade.—A small PRIVATE HOTEL, which appeals to all who appreciate really good food, cosy beds (box-springs), and all modern comforts.—Proprietress (English) gives personal attention. Moderate terms.—Tele. 2322.

MOST BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS IN KENT. IDEAL FOR AUTUMN HOLIDAY.
HAWKHURST, KENT.—COLLINGWOOD HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. A Georgian Mansion, beautifully furnished and appointed; glorious position; grounds of over 100 acres; golf, tennis, croquet, putting course, dances, &c. Inclusive terms from 4gns. New extension 3gns. Illustrated tariff apply Manageress.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR Boulevard Haussmann. On the new The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

HOTEL ASTORIA CHAMP'S ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe). RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRIGHTON 218, Rue de Rivoli (facing Tuileries Gds.) In the heart of the fashionable centre.

CAMBON HOTEL, D. Poisson, Prop., 3, Rue Cambon, near Tuileries; 70 rooms, 35 baths. Latest comfort. Long-distance 'phone. Full board from 60frs.

HOTEL CAPUCINES. 37, Boulevard des Capucines. Between OPERA and MADELEINE. All comforts.

HOTEL CHATHAM.
GRILL ROOM. RESTAURANT. BAR.
18, RUE VOLNEY—NEAR THE OPERA.

ENGLISH 7, Avenue Président Wilson (Champs-Elysées). FAMILY HOTEL. Full board from 50 francs.

FRANCIA HOTEL, 100, Rue La Fayette, near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room, bar; 120 rooms and 80 baths. Tele. Address, Franciahot, Paris 83.

GEORGE V.
The perfection of modern Hotel comfort.
CHAMPS-ELYSEES.

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 3, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

LA TREMOILLE THE NEW HOTEL, 14, Rue de la Trémoille, Champs-Elysées. Very quiet. Up-to-date Restaurant. No taxes.

THE LANCASTER RESTAURANT.
7, Rue de Berri (Champs-Elysées).

LE CAUMARTIN, between the Opéra and Madeleine, 5, Rue de Caumartin. Restaurant; American bar. Residence for the theatre.

HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL.
THE SMARTEST, THE MOST MODERN.
Tariff with plan sent on request.

HTL. DE L'UNIVERS. 10, Rue Croix-des-Petits Champs. Mod. Comforts

MEURICE
HOTEL and RESTAURANT, RUE DE RIVOLI, OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

HOTEL PARIS-NEW YORK, 148, Rue de Vaugirard. Room 30fr.; with private bath 45fr.; with salon 60fr. Quiet. All comfort. Garage. Telegrams: Parrork, Paris.

NOEL PETERS. Passage des Princes. One step from Opéra.
THE OLDEST AND MOST PARISIAN RESTAURANT.

THE
HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ,
PLACE VENDÔME.

ROYAL MADELEINE 26, RUE PASQUIER, just off the Madeleine. All comforts; quiet; rooms with bath from 60frs.

HOTEL PLAZA ATHÉNÉE
25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysées).
Sole management CALIFORNIE PALACE, CANNES.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.
An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

ROYAL HOTEL, 33, Avenue Friedland, near Etoile. Few minutes from centre. Homelike comfort and cooking.

SAVOY HOTEL 194bis, Rue de Rivoli, facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*)

BOMBAY. GRAND HOTEL. Latest and most comfortable in Bombay. Built on modern European sanitary principles.

FRANCE

AGAY.—HOTEL DES ROCHES ROUGES. First-class; full south; between St. Raphael and Cannes. Full board 45 to 100frs.

CANNES. HOTEL DU PARC.
M. ELLMER, Proprietor.

CANNES. HOTEL BRISTOL.
Central situation. Sunny garden and terrace.

CANNES. HOTEL SUISSE.
Central position, opposite sea.

CANNES.—CHATEAU ST. GEORGES. Route de la Frejus. Newly furnished. Up to date. Park on sea. Pension from 50frs., including tax.

HYERES. COSTEBELLE HOTEL. 100 baths. Golf 18 holes, five tennis, one squash rackets court, eight croquet, all in Hotel grounds.

BOWLING-PINS. SPENDID. 80 rooms, 50 baths. Full south balconies; park, tennis; free bus to golf course. Patronized by English visitors. Moderate terms.

MENTONE. GRAND HOTEL DE LOUVRE. Fine Family Hotel, next Casino; full south; large gardens, tennis. From 25frs.

LA CROIX (VAR). THE GRAND HOTEL. Up to date. Lovely quiet situation; very good food; 60 to 100 frs. Special terms top South rooms for long period.

MENTONE. HOTEL DES ANGLAIS. First-class Residential Hotel. Sea front. Open all the year round.

MENTONE. HOTEL IMPERIAL. Affiliated to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Group, London. 15 minutes from Monte Carlo.

MENTONE. HOTEL DU GLOBE
Facing Casino and Gardens. Latest comfort. Inclusive terms 40 to 50 frs.

MENTONE. ALEXANDRA HOTEL. Ideal Home. Palace. New 1930. Gymnasium, Solarium. Electric light, baths; 160 rooms, 60 bath rooms. 'Phone every room.

MENTONE.—PALAIS DES FLEURS HOTEL.—Ideal situation on sea front; garden and terrace; full south; latest comfort. Pension Frs.40. Inclusive terms.

MENTONE.—"HOTEL PRINCESS"; small but of the best; West Bay, lovely coast views; charming garden all modern comforts.—Managing Director, A. Stifa.

MENTONE.—Hotel Menton & Midi; first-class family hotel; sea front; fine suites; near Casino and Gardens. Tennis. Mod. Comforts. Winter Manager, Hinton-Shell.

MENTONE.—HOTEL MEDITERRANEE. — First class. 150 rooms. Central, in large garden. Full south. Suites. Modern. All comforts. Terms moderate.

MENTONE.—Central, quiet, and English. The HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS tariff will interest you. Sensible proprietor.

MENTONE.—ORIENT HOTEL. Quite central in large and lovely garden, full South; beautiful, spacious; one of our finest hotels.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL WINDSOR. High-class family Hotel; full South; garden; spacious; tennis and bridge room.

MONTE CARLO.—ROYAL HOTEL. First-class family Hotel, full South; garden. Pension from 80frs. Now open.

MONTE CARLO, GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL.—English house. Full pension terms from 45frs., with private bath 55frs. Sunny rooms.

MONTE CARLO, MONACO.—GD. HOTEL DES ETRANGERS; first-class; rooms from 25frs.; full pension from 60frs., including taxes.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. Beautiful situation; large garden; magnificent views; strictly first class. Pension from 80frs.

NICE.—HOTEL WESTMINSTER. Promenade des Anglais. Rooms at Frs.50, with pension from Frs.100.

NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full south. Pension in winter, rooms, heating, garden, tennis, private bathing beach; winter terms 21gns. week inclusive.

NICE.—HOTEL WESTMINSTER. Promenade des Anglais. Rooms at Frs.50, with pension from Frs.150.

NICE. GRAND HOTEL DU MONT BORON. Best panoramic view. Own garden. Restaurant. From 60frs. per day inclusive.

ST. RAPHAEL. HOTEL BEAUSEJOUR. Full South. On Sea front. All comforts. 50 to 70 frs.

ST. RAPHAEL.—HOTEL DU PARC. First class. Lovely park. Full South. Quiet situation. Near tennis and Casino. Excellent French cooking. 55 to 80frs.

ITALY

BORDIGHERA
(ITALIAN RIVIERA).
THE FAVOURITE RESORT OF ENGLISH PEOPLE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
GOLF
(nine holes), regular motor-bus and tram services.
TENNIS.
16 first-class courts. English Social Club.
English Church, School, and Public Library.
25 first-class Hotels and Pensions.
Moderate terms.
Regular Pullman Motor-car Services to San Remo and Monte Carlo-Nice.
Winter Season, October to May.
From May to October, the best Summer Bathing Season, at special greatly reduced terms.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL HESPERIA. First-class standpoint, most sheltered situation; latest comforts; excellent cuisine; garden, golf, tennis. Terms from 45 lire.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL WIMAMARE. High-class, family hotel. Splendid situation; every comfort. Terms from 45 week, including all taxes and tips.

CANNERO (sunny, healthy winter spot on Lake Maggiore, away from cold winds).—HOTEL ITALIE; first-class; most comfortable; inclusive terms from 8s. per day.

ITALIAN RIVIERA.—SPOTORNO. PALACE HOTEL. 150 rooms, running water, garden, tennis, private bathing beach; winter terms 21gns. week inclusive.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

LEVANTO (Riviera), ITALY.—GRAND HOTEL LEVANTO, English management. All comfort. Inclusive terms 42 per week.

MILANO.—Hotel PRINCIPE and SAVOIA. The newest leading Hotel. (250 rooms, 150 baths.) Management Cavalieri G. Barattin and Brothers.

ROME.—PALACE HOTEL, an Hotel de Luxe at reasonable rates. Frequented by the aristocracy and the most distinguished International Society.

SAN REMO.—HOTEL BELVEDERE. First-class; elevated position; full South; quiet; hot and cold running water in every room; garden; moderate terms.

SAN REMO.—GRAND HOTEL & DES ANGLAIS. First class; moderate terms; near English Church. Propr., Cav. Ravizza, formerly of Ritz Hotel, London.

TURKEY

ISTANBOUL PALACE HOTEL
(STAMBOUL-CONSTANTINOPLE.)
Most central position. The unique hotel of high luxe and every modern comfort at PERA. Splendid private suites with luxurious private baths and drawing rooms; hot and cold running water and telephone in all rooms. Lift, central heating; quiet; convenient also for long stays.—Address, Istiklal, Caddesi, 245, Pera, Istanbool. Ask for prospectus.

BUSINESS PREMISES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

STRAND, in one of the busiest positions near hotels. —Important SHOP with large first-floor showroom over. Frontage about 20ft. To be LET on 37 years lease at moderate rent. Nominal premium.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1.

ADELPHI.—TWO ROOMS in modern building just off Strand, quiet cul-de-sac; a suite of distinction.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1.

CHANCERY-LANE (just off).—Substantial BUILDING with 3,000ft. floor area; completely modernized throughout; good light. Rent £425 per annum on lease or reasonable offer.—T. Wilson, 34, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.

EXCELLENT FREEHOLD SHOPS for SALE on two New Shopping Areas; 90 per cent. mortgage arranged if required.—Full particulars from STANFORD and Co., Station Approach, Carshalton, Surrey.

LARGE GARAGE of three floors (or would be let-separately), ramp, and lift, to be LET. 30,000 square ft. Two pumps. Make ideal service station. 100 yards Hyde Pk. Cnr.—Apply Owner, Mr. V. Broom, Belgrave Garage, 3, Pembroke-mews, Halkin-street, S.W.1. Sloane 9131.

KING-STREET, HAMMERSMITH.
MODERN STORE or SHOP PREMISES in this FINE SHOPPING CENTRE.
TO BE LET.
12,000ft. of selling space.
Side goods entrance, good light.
Principals should apply to Owners,
61, City-road, E.C.1. (Clerk, 9227.)

NOTTINGHAM, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.—Special Arcade Shopping Displays and Exhibitions during December.
Particulars of remaining Shops and Showrooms to be Let on Lease from Estates Surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham.

PECKHAM, QUEEN'S-ROAD Southern Railway Station.—NEW SHOPS. Very spacious. Also smaller ones, adjacent multiple shops; also 120, Peckham Rye. See them at once and then communicate with owner's agents, Messrs. COLE and YOUNG, Haymarket.

CITY OF LONDON.
QUEEN-STREET (off), centre of skin trade.—MODERN FREEHOLD BUILDING, with lift, 3,900 sq. ft., to be SOLD with VACANT POSSESSION. Would also be Let.—FRANK DURRANT, F.A.I., 114, Cheapside, E.C.2.

RICHMOND (QUADRANT).—Exceptional opportunity. —Modern SHOP in finest multiple trading position; upper part eight rooms. New lease. Rent £450 only; small premium.—JARMAN, Eton-street, Richmond.

TO BE LET AT A REDUCED RENT for three years, with option of purchasing Freehold, SCHOOL PREMISES in a commanding position in EASTBOURNE. Extensive accommodation. Gymnasium and class rooms. Three Acres of grounds.—Apply Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, Agents, Eastbourne; or Messrs. CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£150 INCLUSIVE.—Absurd rental.—SHOW-ROOMS and WORKROOMS to be LET Unfurnished.—Apply Rita, 41, George-street, Portman-square.

FACTORIES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

AND NOW
THE BIJOU FACTORY.
To meet the demands of Manufacturers who do not require a large floor space we are now building small SELF-CONTAINED FACTORIES, which have all the well-known facilities of our larger types, and the rents of which are only

£80 PER ANNUM.

Dept. "A," SLOUGH ESTATES, Ltd.,
TRADING ESTATE, SLOUGH.
Phone: Slough 340.

IRISH FREE STATE, CORK.
TO BE LET on lease, the whole or part, substantially built

FACTORY PREMISES,

with elevator and water power (formerly Spinning Mill and Weaving Factory), in perfect condition.
Blue print and particulars on application to CHARLES E. L. OLDEN, Chartered Accountant, 11, South Mall, Cork.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS.
TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD (off).—BUSINESS PREMISES, let at £500 per annum. PRICE £5,000.
COVENT GARDEN.—SHOP PREMISES, let on lease expiring 1933 at £130 p.a. PRICE, £3,500.
CLAPHAM.—LONG ACRE.—BUSINESS PREMISES, let on lease producing £350 p.a. PRICE £3,600.
WESTBOURNE-GROVE.—BUSINESS PREMISES, let off and producing £388 p.a. PRICE £3,000.
ROBINS, GORE and MERCER, 205, Wardour-street, W.1

MAIN SOUTH-WESTERN LONDON THOROUGHFARE.—FREEHOLD SHOP PREMISES, of very five elevation, to be SOLD to form an investment producing an income very suitable for family funds. Let on lease to a sound trader, established six years, at £250 p.a., rising to £275 p.a. next year, and later to £300 p.a. For sale to pay over 7 per cent.—Apply

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

A MODERN FLAT BUILDING
comprising up-to-date FLATS of medium size, let at strictly moderate rents. Passenger lifts, constant hot water. For SALE, FREEHOLD. Particulars to principals only.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

BLOCK of FOUR SHOPS with TWO FLATS over (3 each), all let on agreements and progressive rentals; gross rental £1,030. PRICE £12,000 Leasehold. No offers.—Apply Owner, 1, Sidmouth-mansions, Sidmouth-road, N.W.2.

CITY of LONDON.—Well-built OFFICE PREMISES, with responsible tenants 7, 14, or 21 years, £1,000 a year; lessee do all inside repairs; lease 36 years. Ground-rent £240. Net income £550. Price £6,000 or offer.—Write only M., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

4½ PER CENT. FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.
FOUR FREEHOLD SHOPS, main road Western Suburbs. All let to good tenants, and producing £500 P.A.—Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., Estate Offices, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

OWNER, retiring, selling up estate 17 attractive FREEHOLD VILLAS at NORWOOD; net income £672 per annum; bargain for £5,600.—CHAMBERLAIN and WILLOWS, 23, Moorgate, E.C.2.

SOUND INVESTMENT.—BLOCK of newly-erected FLATS, all let on agreements; gross rental £1,645. Purchase PRICE £15,000 Leasehold. No offers.—Apply Owner, 1, Sidmouth-mansions, Sidmouth-road, N.W.2.

WANTED

BLOCK 5 to 50 HOUSES WANTED for cash buyer, weekly or monthly; must show 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. gross; no commission required.—Full details to CHAMBERLAIN and WILLOWS, 23, Moorgate, E.C.2.

FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS REQUIRED on HOUSES or SHOPS. Reversions in 50-55 years. Considerable fund available. No commission required.—Details to H. E. FOSTER and CRANFIELD, Surveyors, 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

WANTED, BLOCKS of FLATS, and other good-class INVESTMENTS up to £200,000. Immediate sales; cash waiting. No commission required.—Full details to DRIVERS and NORRIS, 407, Holloway-road, N.7. 'Phones, North 1503-4 and 1131.

WANTED, FREEHOLD WEEKLY PROPERTY up to £5,000.—Write Box J.1809. The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

ADVERTISER, just arrived in England, is anxious to PURCHASE a COUNTRY HOUSE of medium size in one of the Home Counties not more than 40 miles from London; is very appreciative of the Southern Counties, but would go to Berks, Herts, or Bucks; three-four reception rooms, eight-twelve bed rooms, and at least two bath rooms; garage for two cars and a cottage for gardener are required; well-matured gardens with tennis lawn and several enclosures of meadowland from 10 ACRES upwards. A figure round about £8,000 will be paid if no further expenditure is necessary. Has just missed a house in Sussex, and is anxious to secure another quickly.—Write Box J.1740, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
HOUSE in BISHOP'S STORTFORD Area, five bed rooms, with about six acres of ground.—Write particulars to Box J.1716, The Times, E.C.4.

TO OWNERS or LESSEES wishing to DISPOSE of HOUSE or FLAT (at least five rooms) near Hyde or Regent's Parks, a client is desirous to acquire and will purchase furniture for cash.—Write W. BURNELL, TUBBS and SON, 68, Aldersgate-street, E.C. Tele., Nat. 3012.

WANTED URGENTLY by end January as present house sold, an easily-run MODERN HOME accessible to station and London not more than 40 minutes. No main roads considered; six-eight bed rooms sufficient. Central heating if possible. If cottage for Chauffeur available an advantage. Grounds must be easily run by one man and include tennis court. Price up to £6,000.—Write Box B.1955, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT UNFURNISHED HOUSE on Grosvenor or Portman Estate or North of Hyde Park; 10 bed, three bath; central heating. Rent about £700 p.a., exclusive. Quiet position essential; facing South or West.—HADSLEY-CHAPLIN and TROTTER, 1, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, in Kent or Sussex, gentleman's SMALL RESIDENCE; five-six bed, bath, three reception; co.'s water and lighting preferred; garage and established garden, with or without paddock. 5-10 acres. Price £2,000 to £2,500.—Y. R., care of GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

ON THE PORTMAN ESTATE.
A fascinating LONDON HOUSE equipped with *Every possible labour-saving device.*
MODERNIZED. FASHIONABLE POSITION.
Ideal East and West aspects.
Lounge, three reception, 11-12 bed, three bath, model offices.
MODERATE PRICE FOR LONG LEASE.
Full particulars from Owner's Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.
IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING.
An attractive little HOUSE, standing in its own PRIVATE GARDEN
and containing two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, usual offices.
TO BE LET ON LEASE.
Small premium to include certain fixtures.
Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.
RENT £250. NO PREMIUM.
Attractive COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with immediate occupation; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.
Garage by arrangement.
Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
DETACHED HOUSE OF CHARACTER AND CHARM.
Oak panelled lounge, two other reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Central heating. Electric power. Lavatory basins in bed rooms.
LARGE GARDEN. GARAGE.
Confidently recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

Favourite situation close to
ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND REGENT'S PARK.
Detached Willett-built RESIDENCE.
SOUTH ASPECT.
Garden in rear with tennis lawn; also garage with accommodation for about four cars, and two flats over.
PRICE ONLY 8,000 GUINEAS.
HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

OVERLOOKING
KENSINGTON GARDENS.
A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE
containing four reception rooms, lounge, hall room, 14 bed rooms, four bath rooms, tiled offices.
Central heating. Independent hot water.
Service lift. water system.
ORNAMENTAL GARDEN.
Garage and stabling premises and flat over.
Long lease at moderate ground rent.
TO BE SOLD.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

FACING SOUTH, OVER GARDENS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.
FOR SALE, A VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE, exquisitely decorated and appointed.
Seven bed rooms and two new bath rooms (all on two floors), three reception rooms, splendid offices.
Parquet floors. Central heating.
Long lease. Low ground rent.
The house, charming, bright, sunny, has direct access to gardens at rear. Now
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.
In the favourite Frognal district.
A well-appointed and very cheerful RESIDENCE, *commanding magnificent views to S.W.*
Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and excellent offices.
PRETTY GARDEN. GARAGE available.
PRICE £3,500 OR OFFER.
HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, N.W.3.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
An almost perfect COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE in an absolutely quiet position, with a CHARMING GARDEN AND GARAGE.
Three ground-floor reception, Seven bed rooms, Three bath rooms, &c.
Central heating. Parquet floors. Electric power.
Large and lofty rooms. Newly decorated.
LEASE FOR DISPOSAL ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Unhesitatingly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

NORFOLK & PRIOR

14, HAY HILL, BERKELEY SQUARE, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 6363.

SALE TO-MORROW (THURSDAY).
By Order of the Executors of Basil Dighton, deceased.
MAYFAIR.
UNRESTRICTED and PRACTICALLY FREEHOLD.
66, CURZON-STREET, W.1.
DELIGHTFUL EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.
Period staircase and original pine panelling.
Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms. Unique paved garden. South aspect. Quiet position.
Lease 791 years. Ground-rent 30s. per annum.
VACANT POSSESSION on COMPLETION.
Will be offered for SALE by AUCTION at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on Thursday, 4th December, 1930 (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Solicitors, Messrs. Kenneth E. Bartlett, Elliott and Co., 85, Cannon-street, E.C.4, or the Auctioneers, NORFOLK and PRIOR, as above.

CLOSE TO
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
IN A FAVOURITE SQUARE.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
A charming little house facing gardens.
Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms.
Central heating. Independent hot water.
Fitted basins in bed rooms.
Small garden.
Strongly recommended by NORFOLK and PRIOR, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.
PRICE £4,500 OR NEAR OFFER.
An attractive detached double-fronted WILLETT-BUILT RESIDENCE, newly decorated throughout.
Seven bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, hall, excellent domestic offices.
BILLIARD or MUSIC ROOM.
Fitted basins to principal bed rooms. Independent hot water. New drainage throughout.
GARDEN OF OVER HALF AN ACRE.
Tennis Court. Ample space for garage.
LONG LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, NORFOLK and PRIOR, as above.

WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF
PORTMAN-SQUARE.
AN ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE.
Six bed rooms, bath room, and three reception rooms, and usual offices.
South aspect. Independent hot water.
DIRECT LEASE OF ABOUT 21 YEARS AT MODERATE GROUND-RENT FOR DISPOSAL.
Sole Agents:
NORFOLK and PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS
(Established 1778).
Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers.
5, WEST HALKIN-STREET, S.W.1;
13, Hobart-place, Eaton-square; 25, Mount-street; and 45, Parliament-street.
Telephone: Sloane 2201.

WILTON-STREET. — £275 p.a. — Wide-fronted CORNER HOUSE; five-six bed rooms (on two floors), two baths, three attractive reception rooms; reasonable premium for Lease and improvements.

DELIGHTFUL OLD WESTMINSTER.
HOUSE carefully restored by a famous Architect and now possessing every comfort, including luxurious bath rooms and central heating. There are nine bed, four bath, and three fine reception rooms (panelled), hall, and excellent offices. Would be SOLD FREEHOLD or Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

MAYFAIR.
STABLING PREMISES have been reconstructed at great cost into perhaps the FINEST PIED-A-TERRE in MAYFAIR, embodying all modern and labour-saving devices; six bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, dining room, and very large living room 45ft. long, non-basement offices; lock-up garage; long lease would be SOLD, or would be Let on Lease with small premium.

MOUNT-STREET FLAT. South aspect; five bed rooms, bath, two reception, kitchen; £330 p.a.; moderate premium.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.
VERY SPECIAL LOW-BUILT HOUSE.
NEWLY erected under an eminent architect, nearing completion; nine bed, five bath, and three ground-floor reception rooms, excellent domestic offices in semi-basement; double-fronted; 999 years' lease for Sale.

WESTBOURNE-TERRACE. South aspect; £150 p.a.; nominal premium; seven bed rooms, two baths, three reception.

MAYFAIR.
IN A FAVOURED SITUATION.
TRUST LEASE of a very desirable HOUSE to be SOLD; seven-eight bed rooms, four bath rooms, three reception rooms, and the usual offices; central heating throughout; very low price for 63 years at a ground-rent of £100 p.a.

PARK-ROW, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, overlooking Park; £300 p.a.; small premium; bijou house in choice position.

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES.
Several excellent properties available for long or short periods.
For full particulars of and orders to view above or specially selected lists apply
GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS.
5, West Halkin-street, S.W.1.
Tele.: Sloane 2201.

A Beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE, situated within a few yards of Kensington Gardens, to be LET for six or 12 months; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent domestic offices. This is really an exceptional house and should be inspected without delay. Rent £15 per week or near offers invited.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

A PERFECT NURSERY FLOOR AND A SPACIOUS GARDEN
of old-world character are but two of the many nice features of a warm, sunny HOUSE adjoining the Park. There are several panelled bed rooms with baths, a tastefully decorated suite of reception rooms, and very up-to-date kitchen quarters. In all about 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms (two are extremely handsome), four fine reception rooms. The electric passenger lift and other conveniences make management very simple. Excellent garage premises. THE LONG LEASE is for SALE at a moderate price.—Sole Agents,

WAY & WALLER,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 14).

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (off).
RENT £300 P.A., INCLUSIVE.
Charming MAISONETTE-HOUSE in a quiet position, and having large rooms, to be LET for remainder of lease; reasonable price for excellent fixtures. There are three to four bed rooms, two baths, one to two reception rooms, with KITCHEN and DUNHAM and KING-HAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2574-5.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.
BAYSWATER, in quiet, central position.—A charming well FURNISHED BIJOU RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, &c.; garage and garden; very moderate rent.—HADSLEY and Co., 15, Motcomb-street, Knightsbridge.

CAMPDEN HILL.—A delightfully situated RESIDENCE, with access to ornamental gardens; three bath rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Lease 50 years. Ground-rent £40.—Agents, GASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.
£3,300. (BARGAIN.)

CADOGAN-GARDENS (in).—Premium of only £500 (or offer) secures fine HOUSE; good order; nine bed, four reception, etc. Full details, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (3 lines).
£400 P.A.

CADOGAN-SQUARE.—Lord —— desires to SELL his HOUSE, one of the smallest and best in the square; four panelled reception rooms, eight bed, three bath rooms; sacrificial price will be accepted for immediate sale.—Full details of his Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

COUNTRY-TYPE NON-BASEMENT HOUSE for SALE. £7,500. Lease 54 years. Rent £97. Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception; central heating; and parquet flooring throughout; good garden; one minute Holland Park Golf School; Melbury Tennis Club. Running expenses economical (three servants).—JOAN LITTON, 27 Pont-street, Hyde Park-corner.

CHELSEA (close CADOGAN-SQUARE).—A charming detached GEORGIAN HOUSE, facing due South, ready for immediate occupation; two good living rooms, five bed, two bath, kitchen, and pantry; central heating; independent hot water, fitted lavatory basins, oak floors; garden. FREEHOLD only £5,500.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

ERNEST OWERS, Ltd.,
For Houses in Hampstead.
200, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 4910.

CAMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK.
FACING South, in gloriously open position, overlooking gardens, wide fronted HOUSE, ready for occupation; panelled walls, parquet floors, dinner lift; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms.
Lease of 26 years for sale at a bargain figure.
Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. — Delightfully FURNISHED modernized COTTAGE; redecorated, parquet floors, &c.; three bed rooms, two reception, bath room, &c. Available now at 5gns. per week.—Strongly recommended by J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS,
89, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. Gros. 2430.
AN IDEAL HOUSE for small family, situate near Hyde Park, in open position; five-six bed, two baths, three reception rooms, very light, compact offices; newly decorated and modernized, parquet floors, &c. Lease 27½ years. Moderate ground-rent. Price £2,500.
MONTAGU-SQUARE.—Executors must SELL immediately one of these favourite HOUSES; 10 bed, bath, three reception rooms (one double), good offices. Direct lease 35½ yrs.; G. R. £100 p.a. Price only £4,150.
SEVERAL attractive LOW-BUILT and NON-BASEMENT HOUSES in Kensington, Chelsea, Hyde Park, and Regent's Park to be Sold.
Further particulars of above and other houses from ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS,
89, Mount-street, W.1.

KENSINGTON.
HOUSES TO BE LET.

Rent.	Bed.	Bath.	Rec.	Rooms.	Remarks.
£250	7	2	3		Access to Gardens
£180	5	1	3		Bijou Residence
£160	5	2	4		Premium £425
£140	5	1	3		Moderate Premium
£100	4	1	3		Premium £400

For full particulars of above and others in the Royal Borough apply to Messrs.
MARSH & PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

FURNISHED HOUSES
AVAILABLE WINTER OR LONGER PERIODS.

	Bed	Bath	Gns.	
Eaton-square	10	3	25	Garage
Herbert-crescent	9	3	14	Bargain
Hans-place	9	2	15	Bargain
Cadogan-gardens	9	3	10/12	Bargain
Ovington-square	6	2	12	Pretty
Tedworth-square	7	3	12	New order
Walton-street	6	3	10/11	Bargain
Cadogan-square (off)	4	1	7	Attractive
Eaton-square (off)	4	1	6½	Pretty

ADAMS & WATTS,
38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Slo. 6208.

£160 P.A., CHELSEA, S.W.—Charming BIJOU RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath. Lease 11 years. PRICE only £350.—ARTHUR and Co., 1, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3. Sloane 5757.

£140 P.A., in quiet Square, close to Harrods.—Beautifully appointed RESIDENCE, comprising three reception, five bed rooms, bath room; good offices and garden. Lease only £1,100 or near offer.—ARTHUR and Co., 1, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3. Sloane 5757.

FOR SALE, in a favourite position in Belgravia, with bright outlook over gardens, the long Westminster LEASE of a medium-sized TOWN HOUSE, conveniently arranged, and exceptionally well fitted; nine

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanict, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

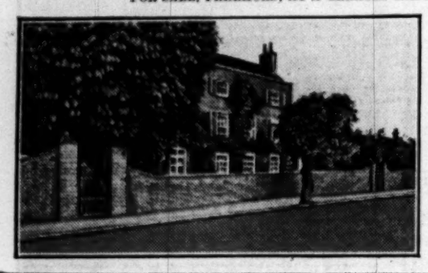
On the fringe of the Old-World Village of

CHOBHAM.

Three miles from Woking Station, with frequent bus service.

WATERLOO IN 53 MINUTES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.



This early QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE is *a quiet position.*

Hall, three reception, six bed rooms, two baths, kitchen and offices.

Main water and electricity. Central heating. Constant hot water.

ONE-AND-A-THIRD ACRES

of nicely laid-out grounds, with lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, &c.; stabling and garage.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (S.43682.)

By order of Executors.

WARWICKSHIRE.

In a favourite part.

FOR SALE,

A FAMOUS HOUSE OF GREAT HISTORIC INTEREST.

for 600 years in one family and

Architecturally of extraordinary beauty.

Partly dating from the Tudor Period and retaining the exquisite panellings and other features.

Entrance hall, four reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Company's water. Central heating. Telephone.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND PARKLANDS.

Ample stabling. Garages. Four cottages.

ABOUT 155 ACRES.

If required, a first-rate agricultural holding of 250 Acres, pair of cottages, woodlands, &c., could be purchased.

Full particulars from Land Agent, J. W. Earle, Esq., 32, Old Queen-street, Westminster, or Estate Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

BUILT 1751. FACING

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, or might be Let, genuine GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, just reconditioned at considerable expense and ready for immediate occupation. Lounge 16ft. square, three reception, two baths, eight bed rooms, pantry, maids' room.

Central heating. Gravel soil. Electric light.

MOTOR HOUSE. OLD WORLD GARDEN. ½ ACRE.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, or 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (D.3384.)

BEACONSFIELD DISTRICT

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, an excellent MODERN RESIDENCE, over 400ft. up on sandy soil, containing loggia, hall opening to verandah and terrace, four reception rooms, play room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, servants' sitting room, and spacious tiled offices.

Company's electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Constant hot water.

TWO GARAGES. THREE COTTAGES. GLASSHOUSES. FIVES COURT. &c.

The delightful gardens include lawns, HARD and GRASS TENNIS COURTS, woodland, orchard, walled kitchen gardens, &c., in all about

7½ ACRES.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (B.42020.)

NEAR CHORLEY WOOD and RICKMANSWORTH.

EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE.

Wonderful golfing facilities.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICE, a most attractive PROPERTY, with beautifully timbered surroundings, long drive, with lodge, hall, double drawing room, lounge, and dining room (all fitted remarkably fine carved oak chimney pieces), seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, offices.

Electric light, company's water and gas.

LARGE GARAGE, STABLING, and OUTBUILDINGS.

GROUNDS ABOUT 5½ ACRES, finely timbered, with lawns, orchard, paddock, kitchen garden, &c.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (R.772.)

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES)

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I. A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

AN ORIGINAL SUSSEX TUDOR MANOR HOUSE,

400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

ABOUT 30 MILES FROM LONDON.

One of the most beautiful old Houses in the Home Counties.

Oak beams and timbering, stone gabled roof. Old open fireplaces; 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, good offices; electric light, central heating and independent hot water; parquet floors; garages, chauffeur's and gardener's cottages; ample farmworkers' cottages.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY OLD GARDENS,

well timbered; water and rock gardens, tennis lawns, ornamental water.

SPLENDID MODEL PEDIGREE FARM BUILDINGS,

absolutely up to date, with water and electric light laid on.

THE WHOLE PROPERTY IS IN HAND AND IS IN PERFECT ORDER. FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH

120 ACRES.

Illustrated details and plans of the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, London, W.1.

Adjoining

SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE.

Superbly appointed modern House, facing South, on sandy soil, with grand views. Twelve bed, three baths, lounge, three reception rooms, billiard room; central heating; electric light. Two or four cottages. Very beautiful grounds. Hard tennis court, racquet court. Nine acres, Freehold.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE REGARDLESS OF COST.

The whole place has been splendidly maintained, and is in remarkably good order.

Agents: WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

WHADDON CHASE HUNT.

Near Main Line Junction. Express trains one hour.

PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE.

Nine bed, bath, hall, three reception rooms; electric light; central heating; ample water. GOOD STABLING OF 5 LOOSE BOXES. Attractive gardens and three-acre paddock.

FREEHOLD

REDUCED TO £2,350.

In good order. A remarkable bargain.

Owner's Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

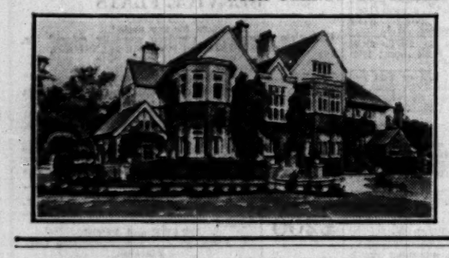
ELLIS & SONS,

31, DOVER-STREET, W.1. Gerrard 4364.

GREAT BARGAIN. NEAR ST. GEORGE'S HILL.

GLORIOUS GARDEN OF 1¾ ACRE,

WITH PLENTY OF TREES.



ECONOMICALLY MAINTAINED RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, loggia, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, good domestic offices.

Co.'s electric light, water, and gas. Main drainage. Central heating. Constant hot water.

Gravel and sandy soil. Double garage with married chauffeur's quarters. Stabling.

Quiet position which will appeal to City gentlemen.

Illustrated particulars of the SOLE AGENTS, as above.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

(Continued from Page 25)

£116 PER ANNUM.—HALL FLAT; self-contained; two rooms (one 21ft. by 18ft.), bath, and kitchen.—29, Hogarth-road, Earl's Court. Park 3661.

CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY.

8 GNS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED FLAT; four bed rooms, three reception, bath, &c.; telephone.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

4½ GNS. PER WEEK.—KENSINGTON.—Very well FURNISHED SMALL MANSION FLAT to be LET from end December for 12 months; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.—Recommended by HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

CHARMING warm labour-saving FLAT in country mansion near London to be LET, FURNISHED, Jan., Feb., March. Five rooms and kitchen, bath room, &c.; large balcony; billiards; garage. Rent 4 guineas. For free electric light, constant hot water, plate and linen, add one guinea.—McMullen, Loudwater House. Tele. 143 Rickmansworth.

HOVE, ADELAIDE-CRESCENT.—Well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for one year at unfurnished rent; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; constant hot water.—COLLIER, 37, Lansdowne-place, Hove.

OFFICER'S private house, FLAT, Unfurnished; five good rooms; greenhouse, garden, and garage; half-hour Waterloo; near river and station.—RIM, RIDLE, W.C.1.

SUSSEX COAST.—To be LET, Unfurnished FLAT, in gentleman's house, suitable one or two; sahibs only.—Write Box W.559, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED, Dec. 18th, for one month, near West End; three bed rooms.—Write particulars T., 52, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

FURNISHED FLATS in Mayfair, Knightsbridge, Kensington, and other good West End positions urgently REQUIRED; two to four bed rooms and one or two reception rooms. Rents up to 15gns. per week.—Details to BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Ger. 4616.

UNFURNISHED FLAT.—Two-three bed, two reception, &c.; near Kensington Gardens. About £170 p.a.—Write Box 07056, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, FURNISHED FLAT or HOUSE, Hampstead. Golders Green, three-four months from March 1st; 5-8gns. week; not less four bed, two reception. Write stating rent, number of rooms, &c. (no agents).—Samavia, 36, Devonshire-mews West, Devonshire-street, W.1.

WANTED, MANSION FLAT: three bed, two sitting, kitchen, &c.; lift, porter; rent not exceeding £200 inclusive; no premium; N.W. or W.2 preferred.—Write Box S.22, Eldon-street House, Eldon-street, E.C.2.

WANTED, FURNISHED FLAT; three bed, two reception, bath, kitchen; £4-£5 weekly; Sloane-square or Knightsbridge.—Write Box J.1774, The Times, E.C.4.

CONSULTING ROOMS

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, Harley-street and district. Whole and part time. Lists sent on application.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE.—FIVE good CONSULTING ROOMS on ground and first floors to be LET, together or separately, at reasonable rentals.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

EALING, HANGER-LANE; convenient for trains, omnibuses, and City.—A superior type semi-detached HOUSE, with four bed, bath room, two reception rooms, usual offices; nice garden; electric light, power, and gas. PRICE only £1,275. Many others.—Apply FRANK DUFFIELD, F.A.I., 114, Cheapside, E.C.2.

FINCHLEY, in good residential position.—No. 25, Wicklife-avenue, a detached, double-fronted RESIDENCE, with four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and good domestic offices; full size garage; well-laid-out gardens. To be SOLD by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of).—STOVELL and Co., Ltd., 38, Watford-way, Hendon Central, N.W.4. (Tele., Hendon 8071.)

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

"ROYAL WIMBLEDON."

Adjoining the Golf Course, with glorious views.

A RESIDENCE beautifully planned on two floors, with five bed rooms, two lavishly fitted bath rooms, three reception rooms and a study, lounge hall, cloak room and lavatory, complete offices; central heating. The whole sumptuously appointed in the most up-to-date style. Double garage, &c.; inexpressibly beautiful gardens timbered with choice old trees, lawns with pool, flagged rose gardens, terraces, and sunken wall. EXECUTOR'S SALE. ONLY 4,900 GNS.—Cards to view of the Sole Agents.

HAWES, 2, WIMBLEDON-HILL, and 6, High-street, Wimbledon Common ('phone 1000).

LOVELY MILL HILL.—Detached contract-built HOUSE, occupying a lovely position with open view and within short distance of station, shops, and buses; containing attractive hall with cloak room off same, maid's sitting room, large kitchen well fitted, five good bed rooms; full-size garage; large garden with open view and ample room for tennis court; large tool shed. FREEHOLD £2,750 or NEAR OFFER.—Apply GOLBY, Estate Offices, Mill Hill, N.W.7. 'Phone, Mill Hill, 1458-9.

Mortgagees' Sale.

PUTNEY.

To properly speculators and others at £500 below market value.

Situate in the best part of Putney on high ground, an exceptional opportunity occurs of securing a medium-size FAMILY RESIDENCE containing six bed, bath, and two spacious reception rooms, &c.; secluded garden. In order to clear mortgage the ridiculous figure of £1,600 for the FREEHOLD would be considered.—Apply:

DOUGLAS KERSHAW & Co.,

153, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, S.W.

SUNNY SURBITON, SURREY.—To be LET or SOLD, beautiful FREEHOLD HOUSE, standing in acre and half (approximate); tennis, clock golf, garage, hot and cold water all bed rooms; one minute station, five minutes river, 16 minutes Waterloo; suitable school, nursing home, or hotel (small), country club, &c. (no agents).—Write Box R.1905, The Times, E.C.4.

SUTTON.—Excellent residential part, convenient for station, shops, and buses, one mile Banstead Downs and Golf Links.—Modern, well-equipped detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "SLYNFOLDE," GRANGE-ROAD, standing in DELIGHTFUL GARDENS of about THREE-QUARTERS of an ACRE, which are inexpensive to maintain, approached by carriage sweep; eight bed rooms, dressing and box rooms, bath room, BILLIARD ROOM, three fine reception rooms, 4-f. lavatory, compact domestic offices, maids' sitting room. Ornamental lawn, putting green, goldfish pools, waterfalls, rose pergola, productive kitchen garden, fruit trees, conservatory. FINE DOUBLE GARAGE. E. light, modern improvements. By AUCTION 16th December (unless previously sold).—DIXON and Co., Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey. Tele., Sutton 3097 (three lines).

TO be LET, detached HOUSE, GOMSHALL, Surrey; two reception, four bed, hot and cold; electric light; vegetable and rose gardens; rent £25 per quarter, rates free.—Apply W. Ellis, Solicitor, 13, West Smithfield, London, E.C.1.

WIMBLEDON.—FREEHOLD £1,350 (exceptional opportunity).—An exceedingly choice very artistically designed MODERN RESIDENCE in favourite situation enjoying beautiful park-like views, convenient common and station; spacious rooms; five bed, bath, two reception, excellent offices; large delightful garden. PEARSON, Meadow View, Worcester Park. Malden 0972.

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CLOS, (in centre of Badminton Hunt).—For SALE, substantial stone-built RESIDENCE with stone-tiled roof, partly creeper clad, in excellent sporting district; hall, three sitting, six beds, bath; company's water; garage, stabling; gardener's cottage, chauffeur's quarters; about TWO ACRES. PRICE £1,700 or near offer.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES and Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (S.249.)

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MYMWOOD ESTATE, HATFIELD.

An exceedingly attractive RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, situated in a beautiful rural district, within easy daily access to London.

MYMWOOD is an attractive Georgian type of country House, standing high, with views over the estate. It is in splendid order throughout and has most efficient services of electric light, central heating, hot water, and is a particularly well-planned house, and easy to run.

Hall (23ft. by 18ft.), lounge (27ft. by 18ft.), drawing room (27ft. 6in. by 18ft.), dining room (17ft. 3in. by 18ft. 6in.), billiard room and library.

Eighteen bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices, including butler's bed room and servants' hall.

The gardens and grounds are particularly attractive, and finely timbered; walled kitchen garden with up-to-date glasshouses; complete stables and garage offices.

The estate extends to 306 ACRES, and is practically all pasture and in hand. It lies in a ring fence, and is easily farmed, or can be let off to bring in a substantial rental. There are excellent farm buildings, and the whole estate is of a park-like nature. A private nine-hole golf course has been laid out in the park in front of the house, while below there is a beautiful lake, which affords excellent bathing and boating.

The cottages comprise a lodge at the entrance to the drive, chauffeur's accommodation over the garages, and four cottages. The estate is free of tithe and land tax.

Vacant possession will be given on completion of the purchase.

MESSRS.

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